This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 127 808 272

THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS,

1891-'92.

IN FIFTY-THREE VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1892.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY.
A. 18626.

INDEX TO HOUSE MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES.

Vol. 1..Nos. 1 to 335 inclusive, except Nos. 11 to 26, 48, 50, 60, 77, 107, 141, 153, 154, 233, 234, 256, 258, 261, 295, 296, 320, and 334.
Vol. 2..No. 11.
Vol. 3..No. 12.
Vol. 4..No. 13, part 1.
Vol. 5..N. 13, part 2.
Vol. 6..No. 13, part 3.
Vol. 7..No. 13, part 4.
Vol. 8..No. 14, part 1.
Vol. 9..No. 14, part 2.
Vol. 10..No. 15, part 1.
Vol. 11..No. 15, part 2.
Vol. 12..No. 15, part 3.
Vol. 13..No. 16, part 1.
Vol. 14..No. 16, part 2.
Vol. 15..Nos. 17 and 18.
Vol. 16..Nos. 19 and 20.
Vol. 17..Nos. 21 and 22.
Vol. 18..No. 23.
Vol. 19..No. 24.
Vol. 20..Nos. 25 and 336.
Vol. 21..No. 26.
Vol. 22..No. 48, part 1.
Vol. 23..No. 48, part 2.
Vol. 24..No. 48, part 3.
Vol. 25..No. 48, part 4.
Vol. 26..No. 48, part 5.
Vol. 27..No. 50, part 1.
Vol. 28..No. 50, part 2.
Vol. 29..No. 60.
Vol. 30..No. 77.
Vol. 31..No. 107.
Vol. 32..Nos. 141, 234, and 320.
Vol. 33..No. 153.
Vol. 34..No. 154.
Vol. 35..No. 233, part 1.
Vol. 36..No. 233, part 2.
Vol. 37..No. 233, part 3.
Vol. 38..No. 256.
Vol. 39..No. 258.
Vol. 40..No. 261.
Vol. 41..No. 295.
Vol. 42..No. 296.
Vol. 43..No. 334, part 1.
Vol. 44..No. 334, part 2.
Vol. 45..No. 337.
Vol. 46..No. 338, part 1.
Vol. 47..No. 338, part 2.
Vol. 48..No. 338, part 3.
Vol. 49..No. 339.
Vol. 50..No. 340.
Vol. 51..No. 341.
Vol. 52..No. 342.
Vol. 53..No. 343.

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Abernathy, I. T., estate of, report of Court of Claims	200	1
Agriculture, resolution for Committee on Agriculture to report effect of tariff on	73	1
Alabama, resolution to investigate violation of civil-service law in	304	1
Albes, Conrad H., and E. August, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Allen, Darling, report of Court of Claims	46	1
Allen, L. D., referred to Court of Claims	118	1
report of Court of Claims	192	1
Allen, Martha A., administratrix, referred to Court of Claims	116	1
Alexander, Malinda, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, annual report of	221	1
Anderson, A. E., referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Anderson, David B., report of Court of Claims	45	1
Anderson, James C. (estate of) referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Anderson, Mary H., widow of Hiram, referred to Court of Claims	224	1
Anderson, Mary S., report of Court of Claims	61	1
Andes, Abraham, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Applewhite, A. M., administrator, report of Court of Claims	105	1
Armelin, Charles, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	150	1
Armistead, Vincent, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Ash, John, report of Court of Claims	72	1
Astronomical observations, report for 1887	11	2
Atlanta, Ga., St. Phillip's Church, referred to Court of Claims	129	1
Attorney-General: Resolution of request for information relative to prosecution of the sugar trust	215	1
Avery, John, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	209	1
Ayres, Asa B., referred to Court of Claims	225	1
Badeaux, Ulger V., referred to Court of Claims	40	1
Badley, Nannie A., administratrix, report of Court of Claims	30	1
Bailey, John C., report of Court of Claims	33	1
Baker, Sarah K. L., report of Court of Claims	79	1
Balmer, Charles, report of Court of Claims		1
Baltimore, Md., resolution to investigate civil-service violations at	289	1
Balzer, Gustavus A., report of Court of Claims	308	1
Bancroft, Charlotte C., estate of, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Banks, Charles, referred to Court of Claims	180	1
Barnum, Thomas, report of Court of Claims	298	1
Barker, L. A., estate of, report of Court of Claims	257	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Bass, Giles W., referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Bates, J. K., estate of, report of Court of Claims	252	1
Baudry, Omer, referred to Court of Claims	236	1
Baugh, William, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Baynard, Joseph S., referred to Court of Claims	299	1
Beard, I. B., referred to Court of Claims	81	1
Beck, John, report of Court of Claims	72	1
Beckham, William R., referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Beeler, David, report of Court of Claims	314	1
Beezley, Charles F., administrator, report of Court of Claims	265	1
Belcher, D. P., report of Court of Claims	92	1
Bell, Josiah L., referred to Court of Claims	239	1
Bell, Mary A., referred to Court of Claims	129	1
Bennett, Jesse, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Betsey (schooner), report of Court of Claims	167	1
Bibb, E. C., report of Court of Claims	100	1
Biggers, R. P., estate of, report of Court of Claims	253	1
Biggers, S. E., administrator, report of Court of Claims	253	1
Billingslea, Walter R., referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Birchett, William G., referred to Court of Claims	303	1
Bishop, Clarissa, referred to Court of Claims	225	1
Black, Joseph, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Black, L. E., referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Blackford, William T., report of Court of Claims	173	1
Blackistone, R. P., referred to Court of Claims	223	1
Blasdell, Cobb & Co., referred to Court of Claims	91	1
Bloom, Henrietta Y., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Blosser, Joseph, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Bolling, Rebecca L., administratrix, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Booth, M. A., referred to Court of Claims	128	1
Botto, Luigi, report of Court of Claims	323	1
Bourke, Capt. John G., U. S. Army, referred to Court of Claims	189	1
Bowling, John, heirs of, referred to Court of Claims	260	1
Bradford, Samuel, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Branch, Jesse L., referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Brandt, Jesse L., referred to Court of Claims	211	1
Breaux, Pierre, referred to Court of Claims	150	1
Brewer, Elvy, referred to Court of Claims	126	1
Briant, Mrs. E. H., referred to Court of Claims	150	1
Bridges, Sarah E., referred to Court of Claims	130	1
Brown, A. M., referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Brown, Florence A., administratrix, referred to Court of Claims	170	1
Brown, S. W., report of Court of Claims	132	1
Brown, Susan, report of Court of Claims	72	1
Brown, Thomas, referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Brown, Thomas J., referred to Court of Claims	176	1
Bruen, John T., report of Court of Claims	160	1
Buckey, Mary E., referred to Court of Claims	136	1
Buckholder, Martin, administrator, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Bureau of Ethnology, seventh annual report of	107	31
eighth annual report of	295	41
Bureau of Labor, statement of expenditures by Commissioner of, for fiscal year 1891	27	1
Burke, Hannah, referred to Court of Claims	303	1
Burton, Sarah, report of Court of Claims	306	1
Butler, Philip T., referred to Court of Claims	140	1
Butt, William, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
California, resolution to investigate relative to forest reservations in	333	1
Caldwell, C. C., referred to Court of Claims	246	1
Caldwell, John R., referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Calliope (brig), report of Court of Claims	187	1
Campbell, J. M., referred to Court of Claims	211	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Cannon, Jane W., report of Court of Claims	40	1
Capers, Francis T., referred to Court of Claims	299	1
Capital, North O, and South Washington Railway Company, annual report of	54	1
Carl, David and Barbette, referred to Court of Claims	236	1
Caroline (brig), report of Court of Claims	177	1
Carothers, Hugh, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Carpenter, George, referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Carpenter, S. L., report of Court of Claims	285	1
Carr, Rogers & Co., referred to Court of Claims	146	1
Carr, William A., report of Court of Claims	36	1
Carter, Alfred B., referred to Court of Claims	82	1
Carter, Thomas, report of Court of Claims	159	1
Cash, B. F., estate of, report of Court of Claims	191	1
Cate, H. T., report of Court of Claims	272	1
Cattle on Cherokee lands, resolution to investigate	331	1
Census, final reports of the Eleventh	340	50
Census Bureau, resolution relative to a permanent	184	1
resolution to investigate workings of	194 328	1 1
Charlotte (scow), report of Court of Claims	229	1
Chavis, Preston, report of Court of Claims	46	1
Cheairs, Calvin, report of Court of Claims	249	1
Check, Mrs. Nelson, referred to Court of Claims	140	1
Cheek, R. T., referred to Court of Claims	118	1
Cherokee lands, resolution relative to grazing of cattle on, in violation of law	331	1
Chester, Lester P., referred to Court of Claims	220	1
Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, resolution relative to payment for their interest in certain reservations	275	1
Christy, John, & Co., referred to Court of Claims	91	1
Chum, A. B., referred to Court of Claims	121	1
Civil service, resolutions to investigate violations of: Alabama	304	1
Baltimore	289	1
Civil Service Commission, response of, to resolution	270	1
Claims:		
private, report of Clerk of the House on indexes of	31	1
List of dismissed, by Court of Claims under Bowman act	276	1
List of judgments for, rendered in district and circuits courts	243	1
Clara Bell (steamer), referred to Court of Claims	201	1
Clark, J. A., report of Court of Claims	101	1
Clark, M. S., report of Court of Claims	313	1
Clement, C. R., report of Court of Claims	156	1
Clerk of the House of Representatives:		
Annual statement of expenditures from office, and payments to employés	4	1
Annual report on property in possession of	9	1
Report of, relative to completion of indexes of private claims	31	1
Letter of, transmitting list of contested-election cases	32	1
Letter of, relative to payments to session employés after July 6	327	1
Report on condition of contingent fund	161	1
Cleveland, Elizabeth J., referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Cobb, J. & O. P., & Co., referred to Court of Claims	91	1
Colbert County, Ala., La Grange College and Lafayette Female Seminary of	120	1
Cole, John S., administrator, report of Court of Claims	69	1
Cole, Mrs. S. M., referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Collard, Thaddeus, report of Court of Claims	42	1
Collier, William R., report of Court of Claims	185	1
Collins, Joseph, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Columbian Exposition. (*See* World's Columbian Exposition)	68	1
Commissioner of Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, annual report of	29	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Commissioner of Labor, letter of, with statement of expenditures in the Bureau of Labor for 1891	27	1
Committee on Accounts, resolution to designate committees to have clerks	39	1
Committees of the House, resolution for Committee on Accounts to designate clerks to	39	1
List of standing and select	2	1
Confidence (sloop), report of Court of Claims	203	1
Connell, Michael, referred to Court of Claims	140	1
Contingent fund. (*See* House of Representatives.)		
Consular reports:		
Vol. 35, Nos. 124-127	17	15
Vol. 36, Nos. 128-131	18	15
Vol. 37, Nos. 132-135	154	34
Vol. 38, Nos. 136-139	258	39
Vol. 39, Nos. 140-143	339	49
special report on refrigerators and food preservation in foreign countries	19	16
special report on streets and highways in foreign countries	20	16
special report on coal and coal consumption in South America	153	33
Contested elections, letter from Clerk of the House of Representatives transmitting list of cases	32	1
Cook, Jared R., referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Cooner, Mary A., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Cordell, Lucy, report of Court of Claims	277	1
Cordill, Joseph, referred to Court of Claims	148	1
Coulson, H. H., report of Court of Claims	250	1
Court of Claims, response of, to House resolution	271	1
Courts of the United States, resolution to investigate illegal, etc., practices in connection with	329	1
Cowdon, J., memorial of, relative to Mississippi River Commission	188	1
Crabill, Joseph D., referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Crampton, Richard, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Crampton, S. W., report of Court of Claims	316	1
Crenshaw, A. B., report of Court of Claims	58	1
Crews, Hamilton, referred to Court of Claims	89	1
Crews, William, report of Court of Claims	243	1
Crosby, William, referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Cross, Joel, referred to Court of Claims	129	1
Crow, William, referred to Court of Claims	127	1
Crum, B. L., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	116	1
Crum, Elizabeth, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	116	1
Culkin, Thomas, estate of, report of Court of Claims	293	1
Cummings, Phœbe, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Cunningham, Rachel, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Dalton, Mary V., administratrix, report of Court of Claims	235	1
Dasly, F. O., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	150	1
Davidson, Sarah A., report of Court of Claims	286	1
Davis, A. W., referred to Court of Claims	117	1
Davis, Alexander, report of Court of Claims	35	1
Davis, George W., report of the Court of Claims	242	1
Davis, Mrs. M. M., referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Davis, Marshall, referred to Court of Claims	118	1
De Bevoise, S. H., referred to Court of Claims	209	1
Debnam, Thomas R., referred to Court of Claims	130	1
Deems, Lewis, referred to Court of Claims	169	1
Deitrich, Emily, referred to Court of Claims	217	1
Delahoussaye, Sidonie, referred to Court of Claims	224	1
Delille, Jean, referred to Court of Claims	217	1
De Loach Claiborne, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	209	1
Dennis, Mary A., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Dent, Warren R., referred to Court of Claims	86	1
Deslonde, Mrs. Frank, referred to Court of Claims	224	1
Desmane, Alphonse, referred to Court of Claims	225	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Deucatte, Odon, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Dickens, Edward V., report of Court of Claims	40	1
Dickson, Emily C., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Dieters, John, report of Court of Claims	326	1
District of Columbia, letter relative to electric lighting of Massachusetts avenue and Seventeenth street	62	1
Dixon, George O., report of Court of Claims	51	1
Doherty, M. A., referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Dolman, Jacob, refered to Court of Claims	139	1
Donato, Auguste, heirs of, referred to Court of Claims	83	1
Donato, Belote A., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives:		
Report of sale of waste paper, etc	5	1
Report of property in possession of	8	1
Report on folding room	10	1
Dougherty, Mary A., referred to Court of Claims	118	1
Douglas, W. W., administrator, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Dowdy, W. P., report of Court of Claims	46	1
Downey, Amelia, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Downing, A. D., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Doyle, Johanna, referred to Court of Claims	140	1
Duffy, Eugenia and W. B., referred to Court of Claims	148	1
Dulin, A. F., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	303	1
Dunlap, Joseph, report of Court of Claims	319	1
Duval, Sandy, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
East, Abner, report of Court of Claims	252	1
East, Washington, report of Court of Claims	222	1
Easterly, Isaac, referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Edwards, Emily, referred to Court of Claims	226	1
Edwards, W. W., referred to Court of Claims	225	1
Eight-hour law, resolution to investigate violations of	103	1
Eleventh Census, final reports of the	340	50
Elgin, J. H., report of Court of Claims	93	1
Eliza (ship), report of Court of Claims	204 255	1 1
Elliott, John R., referred to Court of Claims	236	1
Elgey, John, referred to Court of Claims	148	1
English, Valentine S., report of Court of Claims	283	1
Engs, Samuel F., referred to Court of Claims	115	1
Erquhart, C. Augusta, referred to Court of Claims	99	1
Ethnology, contributions to North American, vol. 7	26	21
Seventh Annual Report of Bureau of, 1885–'86	107	31
Eighth Annual Report of Bureau of	295	41
Eulogies on Hon. L. C. Houk	234	32
Hon. W. H. F. Lee	320	32
Ewell, Jane N., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	216	2
Faget, Emile, heirs of, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Fairfax, John W., report of Court of Claims	145	1
Farley, John A., referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Farrell, Thomas, report of Court of Claims	132	1
Fawcett, Elkanah, report of Court of Claims	312	1
Febrey, John E., report of Court of Claims	152	1
Field, John A., referred to Court of Claims	124	1
Fish Commission, bulletins of (vol. x, 1890)	341	5
Fiske, Martha A., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Filhiol, H., referred to Court of Claims	65	1
Flick, Catharine, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Flowers, Elizabeth, referred to Court of Claims	130	1
Flowers, J. G., report of Court of Claims	46	1
Ford, R. L., report of Court of Claims	78	1
Forest reservations, resolution to investigate necessity of, and condition of, in California	333	1
Forgey, James, referred to Court of Claims	227	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Fraleix, Martin, referred to Court of Claims	129	1
Francis, Jean, sr., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Franklin, J. B., referred to Court of Claims	211	1
Franklin, W. A., executor, report of Court of Claims	292	1
Frasuer, Eli, reference to Court of Claims	129	1
Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, annual report of commissioner of	29	1
Friendship (brig) report of Court of Claims	178	1
	321	1
Friendship (schooner) report of Court of Claims	321	1
Fromherz, Leopold, report of Court of Claims	293	1
Fuller, J. B., referred to Court of Claims	118	1
Fusilier, Corrinne Perret, referred to Court of Claims	150	1
Gallagher, Charles, referred to Court of Claims	133	1
Gallagher, Dr. Thos., resolution to investigate conviction, etc., of	324	1
Gallott, Julia, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Garrot, Pierre, referred to Court of Claims	236	1
Garett, W. F., referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Garrison, Silas M., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Geological Survey;		
Bulletins of, 66 to 70	21	17
Bulletin of, 71	22	17
Bulletins of, 72 to 75	23	18
Bulletins of, 76 to 80	24	19
Bulletins of, 81 to 82	25	20
Bulletin of, 83	336	20
Bulletins of, 84 to 86	337	45
Monographs of, Vol. 17	60	29
Monographs of, Vol. 18	77	30
Monographs of, Vol. 19	342	52
Monographs of, Vol. 20	343	53
Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator and Railway Co., report of	55	1
Georgetown and Tenallytown Railway Company, letter from secretary transmitting list of stockholders of	57	1
Germania Safety, Vault and Trust Company, administrator, report of Court of Claims	182	1
Gibson, William F., report of Court of Claims	75	1
Gilbreath, Simeon, report of Court of Claims	42	1
Gilfoil, Patrick, referred to Court of Claims	148	1
Gillett, Theodore J., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	227	1
Gober, M. A., administrator, report of Court of Claims	200	1
Gomez, Edwin, referred to Court of Claims	98	1
Goodrich, A. E. and M. E., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Gordon, R., administrator, report of Court of Claims	292	1
Gorman, George, estate of, report of Court of Claims	202	1
Gosehorn, Sarah, report of Court of Claims	63	1
Govan, J. J., referred to Court of Claims	127	1
Green, Edman, referred to Court of Claims	259	1
Green, S. E., administrator, report of Court of Claims	269	1
Greenhill, Thomas C., referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Grice, John, report of Court of Claims	74	1
Grimmett, Matthew N., referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Grisson, Sarah, referred to Court of Claims	123	1
Grow, ex-Speaker Galusha A., presentation of portrait, proceedings in House	141	1
Guidry, Lesant, heirs of, referred to Court of Claims	150	1
Gullory, Martin, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Gunnell, Elizabeth, report of Court of Claims	74	1
Haigh, A. V., referred to Court of Claims	176	1
Haller, Jonathan, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Hamilton, Elyisa, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Hammon, Jacob, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Hancock, John W., report of Court of Claims	280	1
Hannah (schooner), report of Court of Claims	203	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Harding, Francis E., referred to Court of Claims	224	1
Hardman, J. B., report of Court of Claims	252	1
Hardwick, F. E., report of Court of Claims	144	1
Harvey, A. A., guardian, report of Court of Claims	200	1
Harvill, Mrs. L. J., referred to Court of Claims	121	1
Hathaway, John R., referred to Court of Claims	134	1
Hayes, Samuel, referred to Court of Claims	211	1
Hayman, Harry, report of Court of Claims	274	1
Haywood, Mrs. W. Dallas, referred to Court of Claims	130	1
Heard, James A., referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Hearrell, L. B., report of Court of Claims	49	1
Heberlein, August, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	219	1
Hebron, Adeline L., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Henkel, Philip, referred to Court of Claims	198	1
Henry (schooner), report of Court of Claims	203	1
Henry (ship), report of Court of Claims	264	1
Herbert, S. B., report of Court of Claims	164	1
Hetty Jane (ship), report of Court of Claims	297	1
Hickman, M. T., referred to Court of Claims	217	1
Higgins, Richard, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	127	1
Hill, Alexander, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Hill, Joseph A., referred to Court of Claims	128	1
Hiram (brig), report of Court of Claims	273	1
Hitty (ship), report of Court of Claims	247	1
Hobbs, Thomas, referred to Court of Claims	303	1
Holbrook, Julia, referred to Court of Claims	128	1
Holland, James L., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Holsten Female College, referred to Court of Claims	211	1
Holt, C. G., administrator of, referred to Court of Claims	130	1
Holt, John M., referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Homestead, Pa.:		
Resolution relative to employment of Pinkerton detectives at	310	1
Evidence taken, in investigating labor troubles at	335	1
Hooper, William, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	66	1
Hoover, Benjamin, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Hoover, James C., referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Hopper, W. A., administrator of, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Hough, John H., report of Court of Claims	286	1
Hough, Robert, report of Court of Claims	286	1
Houk, Hon. L. C., eulogies on	234	32
House of Representatives:		
List of members by States	1	1
List of select and standing committees	2	1
List of members and the committees on which they serve	3	1
Report on resolution for Committee on Accounts to designate clerks for committees of	39	1
Rules of	67	1
Report of Clerk on condition of contingent fund	161	1
Letter from the Clerk relative to salary of session employés	327	1
Hubbard, Mary Jane, referred to Court of Claims	211	1
Hughes, William H., administrator, report of Court of Claims	38	1
Humboldt Female College, referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Hume, Isaac, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Humphreys, J. H., report of Court of Claims	58	1
Hundley, William T., referred to Court of Claims	137	1
Hunt, Anna, administratrix, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Hunt, J. W., report of Court of Claims	222	1
Hurdle, Eunice, referred to Court of Claims	116	1
Hurdley, W. J., administrator, report of Court of Claims	252	1
Hurley, Stephen, report of Court of Claims	232	1
Idaho, resolution to investigate labor troubles in	330	1
Indian Territory, resolution to make inquiries looking to admission of, as State	325	1
Industrial Christian Home of Utah, report respecting operations of	103	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Izard, Florimond, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Jane (schooner), report of Court of Claims	196	1
Jenkins, H. E., report of Court of Claims	267	1
Johnson, Joseph B., referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Jones, F A., administrator, report of Court of Claims	292	1
Jones, Francis S., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	121	1
Jones, Isaac and Thomas C., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	118	1
Jones, John, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Jones, Dr. John H., referred to Court of Claims	116	1
Jones, Phillip M., administrator, report of Court of Claims	253	1
Jones, Philip R., estate of, report of Court of Claims	253	1
Jordan, R. D., guardian of heirs of, referred to Court of Claims	211	1
Juliana (vessel), report of Court of Claims	281	1
Kannell, John, report of Court of Claims	58	1
Kaylor, Daniel, referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Keating, Martin, referred to Court of Claims	155	1
Keaton, B. R., report of Court of Claims	269	1
Keigan, Mary E., referred to Court of Claims	84	1
Keithley, A. L., report of Court of Claims	101	1
Keithley, W. G., report of Court of Claims	101	1
Kelly, Peter, report of Court of Claims	78	1
Kennedy, Leonora J., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Kergon, Thomas, referred to Court of Claims	88	1
Kerr, A. C., referred to Court of Claims	126	1
Kibler, Josiah and Jeremiah, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Kimmons, William M., referred to Court of Claims	116	1
King, Thomas J., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Kirkpatrick, M. R., report of Court of Claims	186	1
Knight, Elizabeth, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Knight, Joseph, referred to Court of Claims	236	1
Knight, Joseph S., report of Court of Claims	40	1
Kouns, John, referred to Court of Claims	227	1
Labell, Charles, referred to Court of Claims	126	1
Labor, resolution to investigate sweating system of tenement house	71	1
evidence taken in troubles at Homestead, Pa	335	1
Lafferty, James, referred to Court of Claims	127	1
Lafleur, Ben. M., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lafleur, Jean Pierre, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lafleur, Marcelin, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lake, Daniel, referred to Court of Claims	179	1
Lam, James, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Langley, Aaron, report of the Court of Claims	240	1
Lanier, J. C., estate of, report of Court of Claims	265	1
Lanier, N. B., referred to Court of Claims	119	1
La Rue, Mrs. Mary D., referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Lastrapres, Victor, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lauderdale, S. Elizabeth, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Lawhead, William, administrator, referred to Court of Claims	81	1
Lawrence, L. J., referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Lazare, Jean Baptiste, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	83	1
Leake, Mary S., report of Court of Claims	40	1
Leduff, Alexis, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lee, Carter R. B., administrator, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Lee, J. C., report of Court of Claims	72	1
Lee, W. H. F., eulogies on	320	32
Leeds (packet ship), report of Court of Claims	273	1
Lefoldt, Julius, referred to Court of Claims	140	1
Legg, A. C., report of Court of Claims	94	1
Leiper, John, referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Lemell, E., referred to Court of Claims	217	1
Lemelle, Charles, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lemelle, Leon, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lemelle, Ludger, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lemelle, Rigabert, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	151	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Lement, Pierre, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Lewallen, John Preston, administrator, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Lewis, Abner D., referred to Court of Claims	127	1
Lewis, Mary F., report of Court of Claims	44	1
Lides, David, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Lillard, B., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	213	1
Lipscomb, James C., referred to Court of Claims	207	1
Litten, Julius B., referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Logan, Mary S., referred to Court of Claims	121	1
Long, Henry W., referred to Court of Claims	126	1
Long, William R., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Lowe, Virginia, report of Court of Claims	64	1
Lowenberg, L. M., administrator, report of Court of Claims	293	1
Lucas, E. C., report of Court of Claims	247	1
Luchman, William, referred to Court of Claims	140	1
Lutz, Morris, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Lynch, David, report of Court of Claims	59	1
McAllister, A. J., report of Court of Claims	132	1
McClintic, William, report of Court of Claims	132	1
McCown, J. I., report of Court of Claims	46	1
McDonald, William, report of Court of Claims	80	1
McGloughlin, Virginia, referred to Court of Claims	83	1
McGuffee, sr., G. V., referred to Court of Claims	86	1
McHenry, L. S., report of Court of Claims	163	1
McKenzie, D. W., report of Court of Claims	278	1
McLaughlin, Ammon, referred to Court of Claims	227	1
McLean, Louisa E., referred to Court of Claims	211	1
McLemord, Sarah L., administratrix, referred to Court of Claims	87	1
McMurtrey, John, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
McNeill, John C., referred to Court of Claims	130	1
Madden, Patrick, report of Court of Claims	232	1
Maddox, Margaret Virginia, referred to Court of Claims	162	1
Marklein, Charles, referred to Court of Claims	106	1
Marshall, Saline County, Mo., Christian Church of, referred to Court of Claims	183	1
Martha (sloop), report of Court of Claims	195	1
Martin, Cyrus, referred to Court of Claims	109	1
Martin, Emily R., estate of, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Martin, John J., referred to Court of Claims	217	1
Mary (sloop), report of Court of Claims	203	1
Mastick, Henry, report of Court of Claims	166	1
Mathews, Harvey, administrator, report of Court of Claims	191	1
Matlock, E. S., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	116	1
Maxwell land grant, resolution relative to alleged conspiracy in connection with	311	1
Mayse, Richard, report of Court of Claims	190	1
Meaher, Timothy, administrator of, referred to Court of Claims	121	1
Meeha, Catharine Barry, referred to Court of Claims	90	1
Members of the House of Representatives:		
List of, by States	1	1
List of select and standing committees	2	1
List of, (alphabetical) and committees on which they serve	3	1
Menillion, Francis, referred to Court of Claims	83	1
Menillon, A. D., estate of, report of Court of Claims	254	1
Menillon, Alphonse, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Menillon, Alphonse, administrator, report of Court of Claims	254	1
Menillon, Lucien, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Mercer, Furneyfold, report of Court of Claims	42	1
Metropolitan Railroad Company, annual statement of	53	1
Middlekauff, John C., report of Court of Claims	37	1
Miles, William T., referred to Court of Claims	181	1
Miller, David, report of Court of Claims	76	1
Miller, J. F., report of Court of Claims	72	1
Miller, J. M., report of Court of Claims	210	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Milley, S. B., administrator, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Mineral resources, report on	296	42
Mississippi River Commission, memorial of John Cowdon relative to	188	1
Mitchell, James A., referred to Court of Claims	126	1
Mitchell, Thomas R., and R. T., report of Court of Claims	283	1
Monahan, Mary E., referred to Court of Claims	81	1
Montgomery, Hugh, referred to Court of Claims	217	1
Montgomery, Olivia F., referred to Court of Claims	86	1
Moore, H. A., report of Court of Claims	317	1
Moore, Stativa, referred to Court of Claims	84	1
Moore, Stephen, administrator, referred to Court of Claims	66	1
Morat, F. Louis, report of Court of Claims	290	1
Morgan, Jesse B., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Morgan, William S., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Moseley, William, jr., referred to Court of Claims	300	1
Moyer, I. H., report of Court of Claims	305	1
Mulholland, John, Patrick, and Peter, report of Court of Claims	152	1
Mumma, H. C., report of Court of Claims	302	1
Munday, G. W., administrator, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Murdock, William M., report of Court of Claims	40	1
Murphy, J. J., referred to Court of Claims	84	1
Murphy, James, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Mussen, Buford, report of Court of Claims	199	1
Nancy (schooner), report of Court of Claims	167	1
Nancy (sloop), report of Court of Claims	112	1
Naval observations (1888)	256	38
Naval Observatory, report of observations from	11	2
Nazareth Literary and Benevolent Institution, report of Court of Claims	251	1
Neal, Rhoda, report of Court of Claims	248	1
Neal, W. H., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Neck, George, sr., referred to Court of Claims	154	1
Neidlinger, C. V., report of Court of Claims	143	1
Nelson, John N., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Nelson, Potter, report of Court of Claims	46	1
Neutrality (schooner), report of Court of Claims	321	1
Newcomer, Joshua, report of Court of Claims	266	1
Newlee, J. G., report of Court of Claims	46	1
New Orleans, La., Odd Fellows' Hall Association of, referred to Court of Claims	96	1
Newsom, Andrew J., estate of, report of Court of Claims	105	1
Nichols, Minerva J., and Frank D., executors, report of Court of Claims	34	1
Nicodemas, John and J. L., report of Court of Claims	72	1
Nixon, Henry C., referred to Court of Claims	130	1
Noland, Pearce, report of Court of Claims	268	1
Noland, William H., referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Norris, Nancy Jane, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
North American Ethnology, contributions to, vol. 7	26	21
Northrup, Charles, referred to Court of Claims	209	1
Oakley, E. C., administrator of, referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Official records of the war of the rebellion. (*See* War of the Rebellion.)		
Official Register (vol. 1), Legislative, Executive, Judicial	50	27
(vol. 2), Post-Office Department	50	28
Ogilvie, R. H., report of Court of Claims	206	1
Oglesby, L. S., referred to Court of Claims	238	1
Okolona, Miss., Independent Order of Odd Fellows of, referred to Court of Claims	118	1
Orendorff, Mary, report of Court of Claims	306	1
Orr, J. W., report of Court of Claims	307	1
Osborne, John, report of Court of Claims	332	1
O'Shea, P. T., referred to Court of Claims	119	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Ott, J. W., report of Court of Claims	132	1
Overton Hotel Company, referred to Court of Claims	85	1
Owens, W. B., report of Court of Claims	219	1
Paffinberger, Samuel, report of Court of Claims	294	1
Paillett, Hilliare, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Pankey, James, report of Court of Claims	108	1
Pash, Benedict, report of Court of Claims	267	1
Parham, Richard H., administrator, report of Court of Claims	202	1
Parker, Rebecca V., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Patterson, David K., referred to Court of Claims	118	1
Patrick, Marion, report of Court of Claims	46	1
Peeden, Martha J., administratrix, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Pension laws, resolution to appoint members to codify, simplify, and arrange	318	1
Perry, O. H., administrator, report of Court of Claims	309	1
Peters, J. L., report of Court of Claims	95	1
Phillips, James B., referred to Court of Claims	245	1
Phœnix (schooner) report of Court of Claims	167	1
	177	1
Pinkerton detectives, resolution of inquiry relative to employment of, by corporations	310	1
Pipkin, H., administrator, report of Court of Claims	291	1
Pope, Daniel S., *et al.*, referred to Court of Claims	175	1
Porche, Louis V., referred to Court of Claims	236	1
Porche, J. A., report of Court of Claims	222	1
Powell, Sarah A., referred to Court of Claims	81	1
Prichard, Catharine M., referred to Court of Claims	97	1
Private claims, report of Clerk of the House relative to indexes of	31	1
Provine, W. G., administrator, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Pulliam, F. J., report of Court of Claims	262	1
Quarles, Mary, report of Court of Claims	46	1
Rabot, Jean Baptiste, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Randall, ex-Speaker Samuel J., presentation of portrait, proceedings in House	141	1
Randolph, A. M., referred to Court of Claims	115	1
Rosetta (brig), report of Court of Claims	204	1
Rather, James, referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Records of the War of the Rebellion:		
Atlas to	261	40
Vol. 33	12	2
Vol. 34, part 1	13	4
Vol. 34, part 2	13	5
Vol. 34, part 3	13	6
Vol. 34, part 4	13	7
Vol. 35, part 1	14	8
Vol. 35, part 2	14	9
Vol. 36, part 1	15	10
Vol. 36, part 2	15	11
Vol. 36, part 3	15	12
Vol. 37, part 1	16	13
Vol. 37, part 2	16	14
Vol. 38, part 1	48	22
Vol. 38, part 2	48	23
Vol. 38, part 3	48	24
Vol. 38, part 4	48	25
Vol. 38, part 5	48	26
Vol. 39, part 1	233	35
Vol. 39, part 2	233	36
Vol. 39, part 3	233	37
Vol. 40, part 1	338	46
Vol. 40, part 2	338	47
Vol. 40, part 3	338	48
Redwine, J. A., report of Court of Claims	235	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Reeves, George W., estate of, report of Court of Claims	128	1
Repley, E. W., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Restle, Leger, referred to Court of Claims	84	1
Rhodes, Frank, report of Court of Claims	142	1
Rice, J. W., estate of, report of Court of Claims	292	1
Rice, W. H., referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Richards, Alonzo H., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Roach, Benj., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	86	1
Robertson, Anthony, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Robinson, Jehu, report of Court of Claims	135	1
Roe, J. A., report of Court of Claims	46	1
Romine, Mary, J., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Roy, Vienna, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Royston, Aaron, report of Court of Claims	287	1
Rules of House of Representatives	67	1
Rutledge, Mary J., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Rutledge, Nancy, referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Russell, Jacob H., report of Court of Claims	230	1
St. Philips Church, Atlanta, Ga., referred to Court of Claims	129	1
Sanders, John C., administrator, referred to Court of Claims	213	1
Sanders, Samuel R., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Sanders, W. W., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Sanford, Martha Ann, referred to Court of Claims	127	1
Saunders, Edwin E., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	227	1
Scanlan, Mrs. W. H., referred to Court of Claims	149	1
Schwartz, A. J., administrator, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Scott, John D., referred to Court of Claims	128	1
Scott, Samuel, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Scott, Mrs. W. A., referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Scoville, W. S., referred to Court of Claims	227	1
Sears, Rebecca, report of Court of Claims	102	1
Secretary of the Treasury, resolution requesting, to obtain and report facts relating to State canals	174	1
Sergeant-at-Arms, report of disbursements	6	1
report on property in possession of	7	1
Sessions, Franklin, referred to Court of Claims	118	1
Shacklett, H. W., report of Court of Claims	70	1
Shadel, Henry A., heirs of, referred to Court of Claims	227	1
Sheely, Mrs. Ann, referred to Court of Claims	148	1
Sheetz, Samuel, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Shehan, Patrick, report of Court of Claims	252	1
Shepherdess (schooner), report of Court of Claims	203	1
Shipp, F. G., report of Court of Claims	101	1
Shoemaker, A. C. P., report of Court of Claims	218	1
Shoemaker, David, report of Court of Claims	125	1
Short, Hatcher and Hiram, referred to Court of Claims	114	1
Sigur, John A., referred to Court of Claims	150	1
Simerley, Mary E., referred to Court of Claims	131	1
Simmons, H. S., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	211	1
Simmons, J. W., referred to Court of Claims	128	1
Simpson, Cassa, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Singleton, H. C., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	216	1
Sisco, Mary, administratrix, report of Court of Claims	263	1
Slate, Sarah, report of Court of Claims	222	1
Sloan, William, report of Court of Claims	46	1
Smallwood, Howard F., referred to Court of Claims	136	1
Smith, A. J., referred to Court of Claims	121	1
Smith, Dudley D., heirs of, referred to Court of Claims	227	1
Smith, G. W., report of Court of Claims	122	1
Smith, James W., referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Smith, Nancy C., referred to Court of Claims	116	1
Smith, Vasti, referred to Court of Claims	130	1

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Smithsonian Institution, statement of Secretary of, on expenditures for fiscal year of 1891	28	1
Smithsonian Reports (1891), part 1	334	43
Smithsonian Reports (1891), part 2	334	44
Snyder, James A., executor, referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Snyder, John, report of Court of Claims	193	1
Solair, Fannie, referred to Court of Claims	148	1
Soutter, William R., referred to Court of Claims	165	1
Sparks, D. M., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	121	1
Spates, G. W., report of Court of Claims	193	1
Speakers Grow and Randall, presentation of portraits of	141	32
Speck, David, referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Sprich, Albert H., report of Court of Claims	40	1
Standiford, David, report of Court of Claims	218	1
Starn, Levi, referred to Court of Claims	110	1
State canals, resolution requesting Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain facts	174	1
Steele, J. and J., report of Court of Claims	41	1
Stiff, Martha, referred to Court of Claims	228	1
Store, John, estate of, report of Court of Claims	69	1
Stork, Conrad, referred to Court of Claims	140	1
Stover, Abraham, referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Stowers, Samuel, report of Court of Claims	282	1
Stutts, George W., report of Court of Claims	277	1
Sugar trust. resolution requesting information of Attorney-General	215	1
Summers, Margaret, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Sutton, S. J., report of Court of Claims	52	1
Swartz, David, referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Sweating system. *See* Labor.		
Talbott, Jacob J., referred to Court of Claims	208	1
Talley, Robert, report of Court of Claims	113	1
Tariff, resolution that Committee on Agriculture investigate effect of, on agriculture	73	1
Tatin, Jean Marie, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Taylor, Edward H., administrator, report of Court of Claims	257	1
Taylor, George W., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	138	1
Taylor, Jane, estate of, referred to Court of Claims	303	1
Taylor, Thomas W., report of Court of Claims	251	1
Taylor, William E., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Taylor, William H., report of Court of Claims	244	1
Telletor, E. W., referred to Court of Claims	130	1
Tenement-house labor. *See* Labor.		
Thacher, Thomas, report of Court of Claims	171	1
Thomas, A. R., report of Court of Claims	52	1
Thomas. B. R., report of Court of Claims	269	1
Thomas, Wilkin, report of Court of Claims	40	1
Thompson, George W., referred to Court of Claims	139	1
Thompson, Lewis, executor of, referred to Court of Claims	168	1
Throckmorton, Hugh W., report of Court of Claims	288	1
Thurman. J. G., report of Court of Claims	46	1
Tillman. Francis, report of Court of Claims	157	1
Timberlake, S. R., referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Tolson, John J., administrator, referred to Court of Claims	237	1
Towsend, Peter, report of Court of Claims	219	1
Traweek, Mrs. E. L., referred to Court of Claims	126	1
Tucker, E. J., report of Court of Claims	253	1
Tucker, T. M., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	81	1
Tuscumbia, Ala., Masonic Lodge of, referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Two Sisters (ship), report of Court of Claims	231	1
Underwood, John C., referred to Court of Claims	212	1
Union (sloop), report of Court of Claims	205	1
Union (vessel), report of Court of Claims	281	1
United States Geological Survey. *See* Geological Survey.		

Subject.	No.	Vol.
Unsell, David, estate of, report of Court of Claims	38	1
Utah, report of the commissioner of schools of	47	1
Letter from chairman of Utah Commission respecting operation of Industrial Christian Home Association of	104	1
Vallean, Sarah J., referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Vaughn, Walker, report of Court of Claims	132	1
Vauquah, Louis, referred to Court of Claims	83	1
Verdin, Romain, referred to Court of Claims	150	1
Vernon, A. B., report of Court of Claims	251	1
Victor (schooner), report of Court of Claims	197	1
Vignes, Polona, referred to Court of Claims	151	1
Wakefield, Molisa O., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Walker, Julius, referred to Court of Claims	128	1
Walker, Osborn, report of Court of Claims	78	1
Walker, Sandy, report of Court of Claims	301	1
Walker, T. J., referred to Court of Claims	214	1
Wallace, Thomas, referred to Court of Claims	127	1
Walls, Joseph L., report of Court of Claims	42	1
Warr, A. V., Ex., report of Court of Claims	286	1
Washington and Arlington Railway Company, annual report of	43	1
Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, annual report	56	1
Wasson, Richard F., referred to Court of Claims	213	1
Watkins, Nancy J., referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Webb, T. H., report of Court of Claims	78	1
Webb, William S., referred to Court of Claims	120	1
Weitinger, John, report of Court of Claims	232	1
Welck, Benjamin, report of Court of Claims	72	1
Wells, George H., report of Court of Claims	284	1
Wells, James, heirs of, referred to Court of Claims	299	1
Wesson, J. W., report of Court of Claims	78	1
Westmoreland, Mary N., referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Whitaker, William, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
White, B. K., report of Court of Claims	74	1
White, Thomas W., referred to Court of Claims	111	1
White, W. B., report of Court of Claims	315	1
White, Zachariah J., referred to Court of Claims	172	1
Wilhite, H., report of Court of Claims	322	1
Wilkes, Benjamin, referred to Court of Claims	147	1
Wilkes, Francis, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Williamson, A. O., referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Williams, Harry, report of Court of Claims	52	1
Willis, Edward B., estate of, referred to Court of Claims	119	1
Wilson, R. T., report of Court of Claims	132	1
Wilson, Thomas W., referred to Court of Claims	158	1
Wirtz, William, estate of, report of Court of Claims	182	1
Withers, H. M., report of Court of Claims	42	1
Wolfson, Caroline L., referred to Court of Claims	217	1
Woodson, Tarleton, report of Court of Claims	241	1
Woody, H. T., report of Court of Claims	42	1
World's Columbian Exposition, resolution for inquiry into expenditures, etc	68	1
Wright, Eliza (brig), report of Court of Claims	204	1
Wurtele, Jacob, report of Court of Claims	294	1
Wysong, James, report of Court of Claims	74	1
Wytsinger, John, referred to Court of Claims	210	1
Young, Joseph, report of Court of Claims	156	1
Youngblood, Mrs. Sarah E., referred to Court of Claims	259	1
Yuckley, G. W., report of Court of Claims	42	1
Zaddock, Meador, referred to Court of Claims	130	1

52D CONGRESS, 1st Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 339.

REPORTS

FROM THE

CONSULS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. XXXIX.

Nos. 140, 141, 142, and 143.

MONTHS: MAY, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1892.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1892.

ERRATA INDEX.

The following reports were omitted from the index to Vol. 39 (Nos. 140–143), being the last reports in No. 143 and covering pages 721 to 768:

	Page.
Trade disputes in England	721–726
(Report by Consul Metcalf, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)	
Swiss telephone system	726, 727
(Report by Consul-General Byers, of St. Gall.)	
Swiss silk-throwing	728
(Report by Consul Catlin, of Zurich.)	
Crop and export prospects of Hungary	729, 730
(Report by Consul-General Goldschmidt, of Vienna.)	
German exports to the United States	730–733
(Report by Consul-General Mason, of Frankfort.)	
Huelva-American trade	733, 734
(Report by Consul Turner, of Cadiz.)	
Commerce of Russia in 1891	735–741
(Report by Consul-General Crawford, of St. Petersburg.)	
Frosted vineyards of France	741–744
(Report by Consul Preston, of Cognac.)	
Bavarian factories in 1891	744–747
(Report by Consul Catlin, of Munich.)	
Mining in Nova Scotia in 1891	748–750
(Report by Consul-General Frye, of Halifax.)	
Commerce of Cadiz in 1891	750–754
(Report by Consul Turner.)	
Intoxicating liquors in Germany	755–768
(Report by Consul-General Edwards, of Berlin.)	
Electric light in Singapore	768
(Report by Consul Wildman.)	

CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

No. 140.—MAY, 1892.

THE BRITISH TIN-PLATE TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL HOWARD, OF CARDIFF.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a clipping from the South Wales Daily News, of March 24, 1892, a newspaper published in Cardiff, upon the subject of the tin-plate trade and its outlook, with an editorial note thereon, which, I think, may be of interest.

WALTER E. HOWARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cardiff, March 25, 1892.

THE FUTURE OF THE TIN-PLATE TRADE—A SERIOUS OUTLOOK.

[Inclosure in Consul Howard's report.—From the South Wales Daily News of March 24, 1892.]

Below we publish a communication fraught with serious import to all engaged in the tin-plate trade. Probably no one is better qualified to speak with authority on the future of this great Welsh industry than Mr. J. H. Rogers, who, in addition to being managing partner of the extensive South Wales Works, Llanelly, and the Cwmbwrla Works, Swansea, is also chairman of the Welsh Tin-Plate Makers' Association. For this reason the views expressed by him in a letter which we reproduce below have a special significance. The letter, which was received on Tuesday by Mr. Thomas Phillips, general secretary of the Tin-Plate Workers' Union, reads as follows:

"MARCH *21, 1892.*

"MR. T. PHILLIPS,

"*Secretary of the Tin-Plate Workers' Association, Llanelly.*

"DEAR SIR: I have for some time wished to lay before the executive of your union, and, through them, the body of the men, what I believe to be the very serious position of the tin-plate trade, but I have felt reluctant to do so, owing to the official position which I hold as chairman of the Tin-Plate Makers' Association. I, however, feel that the time has come when anyone who sees such a body of men as those employed in the tin-plate trade drifting—I believe, through a want of knowledge—into a deplorable state of want and distress should not

remain silent if he believes he can do anything to mitigate the calamity which he sees before a section, at any rate, of those employed in the trade. I write, not as chairman of the association, but as one who wishes to minimize, as far as possible, the distress and privation which I fear must come to those employed in the finishing departments of the tin-plate trade, owing to the determination of the governments and manufacturers of various countries that they will no longer be dependent upon this country for their supply of tin plates.

"I will not enter into details at the present moment, but simply point out how the pig-iron, steel-rail, machinery, and other trades have left this country so far as supplying the requirements of those countries which now consume most of our tin plates; and there is no reason why tin plates should not follow the same natural law. As far as the men employed in the mills are concerned, I feel no anxiety. If black plates are sent to other countries to be coated, as I think they will be largely in the near future, our mill men will have to make them, and I do not believe that any machinery can be constructed to reduce their labor; and if plates are largely made in America, it will be no great hardship for them to go out there. In the finishing departments, I fear, the cause is far different. Where or how the tinmen and wash men are to obtain work is a matter of grave anxiety to me. No one having a knowledge of machinery and of the tinning of black plates and the ingenuity of our American cousins can seriously doubt that shortly the work will be done automatically without either tinman or wash man. We shall have to adopt such machinery and all the most economical processes or we shall not even be able to hold our own in such markets as India, Australia, and China.

"It appears to me that our best chance of retaining neutral markets is for men and masters to join in improving and economizing in the manufacture of tin plates in every way they can. It is unpleasant for us to have to expend our money on new machinery, and it is equally distressing, or more so, for men to find their means of earning a comfortable livelihood leaving them. But it is the inevitable result of the advance of civilization and education and the shortening of the hours of work, restrictions of make, and advance in the price of raw materials; and now no choice is left to us but either to manufacture by the most economical processes or to allow ourselves to be beaten in the race, to the ruin of all the departments of our works.

"As I have already said, I am not uneasy about the future of the mill men, but I do hope that, for their own sakes and that of their families, the men in the finishing departments will seriously consider their prospects and in what callings they can earn a livelihood other than the ones in which they are now employed. I hope that your executive and the men will take what I write in the spirit in which it is written, and, if they wish to meet our committee to consult upon matters relating to our trade, I have no doubt that our committee will be very pleased to meet them. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter, but you must understand that I write as a private individual and not as chairman of the makers' association.

"Your's faithfully,

"J. H. ROGERS."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. ROGERS.

Recognizing the importance of the letter, our reporter interviewed Mr. Rogers at the offices of the South Wales Works. One of the first questions asked was whether Mr. Rogers thought it would be wise or unwise on the part of the men to refuse to work black plates which would be exported to and coated with tin in other countries.

Mr. Rogers replied: "I think it would be a most unwise step, as there is now no doubt at all that black plate will be largely coated, not only in America, but in some European countries as well. If we refuse to make the black plate it will be made elsewhere, and that would mean that not only would the tinmen and wash men be thrown out of work, but also the men employed in the steel works, the mills, and the finishing department."

"What do you think would be the best course to adopt under the circumstances?"

"My opinion is that the best plan for all concerned, both the employers and the workmen, would be to look the matter straight in the face; but I admit that the coating process will

inevitably leave this country to a large extent. We must, however, be very thankful that there is every prospect that for a long while to come we shall have the making of the steel and the black plate."

"Do the Americans manufacture black plate to any large extent now?"

"They make a little black plate, but I think it will be a very long time before the manufacture of black plate will, to any large extent, be transferred to America."

"It has been said, Mr. Rogers, that the tin-plate industry would be as firmly established in the United States a few years hence as the iron and steel industry."

"That is so; and it is not very long ago that I remember Mr. Menelaus, of the Dowlais Iron Works, saying that America would never make iron and steel sufficient to meet her requirements. That was the general opinion at the time amongst the iron and steel makers, but to-day we see the Americans making practically the whole that they require."

"Do you think that the McKinley tariff will eventually be repealed?"

"I don't think that there's the smallest chance of the duty being taken off plates, as even the Democratic or free-trade party have come to view its imposition with a considerable amount of favor. The best thing that we can do is to try to keep the manufacturing of black plate for as long a period as we can, and during that time to encourage new markets for our tin plates, so that when the Americans will be able to make their own black plate, as well as coating it, our mills and tin houses will be independent of them."

Referring to the sentence in the above letter with regard to the adoption of machinery which would dispense with tinmen and wash men, so as to enable Welsh makers to hold their own with the Americans in other markets, the reporter suggested that if such machinery were utilized it would deprive a very large number of tin-platers of employment.

Mr. Rogers assented. A similar displacement of labor occurred, he pointed out, when steel was introduced to take the place of puddled iron in the manufacture of tin plates, but those men had all found other employment since. He was afraid that the wash men and tinmen in the trade would have to do something during the next few years.

"It has been suggested to me," proceeded the reporter, "by a leading member of the men's union, that the present depression in the trade is principally accounted for by the production of inferior plates; is that so?"

"That, I am quite satisfied, is not so," rejoined Mr. Rogers. "Consumers admit that the tin plates produced now are better than they have ever been, but there is no doubt that, owing to the increase in the duty upon tin plates, canners and others use glass and china instead of plates."

Answering a remark as to the likelihood of a large trade in tin plates with the Australians and the New Zealanders, whose exports of butter to this country are largely increasing every year, Mr. Rogers said: "All I can say is that Australia and New Zealand are taking more plates now than they have ever done before."

"Well, what about the fruit trade of South Africa? Would not that prove an excellent market?"

"The fruit trade of South Africa I look forward to as a source of great demand for tin plates."

"Does the masters' association take the necessary steps to introduce tin plates into these and other markets?"

"Private individuals have taken such steps, but the association has not as a body. I believe Africa is really the best fruit-growing country that is known. I dare say you are aware that peaches and grapes have really been sent from the Cape of Good Hope, and they are of a most excellent amalgamation, but the difficulty is the long carriage. If, however, they were packed in tins, as the Americans do, I see no reason why they should not compete more favorably with American fruit. If we are to open up new markets, such as South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, one must have the hearty coöperation of the men to enable us to do so, and to compete with other countries which are going to become very considerable manufacturers of tin plates."

"How would you have the men coöperate with you, by conceding a reduction in wages?"

"I don't say so much a reduction of wages, but coöperation in seeing that our materials are not wasted, and that the very best use is made of our plant and machinery. The curtailment of work to thirty-six boxes per turn of eight hours in the mills is very material to the cost of making plates, as all our expenses, day labor and coal, are quite as much for the thirty-six boxes as if the men did fifty boxes."

"Is it true that manufacturers now are making plates below cost price, and consequently at a loss?"

"I should say that works buying its bars at the present market price and selling its plates to-day could not avoid making at a loss, unless they had some special market where they got higher prices than can be got for the general market in the United States."

After thanking Mr. Rogers for his courtesy, our representative withdrew.

EDITORIAL NOTE (SAME DATE).

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the statements made by Mr. J. H. Rogers in the letter which he has addressed to the secretary of the Tin-Plate Workers' Union. The prospect which he anticipates is discouraging in the highest degree. Mr. Rogers enjoys a high reputation as an employer, and no one can doubt that his communication to Mr. Thomas Phillips is the outcome of a solicitude for the welfare of the workmen engaged in the tin-plate industry. Making use of the argument from analogy, he says there is no reason why tin plates should not follow the same natural law that has operated in the case of pig-iron, steel-rail, machinery, and other manufactures. With regard to finishing departments, he anticipates a serious and almost immediate displacement of labor. To criticise the utterances of an expert of Mr. Rogers's standing would be presumptuous; but we can not help thinking that he has allowed himself to be carried away somewhat by his pessimism. At the same time his words should come as a note of warning to those engaged in the trade. After all, those are the best friends of the working classes who forewarn them of the probable development of events.

ORCHILLA IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL VIOSCA, OF LA PAZ.

Orchilla, orchil, or archil (*Roccella tinctoria* properly) was formerly prepared from the lichen *Rocellus*, which grows on rocks adjoining the sea in the Canary and Cape Verde islands, Sardinia, the Minorca Islands, the Levant, and on the rocks of Sweden. From it is obtained the archil of commerce, which yields a rich purple tincture, extremely beautiful. Orchil in Europe is generally sold in the form of a cake. It was extensively used by dyers until 1853, when the discovery of orchilla in America and on the Galapagos Islands created quite a commercial sensation among the European manufacturers and dealers by its superiority over any lichen yet in use, giving it quite a prominent place in the European markets for its delicate color, luster, and tone, especially for silks.

The Galapagos Islands compose a group lying on the equator 10° or 12° west of Quito and Guayaquil, and belong to the Republic of Ecuador. The group consists of six large and seven smaller islands. Albemarle, the largest, is 60 miles long and 15 miles broad. The smaller islands possess the weed.

In 1872 an American captain, John Howard, of a whaling ship, well informed of the nature of the orchilla weed from the Galapagos Islands, made the discovery of a superior quality of the same lichen on the lands bordering Magdalena Bay, Lower California. Samples were obtained by the said captain, and in a short time quite a fleet of vessels from Guayaquil and San Francisco, having enterprising parties on board, landed on the Magdalena Bay grounds with the necessary supplies and means for starting the picking and packing of orchilla for export to the European markets.

It is evidently known what importance the orchilla trade assumed at Magdalena Bay and surroundings for several years after its discovery, and how, by shrewd management, Mr. I. P. Hale succeeded in dislodging all other claimants to the orchilla lands (starting from latitude 20° 40′ S. to latitude 28° N.), with very few exceptions, by obtaining a Mexican grant or Government contract, which gave him the entire belt of the orchilla lands, 6 miles broad, on the Pacific coast side of Lower California, and comprising the said degrees of latitude.

Over 1,500 men have been employed in gathering the moss, and about an equal number also employed in carting, packing, etc.

The following figures show the cost per ton of 2,000 pounds ready for shipment, in Mexican coin:

Picking and delivery, $1.50 per cwt	$30.00
Hydraulic-press packing	7.00
Other expenses and shipping	1.50
Export duty	5.00
Total	43.50

The reproduction of the orchilla growth matures every two years, when it is ready for repicking, packing, and export.

Since the Kongo State has become the natural producer of orchilla that branch of industry in America has become totally depressed, particularly in Lower California. Europe finds many advantages in the proximity of the African orchilla to her markets, and the cost of transportation, etc., is a great deal cheaper.

The revival of the orchilla trade in Lower California can only be brought about by the revival of the manufacture of the dye in the United States.

JAS. VIOSCA,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Paz, February 18, 1892.

ORCHILLA IN CAPE VERDE.

REPORT BY CONSUL PEASE, OF SANTIAGO.

Orchilla, a species of lichen, differs in form from most of the mosses found growing upon trees and rocks; it resembles a miniature shrub more than the usual lichen.

It grows upon large rocks, and is found in the mountainous parts of these islands; also on the Canaries. It is plentiful, but very difficult to obtain, growing as it does on the rocks down the steep sides of the precipices, where it is shaded from the sun the greater part of the day. From the best information which I can obtain from those who have been long in the business of exporting it there is gathered annually about 120 tons from all these islands, which goes to Lisbon.

It is gathered by the natives in sacks and baskets and sold to the merchants in its dry state at about 4 cents per pound. When exported there would have to be added half a cent per pound as export duty and the cost of sacks to ship it in.

Owing to the indolent habits of the natives, there are some years when not above 80 or 90 tons are gathered. This is when the general harvests are plentiful. It is only when unfavorable climatic conditions, resulting in poor crops, occur that the natives are compelled to work to earn their corn, beans, and rice—their principal articles of food.

I have by the mail which takes this report sent to the Department an average sample of the orchilla grown on the island of St. Iago (Santiago).

HENRY PEASE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Santiago, Cape Verde, January 15, 1892.

ORCHILLA IN ECUADOR.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL SORSBY, OF GUAYAQUIL.

Orchilla is a dye moss found on the coast of Ecuador, near Guayaquil, and in the Galapagos Islands. It is not cultivated, but grows wild, and can only be had in limited quantities.

The moss is gathered by hand from the rocks upon which it grows. It is spread in the sun to dry and cure, and is then pressed into bales of about 150 to 200 pounds ready for shipment.

The total export as at present known could not exceed 2,000 quintals per annum, and the present price is from $5 to $6 per quintal in American gold, with an export duty of $2.75 per quintal in American gold additional. That costing $5 is from the coast, and that costing $6 from the Galapagos Islands and is thought to be of a superior quality.

Pedro A. Moreira, of Manta, Martin Reinberg & Co. and Noverta, Osa & Co., of Guayaquil, are reliable commission houses through which arrangements could be made; but I would recommend that a contract be made with José Monroe, of Guayaquil, who is in charge of the Galapagos Islands at present.

The demand for orchilla at present is very light, but on the first appearance of an increased demand the prices would most probably be much higher than now, unless purchasers and manufacturers were protected by contracts.

WILLIAM B. SORSBY,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Guayaquil, February 20, 1892.

TRADE SITUATION IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH, OF MAYENCE.

The general industrial and commercial situation in Germany is said to be the worst it has been for some time, and the crops of the year have been almost poor enough to bring about famine. Complaint is everywhere made of bad business; hardly any branch of industry seems to be exempt from the general low tone. The closing months of 1891 were characterized by low quotations for all kinds of industrial paper, numerous bankruptcies, and a general lack of confidence, brought about in part by heavy and rascally failures at Berlin.

Christmas is a season which indicates better, perhaps, than any other period the purchasing power of the people. It is then that all flock to the shops to spend what their means will admit of in gifts and luxuries. In flush times there is always active shopping and a heavy expenditure of money at this season, while in years of stringency the buying is close and comparatively meager; and, as to the Christmas just past, the general verdict of the storekeepers seems to be that it was the most unsatisfactory one experienced for some years. Enhanced prices for the necessaries of life have made the workingman's wages of less value to him, poor crops have distressed the farmers, increased costs of production or lessened markets have diminished the profits of the manufacturer, the shrinkage of almost all industrial securities and the declaration of smaller dividends have limited the incomes of the capitalists, and the brokers on the stock exchange pronounce the year 1891 bad.

The present unfortunate trade situation began with the stock exchange, and from there entered into all branches of business. The national wealth of the German people has suffered severely from investment in illusive securities, and there has been a general shrinkage of values. They have bought largely in recent years of foreign and other securities at high prices, and have been experiencing heavy losses in many instances from their investments. They were consequently somewhat shy last year of the stock-brokers.

For two years there has been an almost uninterrupted decline in stocks and bonds. According to newspaper statements, the shares of ninety-one mining companies dealt in on the Berlin Stock Exchange showed at the end of 1889 a total quoted value of 1,061,990,000 marks ($252,753,620), at the

end of 1890 a value of 836,020,000 marks ($198,972,760), and at the close of 1891 of only 641,030,000 marks ($152,565,140). Government bonds now pay lower rates of interest than formerly, and this has led the public to risk their capital in speculative securities promising larger returns for the money invested, but in reality bringing loss to their purchasers rather than gain.

Among the banks the decline in trade and industry was plainly visible. They all did a poorer business, it is said, and their dividends for the present year will be smaller. Marked activity in commercial circles, especially in 1888 and 1889, led a large number of banking houses to increase their capital and extend their field of operations. Bank stocks at the close of 1889 showed very high quotations; but to this season of activity and inflation depression has succeeded, and big drops in the values of bank stocks have occurred. Eighteen banks show a fall during 1891 of 1 to 5 per cent in the quoted value of their stock, nineteen of from 5 to 10 per cent, seventeen of from 10 to 15 per cent, six of from 15 to 20 per cent, and twelve of more than 20 per cent. Such well-known institutions as the Credit Bank of Leipsic, the Bank of Darmstadt, and the Berlin Commercial Company (*Handelsgesellschaft*) show drops of 43, 33, and 32 per cent, respectively. The nominal value of the bank shares of Germany, excluding foreign concerns, is put at 1,361,380,000 marks ($324,008,440), whose quoted value on the stock exchange at the end of 1889 was 2,049,660,000 marks ($487,819,080); at the end of 1890, 1,891,500,000 marks ($446,177,000); and at the end of 1891, 1,713,240,000 marks ($407,751,120).

Among transportation companies the North German Lloyd has shown a drop of 43½ per cent on the value of its stock, or a loss of $4,000,000, and the Hamburg-American Packet Company of 38 per cent, or a loss of $2,500,000.

A table of the declines in stocks in the different branches of business, published by one of the leading German newspapers, shows the following shrinkages in values:

Table showing decline of stocks.

Description.	Nominal stock capital.	Stock exchange value.	
		Close of 1889.	Close of 1890.
Mining companies	$148,742,860	$252,754,810	$198,973,474
Banks	323,807,964	487,818,604	450,177,714
Machine works	26,235,930	41,760,908	36,942,122
Transportation companies	34,817,496	57,542,926	52,483,760
Sugar factories	4,284,000	5,439,966	4,430,370
Paper factories	3,032,120	3,138,744	2,806,734
Rubber factories	2,396,660	4,667,656	4,566,982
Gas and water companies	7,235,676	11,176,004	10,817,576
Chemical works	4,848,060	7,225,204	6,165,628
Breweries	19,507,908	30,501,128	26,482,736
Building companies	23,485,602	28,465,038	24,575,642
Miscellaneous	84,669,214	135,533,622	116,441,976
Total	683,063,490	1,066,024,610	934,864,714

Table showing decline of stocks—Continued.

Description.	Stock exchange value—Continued.		
	Close of 1891.	Decrease in 1890.	Decrease in 1891.
Mining companies	$152,565,140	$53,781,336	$46,408,334
Banks	407,750,644	37,640,890	42,427,070
Machine works	32,282,320	4,818,548	4,660,040
Transportation companies	42,744,762	5,059,166	10,238,998
Sugar factories	4,285,190	1,009,596	145,180
Paper factories	2,441,070	332,010	363,664
Rubber factories	3,989,832	100,436	577,388
Gas and water companies	9,799,412	358,428	1,018,164
Chemical works	5,114,144	1,059,576	1,051,484
Breweries	22,945,342	4,018,392	3,537,394
Building companies	23,416,583	3,889,158	1,159,060
Miscellaneous	100,398,900	19,092,646	16,113,076
Total	807,165,338	131,159,892	127,699,752

To this shrinkage must also be added heavy losses sustained by German capitalists in foreign stocks and bonds, which makes it apparent that the German people have experienced great losses in the last couple of years.

At times during the year business, especially the stock market, was somewhat unsettled by ominous-looking clouds on the political horizon, brought about by the unfriendly manner in which the Empress Frederick was received at Paris on her journey thither early in the year and by the fraternization which took place between France and Russia during and after the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt, while the removal by the German Government later in the year of the passport regulations for Alsace-Lorraine was received with strengthened confidence in the continuance of general peace.

Fortunately for the working people, the winter has been for the most part quite open, for a severe winter at this time would have been keenly felt by them, with high prices prevailing for food and fuel and the market for labor at a low ebb.

A promising feature of the year to Germany was the conclusion by it of the new series of treaties with Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland, which are expected to be followed by similar compacts with Spain and other countries.

On the 1st of February next a number of Germany's treaties advantageous to the Empire will expire, and there was every indication that a complete change in the commercial policy of Europe would thereupon occur in the direction of exclusiveness, as shown by the high-tariff tendency in France and the protective legislation in Russia, added to which was the restrictive attitude of the United States. It therefore became a serious question with Germany whether it would encourage the policy of exclusion by closing its markets or endeavor to stay the further rise of the high-tariff tide by exerting a decided influence on the reconstruction of the European customs system through international compromises.

Under the tariff of 1879 Germany, already an industrial and commercial state of magnitude, had raised itself to a still greater industrial height. The augmentation of its population, however, brings with it an increasing demand for raw materials and breadstuffs, which its own soil and productive capacity are unable to entirely supply; consequently a large importation of such articles must ever be made, and to maintain some kind of a trade balance Germany is under necessity to export a compensating quantity of manufactured articles. There has been a constant increase in the raw materials imported, without a corresponding enlargement of the export trade. The laboring population is deeply concerned in the foreign trade of the Empire, not only as consumers of breadstuffs imported, but as makers of the wares shipped abroad; and German well-being is dependent upon both factors—cheap foods and foreign markets. The competition in the world's market has become severe, and it therefore behooved Germany, while not departing directly from the high-tariff policy inaugurated in 1879, to make arrangements for differential tariffs with other states, and thereby preserve and extend markets for the output of its factories, and also obtain cheap food for its working people in return. Germany, therefore, while holding on to as much of its tariff as it well could with safety to itself, has adopted a policy of reciprocity with other states. The hand was first held out to its close ally, Austria-Hungary, with a view to making whatever arrangement should be reached with that Empire a basis for negotiations with other states, and then Italy was treated with. In negotiating these treaties it was also regarded as of prime importance to trade and commerce that there should be some permanency in whatever customs systems should be followed, that they might not constantly be a prey to fear of change in tariff policy and ever uncertain upon what to depend; so the treaties were concluded for twelve years, which was considered a sufficiently long period to insure stability to trade and agriculture.

Germany is distinguished for great capacity for manufacturing certain lines of cheap middle-class goods, as well also of finer articles, and what it needs to be prosperous is plenty of unrestricted markets to which these wares can be sent. A protective policy on the part of the Government that does not enhance the cost of the necessities of life or of raw materials is stimulating to the industries of the Empire so long as it does not excite other countries to retaliate by heavy or prohibitive duties on importations from Germany, but otherwise injurious. The policy pursued under the chancellorship of Prince Bismarck did excite this retaliative spirit, and was very much in the interest of the farmers; and the effort, by the imposition of high duties upon farm products or the issue of prohibitive decrees against their importation, on the ground, as in the case of animals and their flesh, of injuriousness to health, to protect the German farmer against foreign competition and thereby to so increase the productivity of the farm land of the country as to make the Empire itself the supplier of its foods, as well as to placate the farmer by augmenting his gains and making agriculture lucrative,

raised the prices of meats and breadstuffs to a considerable extent, and brought about a great deal of discontent and grumbling among the consuming part of the population, together with much irritation in the countries discriminated against, characterized by a disposition to strike back. The bow was bent too far; the farmer's interest, it was found, was being nourished at the expense of manufactures and the general population, and a halt was called.

Germany is utterly unable to produce its own breadstuffs in sufficient quantity to meet its needs, and must look abroad for a large amount. A policy that by heavy duties on the necessaries of life materially enhances their price makes living dear and must in the end be felt in manufacturing, and, through increased cost in production, lessen the manufacturer's ability to compete with countries enjoying cheap foods. Therefore, while still protecting the farmer to some extent, the German Government, in the new treaties and by its concessions to the United States, has provided for cheaper foods for the people.

Through improvement of the world's means of transportation the German farmers have lost the protection against competition which their geographical situation afforded them. They have high prices to pay for manure, labor, etc., and it is difficult for them to cover the costs of production. Hence the movement for high duties. To-day they can not get along without protection, but it is admitted that the protective duties on farm products have not in general had the beneficial effect on agriculture it was predicted they would have. They have perhaps warded off an altogether too sudden decline, but they gave satisfaction only the first years after their adoption. Had it not been for these protective duties there would undoubtedly have been an agricultural crisis in Germany.

The State regards the farmer as a pillar of the monarchy and a stand-by in case of need. Agriculture, says Count von Caprivi, is indispensable to the life of the Empire, and must be depended upon for subsistence in peace and war. In the next war the provisioning of the army and the people will be one of the great factors in the struggle, and the country must place its dependence in that event largely upon its own ability to feed, and not look to distant foreign sources of supply, which might be cut off by the fortunes of war. The raising of the duty on wheat and rye was a test of strength, which proved to be too farfetched. The grain duties had to be lowered, and, in doing so through treaties, the Government sought to reduce them only so far as was compatible with the interests of the farmers. The foods of the people had to be cheapened, and cheap food and plenty of remunerative work are the best correctives of discontent.

When it became known that Germany was taking the initiative for a commercial union among the states of central Europe, it was supposed that the end in view was the throwing up of a commercial bulwark against the United States and Russia, as an agitation had been going on in certain quarters in Europe for a commercial combination of the European powers against the United States, which, *it was argued, should* be the fitting reply to the Mc-

Kinley bill and pan-Americanism; but the new treaties are of a different character, and not irritating in form, and each party to them appears to be free to make what compacts it pleases with other states.

Such states as have treaties with Germany with most-favored-nation clauses subsisting after the 1st of February next will enjoy the benefits of the new treaties, but there are a number of states with which Germany has to form new treaty relations. In respect to these, for every benefit conferred a reciprocal grant will be demanded. Regarding the United States, Germany promises concessions granted to other countries, and will, it appears, regard it as entitled to the most-favored-nation rights.

The commercial treaties are designed to improve general business, and may or may not lead to a general reduction of customs duties and freer trade. Respecting their effect, there is a divergence of opinion in Germany, and the new policy must for a time be regarded as an experiment; but it seems to be well received by the great mass of the people. How beneficial it will prove to be to the German Empire will depend upon the impetus given to German exportation and to the extent importation from the treaty countries is encouraged. Coal is now dearer in Germany and wages are higher, and these factors, with the exactions made upon industry by the labor legislation of the last few years, have perhaps handicapped German manufacturers so that they can not stand open competition with the world at large on a free field.

To Germany, according to its chancellor, it is now not a question of protection or of free trade, but of the discovery of means to render agriculture remunerative and maintain industry in full activity; for Germany must export goods or men. The states of Europe have been rivaling one another in the raising of their tariff duties, and a continuation of this system of commercial warfare, which was becoming constantly sharper, would be very detrimental to the interests of Germany, which felt it had to find a way to moderate it. Protection or free trade being out of the question, as the chancellor expressed it, but one other course was open to Germany, and that was to effect favorable commercial arrangements with other states providing for differential tariffs, and in this way to enlarge present German markets and obtain new ones, and to provide that what the German industries could not further find at home or had lost abroad should be insured by trade compacts with other powers.

The commercial treaties which have been and are to be concluded will, it is expected in high quarters, eventually be of great benefit to German industry. The Emperor lays great weight upon them, and his conferring of the high title of count upon General von Caprivi for what he conceives to be a masterly achievement in economical policy shows what a great work he thinks has been accomplished. The announcement of this exaltation of the chancellor in noble dignity was first made at a public dinner at which the Emperor happened to be when he received the intelligence by telegraph of the gratifying vote (243 to 48) in the Reichstag in their favor, when, according to newspaper report, he arose and spoke in substance as follows:

This satisfactory result is due to the devoted labor of the chancellor. That simple Prussian general has in two years succeeded in making himself conversant with and a master of problems of extreme difficulty. With a rare political insight he has, at the right moment, saved the Fatherland from evil consequences. The achievement represented by the negotiation and conclusion of these treaties of commerce is, for posterity, one of the most important historical events, and an act of vital moment. The Reichstag, by a large majority, has shown that it recognizes the farseeing political vision of this man, and that it associates itself with him. The German Parliament, by so acting, has set up for itself a mark and monument in the history of the German Empire. Despite the suspicions and difficulties the imperial chancellor and the advisers of the Emperor have met with from the most varying quarters, they have succeeded in guiding the Fatherland into new paths. I am convinced that not only our Fatherland, but millions of the subjects of other countries who are united to us in the great customs league, will sooner or later bless this day.

Except in slight points, the new conventional tariffs with Austria-Hungary and Italy are identical, while that with Belgium is quite different and contains but few concessions. The most important concessions granted to Austria-Hungary and Italy are in grains, fruit, flour, poultry, wine, and cattle.* The duty on wheat and rye is reduced from 5 marks to 3½ marks ($1.19 to 83 cents) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds), which concession, it seems, the United States are to share. Consequently the reduction will be to the advantage of the general population of Germany by cheapening grain; otherwise, in case of the exclusion of the United States, the benefit would largely go to Austria-Hungary and the large German farmers by insuring them a monopoly of the German market. The reduction of the duty on rye is to Austria-Hungary and Italy, I believe, an insignificant concession of no value to them, and, if not made general in application to all countries, may bring Germany into collision with Russia, which is the great supplier of rye, of which Germany imports a great deal.

On oats the duty is reduced by the treaties from 4 marks to 2.80 marks (95 cents to 66 cents) per 100 kilograms. In this article, also, Germany is largely dependent upon foreign sources of supply, chiefly Russia.

The duty on barley is lowered from 2.25 marks to 2 marks (53 cents to 47 cents) per 100 kilograms. Of barley, too, Germany is a large taker from abroad, mostly from Russia and Austria-Hungary.

Upon pod fruits, Indian corn, malt, and flour the duties have also been made differential. The reductions on malt and flour are largely in the interest of Austria-Hungary. Respecting Indian corn, it is reported that the German Government intends to encourage its use as a breadstuff, and, if that be so, it will greatly inure to the benefit of our farmers.

In the case of Italy a valuable concession has been made in regard to wine by providing that Italian wines designed for blending with the wines of Germany shall be admitted at rates of duty sufficiently reduced to make heavy importation of them possible and probable. As this concession is in the line of experiment, it is difficult to say with any accuracy just what its effect upon the wine trade of the two countries will be. The wine-growers in certain parts of the Empire, as in Alsace, for instance, will probably be injured by

*Sixty-two per cent of Austria-Hungary's exports to Germany consist of raw materials, food products, and cattle.

the concession granted to Italy; but it is thought, of course, that, on the whole, it will be very beneficial to the wine interests of the country by affording cheap red and white wines suitable for blending with the lower grades of German wines, and thereby greatly improving them and increasing their quantity and value in years of poor vintages, which often occur on the Rhine and Moselle. The blending, however, is to take place only under Government supervision.

To Switzerland valuable concessions had to be made to avoid the evil consequences of the Swiss tariff of last year, which would have delivered a severe blow to the export trade of Germany with that Republic. Switzerland takes about $50,000,000 worth of German goods a year and exports nearly the same amount in return to Germany, and is too valuable a market to let slip.

In 1879, when the protective policy was entered upon in Germany, Switzerland was a free-trade country; but the adoption and maintenance of this policy on the part of Germany and other European states made it evident to the Swiss that they could not remain free-traders with the world around them closing its doors to their goods, and they soon entered upon the paths others were walking in, and finally imposed heavy duties on importations, largely in order, it would appear, to use them as a basis for obtaining concessions in treaty negotiations with other states, which sort of tactics has been of great advantage to them in recently concluding new treaties with Germany, Austria, and Italy providing for differential tariffs.

In 1878* the entire trade of Germany was valued at 6,400,000,000 marks ($1,523,200,000), of which 3,506,248,000 marks ($834,487,024) were in imports and 2,885,172,000 marks ($686,670,936) in exports. In 1880, the year succeeding the inauguration of the high-tariff policy, it sank to 5,711,950,000 marks ($1,359,444,100), of which 2,819,097,000 marks ($670,945,086) were in imports and 2,892,859,000 marks ($688,500,442) in exports; thus there was a decrease of about 700,000,000 marks ($166,600,000) in imports and an increase of about 7,500,000 marks ($1,789,000) in exports. Germany was at that time the third largest commercial state in Europe, being excelled by Great Britain and France only; but in the matter of exportation it was then ahead of France.

In 1878 Germany ranked next to Great Britain and the United States in the amount of pig iron and steel produced, and in the number of cotton spindles and cotton consumed it stood in 1880 only behind Great Britain and France. In linens Great Britain, France, and Austria only exceeded it in the number of spindles, and in the consumption of wool it was excelled only by France, the United States, and Great Britain; while in the exportation of woolen yarn Great Britain, Belgium, and France surpassed it. In the amount of silk goods manufactured it occupied the second position, standing next to France.

After ten years of protection Germany's export trade amounted, in 1889, to 3,164,800,000 marks ($753,222,400), or an increase of 345,000,000 marks ($82,110,000) since 1879, while its import trade amounted to 3,989,000,000

*When the publication of statistics was somewhat unreliable.

marks ($949,382,000), or an increase of 1,096,000,000 marks ($260,848,000). The export trade has therefore not kept proper pace with the import trade; in fact, it has been overreached by it, for from 1880 to 1888, with the exception of the years 1884 and 1885, the exports exceeded the imports by from 7,000,000 to 100,000,000 marks ($1,666,000 to $23,800,000). This would indicate obstruction abroad brought about by inimical tariff legislation on the part of other states.

Of the total export trade of Germany 75 per cent in 1889 was manufactured wares, while in 1880 they formed but 66 per cent of the entire exportation. In imports about 70 per cent of the importation consists of foods and raw materials.

Germany is therefore an industrial state, and in its fiscal policy must take care not to favor agriculture at the expense of manufactures. Cheap raw materials, cheap foods, and foreign markets must be its constant aim.

In the case of Great Britain manufactured goods form nearly 92 per cent, I believe, of the entire exportation of the Kingdom, while France shows but 57 per cent of manufactured articles in its export exhibit, thus considerably less than Germany.

Increased costs of production, with lessened selling prices for goods in order to drive competitors out of certain markets, have in some branches of industry, it is alleged, made the market prices for goods lower than the cost of production. There has been a decided decrease in the trade with Chile and the Argentine Republic, which a short time ago was energetically cultivated, and a heavy reduction also in the importations of Brazil and Uruguay from Germany. The so-called McKinley act has also not been without a perceptible effect in certain parts of Germany, but, of course, it would first make a showing in the German statistics for 1891, which have not yet been published.

In iron there were decided reductions in price last year in almost all branches of the industry, and in certain kinds of iron, such as fine plate, the market prices went below the cost of production. It is said that almost only such iron works as own their own coal mines were able to run last year at a fair profit.

The German railways during the year did a large business, and in some cases this increased traffic was so marked that it stood in strong contrast to, and apparent contradiction of, the retrogression in trade and commerce. The receipts of the railways were considerably greater. The operation of the roads cost more than formerly, owing to higher prices for coal, augmented wages, and added outlays caused by the relief of employés under the new social laws. No new purchase of private roads by the states occurred in Germany during the year, I believe. The states own most of the roads now, but some important ones are still in private hands.

JAMES H. SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, January 27, 1892.

GENERAL AND PETROLEUM TRADE OF BATOUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL CHAMBERS.

GENERAL TRADE.

The general trade of the port of Batoum in 1891 shows an increase over that of 1890, as will be seen by the following statistics:

Table showing arrivals of vessels at Batoum in 1890 and 1891.

Nationality.	1890.				1891.			
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	15	8,281	73	66,964	7	4,015	66	64,278
Belgian	.....	.....	4	4,792	.....	.....	5	7,167
Danish	.....	.....	13	14,866	.....	.....	12	13,165
British	.....	.....	241	314,961	.....	.....	260	320,582
French	.....	.....	56	83,075	.....	.....	60	78,602
German	.....	.....	32	39,139	.....	.....	19	22,369
Greek	98	36,520	10	9,070	126	46,369	28	25,956
Italian	8	5,669	1	1,049	10	5,493	6	6,825
Norwegian	.....	.....	12	16,281	.....	.....	19	24,110
Russian	56	7,560	178	159,400	73	9,670	192	172,256
Turkish	69	19,584	2	962	67	15,539	6	2,860
Dutch	.....	.....	2	1,472	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,100
Total	246	77,614	624	712,031	283	81,086	675	741,220

Table showing clearances of vessels from Batoum in 1890 and 1891.

Nationality.	1890.				1891.			
	Sail.		Steam.		Sail.		Steam.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	14	7,261	74	68,052	7	4,015	67	65,566
Belgian	.....	.....	4	4,792	.....	.....	4	5,763
Danish	.....	.....	13	14,866	.....	.....	12	13,165
British	.....	.....	242	316,189	.....	.....	262	323,052
French	.....	.....	57	84,936	.....	.....	60	78,602
German	.....	.....	32	39,139	.....	.....	19	22,369
Greek	97	36,272	10	9,070	110	40,480	25	22,395
Italian	8	5,669	1	1,049	8	4,320	8	4,099
Norwegian	.....	.....	13	17,781	.....	.....	18	22,778
Russian	55	7,286	182	198,310	69	9,320	194	174,656
Turkish	66	18,693	2	962	58	15,232	6	2,860
Dutch	.....	.....	2	1,472	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montenegran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,100
Total	240	75,181	632	756,618	252	73,367	677	738,405

The following table shows the exports to the United States from this consular district declared at the Batoum consulate in 1890 and 1891:

Articles.	1891.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
Licorice root	12,618	$491,164.81	6,698	$254,842.09
Wool:				
Caucasian	1,293	267,876.16	949	249,072.03
Persian	353	74,410.54	51	16,289.19
Turkestan	61	9,588.60	.....	.....
Manganese ore:				
Batoum	1,331	16,553.44	7,450	96,349.66
Poti	1,935	21,373.93	.....	.....
Skins	58	29,285.71	.....	5,175.39
Walnut wood	16	967.92	.....	431.42
Sundries	.....	1,197.05	.....	.....
Carpets	.....	.....	.....	398.38
Total	.....	912,418.16	.....	622,558.16

The direct exports to the United States consisted of four steamers—one with licorice root and manganese ore, one from Poti with manganese ore and two with licorice root—and six sailing vessels with licorice root; the balance of the export was by steamer, with transshipment at Marseilles, Antwerp, and London.

The export of licorice root in 1891, as is seen by statistics, was nearly double that of 1890; and from information received from the three firms engaged in this export there is every reason to anticipate a still further increase in 1892. The manganese-ore export fell off in 1891, because (it is said here) of the depression in prices in the United States caused by heavy imports of Cuban ore. The export of wool shows an increase, notwithstanding the new customs tariff.

There were no direct imports from the United States, but considerable quantities of heavy iron pipes for oil wells and manilla rope for oil-well drilling were received via London, Antwerp, and Marseilles.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND TRADE.

The principal business of the port of Batoum, as will be seen from statistics herewith, is the export of petroleum products, which, from an annual output of about 32,000,000 gallons of all products in 1885, has increased to 268,000,000 gallons in 1891. This great increase is mainly due to the increase in the volume of the production of crude oil near Bakoo, which was greatly stimulated by the very high prices of crude at wells in 1890.

On the 1st day of January, 1891, there were 238 producing wells, giving about 72,000 barrels of 42 gallons daily, and the production for the month of January averaged about 80,000 barrels per day. In February, however, several large wells were struck, and the average daily production for the month was nearly 106,000 barrels; and, although the daily production reached over

109,000 barrels in September, it fell off slightly in December, and closed the month with an average of nearly 106,000 barrels per day, and the year with only a few hundred barrels less than 100,000 per day, against about 80,000 barrels per day in 1890. The number of producing wells at the close of 1891 was 315—an increase of 77, while the number of drilling wells was 112—a decrease of 18; wells being cleaned and deepened, 122—an increase of 76. The increase in the volume of operations is better shown by the total of these wells, *i. e.*, at the end of 1891 there was a total of producing, drilling, and repairing wells of 549, against 404 a year before—an increase of about 36 per cent. This immense increase in operations, as has been remarked before, was the outcome of good, paying prices in 1890, when prices for crude at wells reached as high as 50 cents per barrel, and the average per year was over 30 cents per barrel. These prices declined after the Volga navigation was closed in November to 25 cents per barrel; but a temporary decline is always looked for in winter because of the Caspian-Volga outlet being closed, reducing demand, and the closing prices of the year were still profitable and supposed to be only temporary. Consequently, operations steadily increased, resulting, as has been shown, in a production much too great for the demand; so that the opening of Caspian-Volga navigation brought no advance in prices, nor did it check for any considerable time the steady decline in crude-oil prices, as the increased demand was not sufficient to overcome declining prices of refined in the world's markets, caused by a heavily increased crude production in the United States and the aggressive American competition consequent thereto. Crude prices ruled very low all summer—10 to 12 cents per barrel—but the bottom was not reached until several months after Volga navigation closed, when sales were made, and are still being made, as low as 5 cents per barrel for spot crude, *i. e.*, immediate delivery, and 8½ to 10 cents per barrel for contracts for the whole year. These prices are admitted by all to be less than cost, but that they have only begun to have effect upon the operations is clearly shown by the number of new derricks at the end of the year, which was 70, against 79 a year before, a decrease of only 9, while there are only 18 less drilling wells than at the end of 1890.

As has been said before, the crude prices in 1892 were admittedly less than the cost of production, and the trade is now said to be in a very impoverished condition. Producing and refining are so closely allied that the financial success of one may offset losses to the other, but during the past year the profits of refining were also very small, it is said, and did not nearly compensate for the loss in producing; but much crude was sold ahead for the year at very good prices, the purchasing refiners having also sold refined at a fair margin of profit on the basis of crude contracts. Consequently it is believed that the trade has not yet begun to feel the full effects of the hard times, and one hears nothing but very pessimistic views for the future. Some few small failures have occurred, and, of course, many more are predicted; but the trade has wriggled out of so many crises (as they are here called) in the past eight years that it is very difficult to believe, as many seem to, that universal bankruptcy is close at hand; in fact, seven or eight years' contact

with these people naturally imparts to one some of that blind confidence and trust in the future that seems to be the only provision of the trade for future contingencies in the shape of crises.

No new territory has been opened in the past year, but the old has been slightly extended, and some good wells have been found in comparatively new extensions of the old territory, which were rather unexpected.

Early in the year some little stir was caused by a report that some very good wells had been struck near a town called Grosnaya, which is north of the Caucasian range, a short distance south of the Terek River, and about halfway between the Vladi-Kavkas Railway and the Caspian Sea. Many of the Bakoo producers visited this place, and all sorts of stories were heard about it, and no doubt some of the Bakoo producers leased or bought territory there. No drilling has been done, however, and the total production is now less than 50 barrels per day from two pits less than 50 feet deep. It is thought by many that this is the territory of the future, as it is situated on the survey for the new line of railway connecting Petrovsk, on the Caspian Sea, with the Russian railway system at a point on the Vladi-Kavkas line. This new line, it is said, will be constructed within two years, and, as this supposed territory can not be economically worked without the railway, it is an affair of the future.

Exports of petroleum products from Batoum in 1891 show an increase of about 10 per cent over 1890, while the increase in 1890 over 1889 was over 17 per cent; and, as the increase in crude production in 1891 over 1890 was 25 per cent, the export was not increased proportionately with the production. The increase in crude production in 1890 over 1889 was about 17.4 per cent; consequently the whole of the increase in crude supply in the year 1890 was exported from Batoum, notwithstanding the export in that year was materially curtailed by the advance in value of Russian currency (against foreign exchange), which amounted to an average of 15 per cent. In 1891, however, Russian currency depreciated about 17½ per cent, consequently the smaller increase in export in that year was not due to the same cause which obstructed it in 1890. Here it is said that the low prices and the increased and belligerent competition of American oil was the cause of the depression and interfered materially with Russian export.

PROSPECTS FOR 1892.

The heavy crude production, resulting as it does in very low prices for all products, together with exceedingly low ocean freights, must, it would seem, stimulate export, although only the middlemen in the trade, such as can and case manufacturers, are at present realizing any profit. The first two months in 1892 will show an output from Batoum of over 55,000,000 gallons of all products, against 35,000,000 gallons for the same two months in 1891, an increase of nearly 60 per cent; and the shipments have been retarded by a great falling off in the amount of receipts by rail, as the railway has experienced a series of accidents which have materially interfered with oil transportation. If the ratio of increase of the first two months is main-

tained throughout the year, the output for the year will reach 400,000,000 gallons, and must seriously affect American export.

BULK SHIPMENTS VIA SUEZ CANAL.

As is well known to the trade, the markets of Japan, China, Java, India, Burmah, and the far East have heretofore been supplied by refined in cans and cases. Now, however, it is reported here that the Suez Canal commissioners have given permission for the passage of tank steamers, carrying refined in bulk, through the canal, a permission for some time refused, and that many steamers are now being built expressly for this trade. It is said that tanks will be erected all over the Orient, and the distribution of refined in those countries will be made by means of barges on the water ways and iron barrels, and thus the expense of cans and cases, which at present is greater than the cost of their contents, will be done away with. It is, of course, too soon to foresee accurately to what extent this almost inevitable revolution in the trade will be carried; but it is quite safe to say that its successful inauguration will greatly injure Batoum by closing its greatest industries, viz, the manufacture of cans and cases. Of course, these manufacturers will protest; but, as it is reported that the tank-steamer shipment scheme is favored and financially backed by the Rothschilds, who are the heaviest manufacturers of cans and cases here, and also by large refiners and exporters who are not can and case manufacturers, the Government is not at all likely to interfere.

COMPARISON OF 1890 AND 1891.

Table showing shipments of petroleum products from Batoum in 1890 and 1891.

To—	Crude and residuum.		Lubricating oils.		Illuminating distillate.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Austria:	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Fiume	200,000	.....	591,050	822,825	16,494,635	17,046,885
Trieste	602,795	44,165	296,600	366,300	6,789,545	5,935,510
Belgium	2,224,320	3,213,715	7,391,060	4,716,050	.....	.....
Bulgaria	.....	.....	5,250	3,250	.....	.....
Egypt	3,700	.....	14,100	.....	.....	.....
England and United Kingdom	665,030	694,200	2,630,350	868,050	.....	.....
France	1,878,750	2,081,100	4,732,620	7,544,020	.....	.....
Germany	799,155	50,000	4,654,715	4,889,435	.....	25,000
Holland	.....	.....	56,850	142,500	.....	.....
Italy	18,750	98,550	111,150	299,150	290,580	.....
Roumania	68,770	101,220	382,500	143,450	887,860	1,635,155
Spain	.....	.....	195,550	.....	.....	303,150
Turkey	.....	.....	51,000	38,600	.....	.....
Greece	.....	.....	1,450	500	.....	.....
Africa	.....	.....	.....	3,750	.....	.....
Denmark	5,000	.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Total exports	6,466,270	6,282,950	21,121,745	19,831,880	24,462,620	24,945,700
Russia	810,470	657,230	846,400	677,550	1,317,755	1,803,915
Total shipments	7,276,740	6,940,180	21,968,145	20,509,430	25,780,375	26,749,615
Increase	336,560	.....	1,458,715	.....	.....	969,240

Table showing shipments of petroleum products from Batoum in 1890 and 1891—Continued.

To—	Refined oil.		Total.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Austria:	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Fiume	.....	1,750	17,285,685	17,871,460
Trieste	7,074,460	6,355,395	14,763,400	12,701,370
Belgium	13,069,230	10,145,690	22,684,610	18,075,455
Bulgaria	1,510,040	1,167,530	1,515,290	1,170,780
Cochin China	1,410,740	673,830	1,410,740	673,830
China	12,269,080	7,733,090	12,269,080	7,733,090
Egypt	8,266,320	6,418,390	8,284,120	6,418,390
England and United Kingdom	43,054,055	35,953,285	46,349,435	37,515,535
France	918,750	802,000	7,530,120	10,427,120
Germany	701,350	2,121,110	6,155,[illegible]0	7,085,545
Holland	1,722,305	2,163,500	1,779,[illegible]55	2,306,000
India	38,745,300	33,030,870	38,745,300	33,030,870
Italy	11,019,685	11,853,645	11,440,165	12,251,345
Japan	7,338,200	7,332,410	7,338,200	7,332,410
Java	13,748,960	13,181,510	13,748,960	13,181,510
Manila	866,090	2,362,670	866,090	2,362,670
Malta	835,000	718,825	835,000	718,825
Roumania	2,748,930	2,100,715	4,088,060	3,980,540
Siam	1,242,400	721,380	1,242,400	721,380
Spain	80,000	105,000	275,550	408,150
Turkey	24,204,790	22,591,100	24,255,790	22,623,700
Greece	.....	.....	1,450	500
Africa	167,210	287,000	167,210	290,750
Denmark	.....	.....	12,500	.....
Total	190,992,895	167,820,695	243,043,530	218,881,225
Russia	22,957,965	18,236,940	25,932,590	21,375,635
Total shipments	213,950,860	186,057,635	268,976,120	240,256,860
Increase	27,893,225	.....	28,719,260	.....

Table showing crude production of Balakhani-Sabunchi and Bibi-Eibat for the year 1891 (old style).

Months.	Crude piped to refineries.	Lake oil and crude piped and shipped by railway.	Estimated fuel and evaporation.	Stocks at wells at end of month.	Total.	Stocks at wells at beginning of month.	Total production per month.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
January	1,868,915	9,195	125,247	1,034,602	3,056,959	573,096	2,483,863
February	2,573,170	2,981	172,920	1,268,668	4,017,739	1,053,602	2,964,137
March	2,716,832	4,924	182,797	1,230,591	4,135,144	1,268,668	2,866,476
April	2,579,262	3,602	173,437	1,126,901	3,883,202	1,230,591	2,652,611
May	3,002,957	2,750	202,390	1,042,487	4,250,584	1,126,901	3,123,683
June	2,924,760	4,216	201,556	1,039,304	4,169,837	1,042,487	3,127,350
Total, 6 mos.	15,665,897	27,668	1,058,347	6,761,553	23,513,465	6,295,345	17,218,120
July	2,926,888	3,779	196,348	956,921	4,083,936	1,039,304	3,044,632
August	3,196,980	4,582	213,687	790,564	4,205,813	956,921	3,248,892
September	2,915,572	13,638	200,001	690,043	3,819,254	790,564	3,028,690
October	3,080,583	4,840	204,480	787,270	4,077,173	690,043	3,387,130
November	2,810,560	3,324	186,708	924,407	3,924,999	787,270	3,137,729
December	2,899,650	4,680	192,861	1,104,101	4,201,292	924,407	3,276,885
Total for year.	33,496,130	62,511	2,252,432	12,014,859	47,825,932	11,483,854	36,342,078

Table showing crude production of Balakhani-Sabunchi and Bibi-Eibat, etc.—Continued.

Months.	1891.			1890.		
	Average daily production.	Daily average from flowing wells.	Daily average from pumping wells.	Average daily production.	Daily average from flowing wells.	Daily average from pumping wells.
	Barrels.	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*
January	80,108	9,441	70,667	62,275	6,654	55,621
February	105,862	24,755	81,107	90,965	35,800	55,165
March	92,467	14,629	77,838	88,827	29,212	59,615
April	88,420	9,008	79,412	81,473	23,080	58,393
May	100,764	6,991	93,773	99,669	37,533	62,136
June	104,245	16,800	87,445	76,242	14,300	61,942
Average, 6 months	95,122	13,906	81,216	83,569	24,303	59,266
July	98,214	8,721	89,493	74,354	11,952	62,402
August	108,296	15,532	92,764	73,363	5,000	68,363
September	100,956	12,538	88,418	76,751	5,464	71,289
October	109,262	15,251	94,011	75,542	6,160	69,382
November	104,591	10,605	93,986	83,108	14,356	68,752
December	105,706	8,003	97,703	75,867	8,625	67,242
Average for year	99,567	12,790	86,777	79,985	16,376	63,609

NOTE.—The barrels are of 42 gallons.

Table showing exports of petroleum products from Russia during the first eleven months of 1890 and 1891 (old style).

From—	Illuminating oils.		Lubricating oils.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
By sea.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Batoum	196,695,160	175,877,535	19,536,410	18,500,430
Baltic ports	6,250,000	6,290,000	3,740,000	4,335,000
Bakoo to Persia	1,430,000	1,370,000	.....	5,000
Total	204,375,160	183,537,535	23,276,410	22,840,430
By rail.				
Warsaw	2,225,000	2,220,000	.....	.....
Alexandrov	.....	10,000	5,000	.....
Sosnovitza	10,000	20,000	45,000	5,000
Granitza	.....	.....	85,000	85,000
Wolochisk	1,830,000	1,635,000	60,000	50,000
Mlava	690,000	815,000	.....	.....
Wierzbolow	220,000	255,000	.....	.....
Other points	5,000	5,000	420,000	240,000
Total	4,980,000	4,960,000	615,000	380,000
Grand total	209,355,160	188,497,535	23,891,410	23,220,430

Table showing exports of petroleum products from Russia, etc.—Continued.

From—	Crude oil and residuum.		Total.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
By sea.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Batoum	6,002,270	5,916,475	222,233,840	200,294,440
Baltic ports	550,000	640,000	10,540,000	11,265,000
Bakoo to Persia	1,785,000	2,005,000	3,215,000	3,380,000
Total	8,337,270	8,561,475	235,988,840	214,939,440
By rail.				
Warsaw	35,000	155,000	2,260,000	2,375,000
Alexandrov	.....	.....	5,000	10,000
Sosnovitza	2,500	.....	57,500	25,000
Granitza	5,000	5,000	90,000	90,000
Wolochisk	.....	2,500	1,890,000	1,687,500
Mlava	.....	.....	690,000	815,000
Wierzbolow	5,000	2,500	225,000	257,500
Other points	5,000	5,000	430,000	250,000
Total	52,500	170,000	5,647,500	5,510,000
Grand total	8,389,770	8,731,475	241,636,340	220,449,440

JAMES C. CHAMBERS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Batoum, February 27, 1892.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CHINA.

REPORT BY MINISTER DENBY, OF PEKING.

[Republished from CONSULAR REPORTS No. 102.]

As it may be a matter of interest to know the number and occupation of our citizens resident in this Empire, I inclose a return thereof, which I have compiled from reports submitted to me from our several consuls. With the exception of Shanghai, the classification is complete as to occupation.

Table showing American citizens resident in China, compiled from consular reports, 1888.

Consular jurisdiction.	Number.	Adults.		Children.		Occupation.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Diplomatic and consular.	Missionaries.	Mining engineers.	Chemists.
Shanghai	400	Not classified.				5	.....	.....	.....
Ningpo	44	22	11	7	4	2	35	.....	.....
Fuchau	51	18	20	6	7	2	42	.....	.....
Amoy	41	Not classified.				8	20	.....	.....
Canton	75	do.				3	65	.....	.....
Chin-Kiang	77	do.				2	69	.....	.....
Hankow	49	do.				2	44	.....	.....
Chefoo	87	31	32	13	11	.....	79	.....	.....
Tien-Tsin	186	63	57	Not classified.		4	152	6	1
New-Chwang	12	6	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,062	140	122	26	26	28	506	6	1

Table showing American citizens resident in China, etc.—Continued.

Consular jurisdiction.	Occupation—Continued.							Remarks.
	Mercantile.	Machinists.	Miners.	Chinese customs service.	Professors.	Seafaring.	Unclassified.	
Shanghai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	*345	
Ningpo	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	Including Wenchow.
Fuchau	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
Amoy	9	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	Including Formosa.
Canton	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	Including Swatow, Kiong-Choo, and Pakhoi.
Chin-Kiang	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Including Woo-Hoo and Nanking.
Hankow	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Including Kioo-Kiang.
Chefoo	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	
Tien-Tsin	2	3	.....	5	2	11	.....	Including Peking.
New-Chwang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	
Total	23	3	7	28	2	73	345	

*As registration is not compulsory, it is impossible to classify all occupations.

CHARLES DENBY,
Minister.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Peking, November 22, 1888.

NOTE.—According to the returns of the inspector-general of customs at Shanghai, the total number of foreigners in China in 1890 was as follows:

Foreigners resident in China in 1890.

Nationalities.	Number of firms.	Total residents.
British	327	3,317
Americans	32	1,153
Germans	80	648
French	19	589
Dutch	2	41
Danish	2	81
Spanish	4	304
Swedes and Norwegians	2	155
Russians	12	131
Austrians	4	65
Belgians	1	28
Italians	2	74
Japanese	29	883
Brazilians	.....	2
Portuguese	5	610
Nontreaty nations	1	26
Total	522	8,107

COMMERCE OF PORTUGAL.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BATCHELLER, OF LISBON.

I have the honor to inform you that the superior council of customs has just made public the statistics relating to the general external commerce of the Kingdom of Portugal for the year 1890. The delay of a year in the publication of these statistics greatly diminishes their value, but this results from the want of a proper system of returns from the various customs stations and the difficulty experienced in the verification of the various details at the ministry of finance.

The entire commercial operations of 1890 do not present a great divergence from those of the preceding year, notwithstanding the business conditions of the country were much more favorable in the year 1889 than those of 1890, in which the vexatious Anglo-Portuguese South African question seriously deranged the commercial stability of the country.

The total of the importations and exportations amounted, for the year, to 77,272,154 milreis, or about $83,000,000. For the four years preceding the totals were as follows:

1889	$80,786,312
1888	77,138,350
1887	70,885,460
1886	74,471,935

The totals for 1890 were divided as follows:

Importations	$48,193,083
Exportations	23,262,045
For transshipment from vessels arriving at Lisbon to other foreign ports (classed as exportations, but not the products of Portugal)	11,998,797
Total	83,453,925

The imports have constantly increased, whereas the exports have proportionally diminished.

In 1886 the total imports were $40,312,420, whereas in 1890 the importations, increasing gradually each year, amounted to $48,193,083. The exports of 1886 were $28,213,237, and in the year 1890 had fallen to $23,262,045, showing a balance of trade against Portugal for 1886, in round numbers, of 11,000,000 milreis ($11,888,000), whereas in 1890 it amounted to $24,840,000. It is just to state that in these imports there should be credited to Portugal a considerable amount of raw material, such as cotton, some wool, various metals, and considerable lumber, the values of which are not given, to be used in domestic industries, and consequently contributing to, rather than diminishing, the general wealth of the land.

In examining the currents of commerce, it appears that the trade with England surpasses all others. Early in 1890 it was universally believed and uniformly proclaimed in the press of the country that trade with England

would materially diminish, owing to the strained political situation due to the so-called ultimatum of England relative to the disputed boundaries of Portuguese and English possessions and spheres of influence in Mozambique; but these statistics fully illustrate that sentiment and personal feeling seldom govern the operations of trade, which are usually under the dominion of the law of supply and demand, and consequently trade with England remained at the standard of previous years. The commerce with Great Britain amounted in 1890 to about $27,500,000, or, precisely, 25,612,915 milreis, nearly two-thirds of the total trade with all countries.

It is a significant fact that, whereas in 1889 France occupied the second rank in commercial transactions with Portugal, in 1890 Germany had taken her place; and, judging by the rate of progress during the last five years, the latter country is rapidly encroaching upon the superior position so long occupied by England.

It should also be stated that a portion of the trade accredited to England includes considerable merchandise the products of other countries, and especially the United States. Owing to her superior carrying capacity, Great Britain commands many markets which would naturally be supplied directly from the United States did they possess equal carrying facilities.

This commercial enterprise illustrates two rival mercantile houses, one of which delivers its goods at the domicile of the purchaser, while the other, though perhaps underselling its rival, furnishes no such facilities; naturally the purchaser will patronize the trader who delivers the purchases at his door.

The considerable augmentation of the commercial marine of Germany and her energetic encouragement of home manufactures are enabling that country to greatly increase her commerce, and she is rapidly seizing upon foreign markets, especially those of Portugal, South America, and Africa, and is rivaling England in some of her own provinces.

The exact import statistics of Portuguese trade with the various commercial countries in 1890 were as follows:

Country.	Amount.	Country.	Amount.
England	$27,661,948	Spain	$4,673,746
Germany	9,953,615	Belgium	3,476,223
France	9,559,469	Scandinavian countries	1,586,923
Brazil	7,745,990	Italy	1,123,261
United States	6,535,357		

Considerable American commerce is likely to result from the determination of the ministerial commission charged with the regulation of the importation of breadstuffs. By a recent royal decree the embargo on wheat has been removed, and an importation of about 60,000,000 kilograms authorized to supply the necessities of the country until the domestic crop shall become available. Duties have been reduced from 16 reis to 1½ reis (1.728 cents to 0.162 cent) per kilogram, "in order to prevent an increase of price to the consumer," which, owing to the depreciated state of the

national currency (from 25 to 30 per cent), would necessarily be increased that proportion, as the importer must pay for his wheat in gold exchange. Dealers estimate that the quantity to be required before the next crop is harvested will be nearly double the limit fixed by the commission. A large proportion of this wheat will be the produce of American farms, and it is regrettable that not one bushel will be transported to these shores in vessels sailing under the flag of the United States.

GEO. S. BATCHELLER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Lisbon, March 12, 1892.

TARIFF LEGISLATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT BAGGS, OF NEWCASTLE.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Last June, owing to a failure of the Parkes ministry to get a majority on a question pertaining to federation, a dissolution of Parliament was granted.

This question of federation had for some time occupied a large amount of the time and attention of the different colonial parliaments, and had eventuated in a convention composed of representatives from all the colonies, held last March, at which a federal constitution was agreed upon and referred back to the different colonies for their separate action. This constitution was the rock upon which the Parkes ministry was wrecked.

Though the federation proposals caused the dissolution, by reason of certain Government supporters refusing to sanction the scheme presented, the question upon which the election was fought out was protection vs. free trade.

When the Parkes ministry returned from the country after a fight on this latter question in 1889, they had a clear majority of only 4 or 5, and yet, had it not been for the interjection of the question of federation, the Parliament then elected would have lived until dissolved by efflux of time and the Parkes ministry allowed to continue in power. The very precariousness of the majority seemed to give strength to its existence. It was the first New South Wales Parliament the members of which received pay.

For some time prior to the dissolution of Parliament and the appeal to the country there had been numerous labor troubles, and the friendly relations of capital and labor were very much strained. Strikes had been frequent, notably the seamen's strike of 1890, culminating in a general strike, and the shearers' strike of 1890–'91. Labor thought it was unfairly treated, and determined to try the experiment in the elections then brought on of sending labor representatives, pure and simple, into Parliament, whose avowed purpose was class legislation, thinking to ameliorate their condition by law.

After the election, when noses were counted, it was found that the protectionists, who were in opposition, had about 25 majority, but many of these protectionists were labor representatives first, and their position was not yet clearly defined. When all were classified it was found the ministry had about 52 votes, the opposition about 64, and the labor party 25. Then was witnessed one of those curious combinations so rarely met with outside of politics. There was scarcely a labor member who could have been elected had he not denounced from the hustings the Parkes ministry; and yet, as a body, they determined, to use their own expression, "to sink the fiscal question" and support the then ministry, for the reason, as they said, that they could get the legislation they wanted sooner than if there was a change. It was a curious, if not instructive, sight to see about one-sixth of the whole Parliament openly boasting that they would keep the ministry in so long as they did the labor members' bidding and not one moment longer.

Such a condition of affairs could not, in the nature of things, last long, and, before any important legislation had been effected, the ministry were defeated by their whilom supporters—the labor members—on what might have been considered a side issue and not worthy of serious treatment. The ministry, however, in a spirit of huff, at once resigned, because, to use Sir Henry Parkes's own words: "The late Government retired when they need not have retired; but they thought it best for the honor of the country to make way for somebody else, rather than submit to the degrading dictation of a set of persons called the labor party." Mr. Dibbs, the leader of the opposition, was asked to form a ministry, which he did.

According to his statement, the finances of the colony are not in a healthy condition, there being a deficit for the current year and the colony largely in debt. It has only been about three months since New South Wales floated a loan in London of £4,500,000, and yet scarcely £1 of that loan is left to-day. On the Monday following the floating of the loan, when the house next met, the treasurer reported as follows: "I should like to inform the honorable members that out of this sum of £4,500,000, after we have paid the amounts due in Sydney and the amounts due in London and provided for the 5 per cent loan due in January, we shall only have a balance in hand of about £900,000." It is charged in London, however, that "the surplus money recently obtained, under the excuse of a conversion loan, was at once absorbed in paying off accommodation bills cashed by local banks."

Whatever the merits of this controversy, it is a fact that the colony has little or no money, and is badly in need of some. It can not go to its usual source of supply—London—because the intimation has come from an authoritative source that it would be ruinous for any of the Australasian colonies to attempt to float any more loans at present. New South Wales owes to-day £55,000,000, but has to show for this expenditure her railroads, public buildings, and other public property, which she values at £173,000,000. Her private wealth she places at £407,000,000.

To meet the want of funds, the new ministry, which is protective in its policy, at once rearranged the tariff and imposed new customs duties. Differing from the United States, this new tariff goes into effect from the time it is announced by the ministry, and remains the law of the country unless the ministry is defeated on the issue raised. If the ministry is defeated, then all the duties collected under the tariff so imposed must be returned.

Immediately following the announcement of the treasurer (a newspaper clipping of which I herewith inclose, marked inclosure 1), or at least after a short discussion thereon, a motion of censure or want of confidence was proposed by the leader of the opposition. This was negatived by a substantial majority, the ministry retained in power, and the duties stand until altered by Parliament.

I inclose herewith a list of all articles, alphabetically arranged, with the old and the new tariffs in parallel columns (inclosure 2).

With the present adjustment of political parties and the uncertainty attending the same, the new tariff just imposed can hardly be considered a stable one. If the policy of protection is sustained, additional duties will be imposed from time to time, as the ministry see fit, and if, from any cause, this ministry should be turned out, a return to the former duties would at once take place. No radical change, however, may be anticipated for two years more.

This imposition of additional duties does not to any great extent provide the funds required to carry on the public works already contracted for, a failure to go on with which would mean widespread ruin and disaster.

Labor, though better treated and better paid here than anywhere else on the earth, is restless and uneasy. What it will do no one can tell; what it can do is apparent to all. Unionism is stronger and its ramifications more extensive and comprehensive here than is usually attained in proportion to the population.

Just at present there is a discussion going on between the colliery proprietors and miners in this district in reference to the heaving price of coal. There is an association of a number of the collieries, one of the objects of which is to maintain the price of coal. The nonassociated collieries, which are more numerous than the associated collieries, have been underselling the price established by the latter, and, in self-defense, the latter have determined to reduce their price from 11*s.* to 10*s.* per ton. As the heaving rate is based upon the price obtained for the coal, this means a reduction in the wages of the miners. The miners and associated colliery proprietors met, but accomplished nothing; the associated and nonassociated colliery proprietors met, and likewise failed to come to an understanding. What the result will be time only can disclose; but it is hardly likely that another strike will be precipitated, as such a result would be disastrous to all.

GEORGE T. BAGGS,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Newcastle, December 17, 1891.

TREASURER LEE'S ADDRESS TO THE HOUSE.

[Inclosure 1 in Commercial Agent Baggs's report.—Newspaper clipping.]

The Government would ask the House to give it increased revenue. He could say there would be a large deficiency between the old income and the proposed expenditure, therefore the Government proposes to impose additional taxation [hear, hear], and in imposing that taxation it would fix its policy so as to give employment to people and create industries. [Hear, hear.] It believes in taxing its own people for their own good, not for the good of cheaply paid foreign labor. It was told that the result of federation would mean intercolonial free trade and protection against the world. The Government believed the time had come to anticipate federation and do something for itself. It intended to place before the House of the country a truly protective tariff [hear, hear], which would be framed so as to charge the rich man more for his goods. It had shaped its protective policy so that it would have the effect of extending agriculture and manufactures and give employment to the people at a better rate of pay [hear, hear], and at the same time keep the money in the country. The Government was prepared to consider all classes, and it believed the country was in favor of common sense and moderate protection. The Government was determined to fight the battle to the end. To come right to the point, he would tell them what the Government intended to do. It proposed to place certain duties on the tariff and to remit others. Its tariff would not be for revenue purposes only, but also to encourage industries. It proposed to introduce specific duties [hear, hear] and ad valorem duties, and it proposed to remit certain other duties, principally that on tea. The remission of the tea duty would date from the 1st of March, 1892, as the market was now flooded with tea. It proposed an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on a large number of articles, and also of 15 per cent on what might be called luxuries, such as silks, buggies, etc. The total amount available from the 15 per cent ad valorem would be £77,760; from the 10 per cent ad valorem, £549,000; and from new specific duties, £278,000; or a total from new taxation of £905,000. It proposed a duty of 10*d.* per 100 pounds on barley, beans, maize, oats, peas, and wheat; 1*s.* per 100 pounds on flour, bran, pollard, and sharps; 10*s.* per ton on hay, chaff, and straw; 10*s.* per ton on potatoes; and 20*s.* per ton on onions. This gave a fair indication of its tariff. He must say he believed the duties would not long be obtainable, as soon not only would the country grow enough for its own consumption, but also be able to export.

The total area of land under cultivation in this colony was 900,000 acres, and in Victoria 2,000,000 acres. The acreage of wheat land in this colony was 350,000, in Victoria 1,200,000. Last year this colony imported 10,000 tons of breadstuffs. The Government also proposed a toll tax on cattle, which they estimated to reach £50,000. The increased revenue for 1892 would be £880,000, which, after paying off the whole obligations of 1892, would leave a surplus of £358,000. He did not desire to defame the credit of the colony, and would make a statement as to the condition of the colony. The public debt amounted to about £50,000,000, the public property was valued at £173,000,000, and private wealth at £407,000,000. In conclusion, he appealed for the assistance of the House in its endeavor to restore the credit of the colony, and to make the people of this country happy, employed, and contented. [Loud applause.]

TARIFFS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

[Inclosure 2 in Commercial Agent Baggs's report.]

Table showing the old and new tariffs of New South Wales.

Articles.	New tariff.	Old tariff.
Acids:		
Acetic	2s. 6d. per gallon	Free.
Sulphuric	2s. 6d. per cwt	Do.
Fruit—		
Reputed quarts	1s. 6d. per dozen	Do.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9d. per dozen	Do.
Advertising matter (circulars, labels, billheads, posters, and notices, printed, enameled, or otherwise on any material, or lithographed).	15s. per cwt	Do.
Aërated water (pints and smaller quantities)	6d. per dozen	Do.
Almonds	10d. per pound	Do.
Ale:		
In wood or jar	6d. per gallon	6d. per gallon.
In bottles	9d. per gallon	9d. per gallon.
6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints	9d.	9d.
Arrowroot	1d. per pound	Free.
Aromatic vinegar:		
Reputed quarts	1s. 6d. per dozen	Do.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9d. per dozen	Do.
Baking powder	1d. per pound	Do.
Barley, prepared or patent	do	Do.
Bacon	2d. per pound	2d. per pound.
Partially cured or green	do	Do.
Barley	10d. per 100 pounds	Free.
Balm:		
Reputed quarts	1s. 6d. per dozen	Do.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9d. per dozen	Do.
Bay rum	20s. per gallon	15s. per gallon.
Beans	10d. per 100 pounds	Free.
Bags, traveling	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Biscuits	2d. per pound	1d. per pound.
Billiard tables and material	15 per cent ad valorem	Free.
Bitters:		
Of not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit	3s. 6d. per gallon	
Of not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit	7s. per gallon	
Of not more than 75 per cent of proof spirit	10s. 6d. per gallon	
Over 75 per cent of proof spirit	14s. per gallon	
Beer:		
In wood or jar	6d. per gallon	6d. per gallon.
In bottles	9d. per gallon	9d. per gallon.
6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints	9d.	9d.
Bolts	40s. per ton	Free.
Bolt rings	do	Do.
Bran	1s. per 100 pounds	Do.
Butter	2d. per pound	1d. per pound.
Butterine	6d. per pound	Do.
Cakes	2d. per pound	Free.
Cards, playing	3s. per dozen packs	Do.
Candles, or reputed packages of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weights.	2d. per pound	1d. per pound.
Cement	2s. per barrel	2s. per barrel.
Chalk	10s. per ton	Free.
Chaff	do	Do.
Chicory:		
Raw or kiln-dried	3d. per pound	3d. per pound.
Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	6d. per pound	6d. per pound.
Chocolate, plain or mixed with any other article	4d. per pound	4d. per pound.
Chocolate creams	do	Do.

Table showing the old and new tariffs of New South Wales—Continued.

Articles.	New tariff.	Old tariff.
Cigars	6*s.* per pound	6*s.* per pound.
Cigarettes, including wrappers	do	
Cider:		
In wood or jar	6*d.* per gallon	6*d.* per gallon.
In bottles	9*d.* per gallon	9*d.* per gallon.
6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints	9*d.*	9*d.*
Carpets	15 per cent ad valorem	Free.
Carriages, whole or in part, including buggies, barouches, chaises, dogcarts, gigs, and tilburies.	do	Do.
China ware	do	Do.
Clocks and parts thereof	do	Do.
Citronade:		
Reputed quarts	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9*d.* per dozen	Do.
Cordials, not containing spirits:		
Reputed quarts	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9*d.* per dozen	Do.
Cordage	60*s.* per ton	Do.
Colors:		
Ground in oil	do	3*s.* per cwt.
Dry	30*s.* per ton	Do.
Comfits	2*d.* per pound	Free.
Confectionery	do	2*d.* per pound.
Cocoanut in sugar	do	Do.
Coffee:		
Raw	3*d.* per pound	3*d.* per pound.
Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	6*d.* per pound	6*d.* per pound.
Cocoa:		
Raw, without allowance for husks or shells	3*d.* per pound	3*d.* per pound.
Prepared paste or mixed with any other article	4*d.* per pound	4*d.* per pound.
Custard powders, prepared	1*d.* per pound	Free.
Dandelion:		
Raw or kiln-dried	3*d.* per pound	Do.
Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	6*d.* per pound	Do.
Doors	2*s.* each	2*s.* each.
Dressing cases, with or without fittings	15 per cent ad valorem	Free.
Dynamite	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Egg powder	do	Do.
Essences and extracts, fluid:		
Of not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit	3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon	3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.
Of not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit	7*s.* per gallon	7*s.* per gallon.
Of not more than 75 per cent of proof spirit	10*s.* 6*d.* per gallon	10*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.
Over 75 per cent of proof spirit	14*s.* per gallon	14*s.* per gallon.
Fruit, not spirituous—		
Reputed quarts	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen	Free.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9*d.* per dozen	Do.
Farinaceous foods, prepared, not being wheaten flour or oatmeal, or otherwise exempted.	1*d.* per pound	1*d.* per pound.
Fish, dried, preserved, or salted	do	Do.
Fish paste	do	Do.
Florida water	20*s.* per gallon	Free.
Furs	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Flour	1*s.* per 100 pounds	Do.
Self-raising	1*d.* per pound	1*d.* per pound.
Corn	do	Do.
Fruits:		
Dried and candied	2*d.* per pound	2*d.* per pound.
Boiled or in pulp, peel drained or dry	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Bottled, not containing spirit—		
Reputed quarts	2*s.* per dozen	1*d.* per pound.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	1*s.* per dozen	Do.
Green, except bananas and pineapples	1*s.* per bushel	Free.

Table showing the old and new tariffs of New South Wales—Continued.

Articles.	New tariff.	Old tariff.
Game, potted, paste, dried, or preserved, and not otherwise charged.	1*d.* per pound	Free.
Gasoline	6*d.* per gallon	Do.
Galvanized manufactures, not being parts of machines or machinery otherwise charged or exempted.	60*s.* per ton	3*s.* per cwt.
Gelatine	1*d.* per pound	Free.
Glue	do	Do.
Glucose:		
Liquid and sirup	3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt	Do.
Solid	5*s.* per cwt	Do.
Gloves	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Gold plate and plated ware	do	Do.
Groats, patent	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Grease, axle and lubricating	60*s.* per ton	Do.
Gross	do	Do.
Grain of every kind not otherwise enumerated	10*d.* per 100 pounds	Do.
Ham	2*d.* per pound	2*d.* per pound.
Potted	do	Do.
Hay	10*s.* per ton	Free.
Honey	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Hydraulic lime	2*s.* per barrel	Do.
Iron:		
Galvanized, in bars, bundles, sheets, or corrugated	40*s.* per ton	2*s.* per cwt.
Wire, not galvanized	15*s.* per ton	Free.
Pig, from the 1st of January, 1893	10*s.* per ton	Do.
Infusions:		
Of not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit	3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon	3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.
Of not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit	7*s.* per gallon	7*s.* per gallon.
Of not more than 75 per cent of proof spirit	10*s.* 6*d.* per gallon	10*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.
Over 75 per cent of proof spirit	14*s.* per gallon	14*s.* per gallon.
Jams and jellies, or reputed packages of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.	2*d.* per pound	1*d.* per pound.
Jewelry	15 per cent ad valorem	Free.
Lard	2*d.* per pound	Do.
Laths	9*d.* per 1,000	Do.
Lace	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Lead, sheet and roll	40*s.* per ton	Do.
Lines	60*s.* per ton	Do.
Lithofracteur	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Licorice	2*d.* per pound	Do.
Paste	do	Do.
Lozenges of all kinds	do	Do.
Lime fruit and lime juice:		
Reputed quarts	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9*d.* per dozen	Do.
Maize	10*d.* per 100 pounds	Do.
Maizena	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Macaroni	do	Do.
Meats, dried or preserved and not otherwise charged	do	Do.
Meat extract	2*d.* per pound	Do.
Methylated spirits	1*s.* per gallon	4*s.* per gallon.
Medicines:		
Of not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit	3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon	
Of not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit	7*s.* per gallon	
Of not more than 75 per cent of proof spirit	10*s.* 6*d.* per gallon	
Over 75 per cent of proof spirit	14*s.* per gallon	14*s.* per gallon.
Mineral water, pints and smaller quantities	6*d.* per dozen	Free.
Milk, condensed or preserved	1*d.* per pound	1*d.* per pound.
Milk foods	do	Free.
Molasses	3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt	3*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.
Mushrooms, preserved	1*d.* per pound	Free.

Table showing the old and new tariffs of New South Wales—Continued.

Articles.	New tariff.	Old tariff.
Musical instruments and parts thereof	15 per cent ad valorem	Free.
Nuts, galvanized or plain	40*s.* per ton	2*s.* per cwt.
Naphtha	6*d.* per gallon	6*d.* per gallon.
Night lights	2*d.* per pound	Free.
Oats	10*d.* per 100 pounds	Do.
Oatmeal	40*s.* per ton	Do.
Oils:		
Except linseed, raw or boiled, sperm and black, palm and cocoanut.	6*d.* per gallon	6*d.* per gallon.
In bottles, except essential oils—		
Reputed quarts	2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Reputed pints	9*d.* per dozen	Do.
Reputed half pints and smaller sizes	6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Oilmen's stores:		
Quarts	1*s.* per dozen	Free.
Pints and smaller sizes	6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Oleomargarine	6*d.* per pound	Do.
Onions	20*s.* per ton	Do.
Opium and preparations thereof not otherwise charged	20*s.* per pound	20*s.* per pound.
Paper:		
Brown and wrapping	3*s.* per cwt	Free.
Bags—		
Printed	15*s.* per cwt	Do.
Plain	7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt	Do.
Paintings	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Paints:		
Ground in oil	60*s.* per ton	3*s.* per cwt.
Dry	30*s.* per ton	
Palings	1*s.* per 100	Free.
Peas, dried and split	10*d.* per 100 pounds	Do.
Perfumed waters	20*s.* per gallon	Do.
Pipe	60*s.* per ton	3*s.* per cwt.
Pickets, dressed	3*s.* per 100 superficial ft.	Free.
Pickles:		
Quarts	1*s.* per dozen	Free.
Pints and smaller quantities	6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Pictures	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Plaster	2*s.* per barrel	Do.
Poultry	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Powder:		
Sporting	3*d.* per pound	Do.
Blasting	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Porter and perry:		
In wood or jar	6*d.* per gallon	6*d.* per gallon.
In bottles	9*d.* per gallon	9*d.* per gallon.
6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints	9*d.*	
Potatoes	10*s.* per ton	Free.
Pollard	1*s.* per 100 pounds	Do.
Porcelain ware	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Portmanteaus	do	Do.
Preserves	2*d.* per pound	1*d.* per pound.
Prunes	do	Free.
Pulse	1*s.* per 100 pounds	Do.
Putty	20*s.* per ton	Do.
Precious stones	15 per cent ad valorem	Free (unset).
Raspberry vinegar:		
Reputed quarts	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen	Free.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9*d.* per dozen	Do.
Rice	60*s.* per ton	Do.
Rice flour	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Rivets	40*s.* per ton	2*s.* per cwt.

Table showing the old and new tariffs of New South Wales—Continued.

Articles.	New tariff.	Old tariff.
Rope	60*s.* per ton	Free.
Rugs	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Satins	do	Do.
Sauces:		
Quarts	1*s.* per dozen	Do.
Pints and smaller quantities	6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Sashes and shutters	2*s.* each	2*s.* each.
Sago and sago flour	1*d.* per pound	1*d.* per pound.
Salt	20*s.* per ton	20*s.* per ton.
Sarsaparilla:		
Of not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit	3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon	
Of not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit	7*s.* per gallon	
Of not more than 75 per cent of proof spirit	10*s.* 6*d.* per gallon	
Over 75 per cent of proof spirit	14*s.* per gallon	14*s.* per gallon.
Screws	40*s.* per ton	2*s.* per cwt.
Semolina	1*d.* per pound	1*d.* per pound.
Shingles	1*s.* per 1,000	Free.
Shot	5*s.* per cwt	5*s.* per cwt.
Sharps	1*s.* per 100 pounds	Free.
Silks	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Silver plate and plated ware	do	Do.
Size	1*d.* per pound	Do.
Snuff	3*s.* per pound	3*s.* per pound.
Soups	1*d.* per pound	Free.
Soda crystals	40*s.* per ton	Do.
Soap:		
Fancy and scented	2*d.* per pound	Do.
Other than the above	3*s.* per cwt	Do.
Spruce:		
In wood or jar	6*d.* per gallon	6*d.* per gallon.
In bottles	9*d.* per gallon	9*d.* per gallon.
Spikes	40*s.* per ton	Free.
Spirits (on all kinds of spirits and spirituous compounds imported and not otherwise enumerated.*)	40*s.* per proof gallon	14*s.* per proof gallon.
Methylated	1*s.* per gallon	
Perfumed	20*s.* per gallon	15*s.* per gallon.
Starch	1*d.* per pound	Free.
Starch powder	do	Do.
Stationery	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Stearine	1*d.* per pound	1*d.* per pound.
Steel wire not galvanized	15*s.* per ton	Free.
Straw	10*s.* per ton	Do.
Strawberry acids:		
Reputed quarts	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen	Do.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9*d.* per dozen	Do.
Sugar:		
Raw	5*s.* per cwt	5*s.* per cwt.
Refined	6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt	6*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.
Sugar candy	2*d.* per pound	2*d.* per pound.
Succades	do	Do.
Sweetmeats	do	Do.
Sirups:		
Reputed quarts	1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen	Free.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9*d.*	Do.
Taraxicum:		
Raw or kiln-dried	3*d.* per pound	
Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article	6*d.* per pound	

*No allowance beyond 16.5 degrees shall be made for the underproof of any spirit of a less strength than 16.5 degrees. Underproof case spirits containing 2, 3, 4, or 5 gallons shall be charged: Two gallons and under as 2 gallons, over 2 gallons and not exceeding 3 gallons as 3 gallons, over 3 gallons and not exceeding 4 gallons as 4 gallons, over 4 gallons and not exceeding 5 gallons as 5 gallons.

Table showing the old and new tariffs of New South Wales—Continued.

Articles.	New tariff.	Old tariff.
Tapioca	1*d*. per pound	1*d*. per pound.
Flour	do	Do.
Tea (until March 1, 1892; on and from that date free)	3*d*. per pound	3*d*. per pound.
Tinctures and toilet preparations:		
Of not more than 25 per cent of proof spirit	3*s*. 6*d*. per gallon	
Of not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit	7*s*. per gallon	
Of not more than 75 per cent of proof spirit	10*s*. 6*d*. per gallon	
Over 75 per cent of proof spirit	14*s*. per gallon	14*s*. per gallon.
Timber:		
Dressed	3*s*. per 100 superficial ft.	3*s*. per 100 superficial ft.
Rough and undressed	1*s*. 6*d*. per 100 superficial feet.	1*s*. 6*d*. per 100 superficial feet.
Tomatoes, preserved	1*d*. per pound	Free.
Tobacco sheep wash	3*d*. per pound	3*d*. per pound.
Treacle	3*s*. 4*d*. per cwt	3*s*. 4*d*. per cwt.
Twine	60*s*. per ton	Free.
Tobacco:		
Delivered from ship's side or from customs bond for home consumption, manufactured or unmanufactured.	3*s*. per pound	3*s*. per pound.
Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony at the time of removal from a customs bond or from an importing ship to any licensed manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.	1*s*. per pound	1*s*. per pound.
Varnishes:		
Containing spirits	2*s*. per gallon	2*s*. per gallon.
All others	1*s*. per gallon	
Vermicelli	1*d*. per pound	Free.
Velvets	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Vegetables:		
Fresh	6*d*. per cwt	Do.
Preserved, not otherwise charged, salted in brine or salt water.	1*d*. per pound	Do.
Vinegar, other than aromatic or raspberry	6*d*. per gallon	Do.
Washers, plain or galvanized metal	40*s*. per ton	Plain, free; galvanized, 3*s*. per cwt.
Wax	1*d*. per pound	Free.
Watches	15 per cent ad valorem	Do.
Whiting	10*s*. per ton	Do.
Wheat	10*d*. per 100 pounds	Do.
Wire netting, not galvanized	30*s*. per ton	20*s*. per ton.
Wines:		
Sparkling, 6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints	10*s*.	10*s*. per gallon.
Other kinds—		
6 reputed quarts or 12 reputed pints	5*s*.	5*s*. per gallon.
Per gallon	5*s*.	
Not containing spirits—		
Reputed quarts	1*s*. 6*d*. per dozen	Free.
Reputed pints and smaller quantities	9*d*. per dozen	Do.
Yeast	1*d*. per pound	Do.
Zinc, perforated or manufactured	3*s*. per cwt	Do.

The following articles are comprised in the free list:

Acids, not otherwise charged; alum, amalgum, anvils, antifriction metal, anchors; animals, live, not otherwise charged; antimony ore, asbestos, axes, bananas (fresh), bath bricks, blue, Bombay duck and pipe; ballast, not otherwise charged; bags, gunny and ore, and not otherwise charged; bark, not for medicinal purposes; beads, bead ware, benzine, *beche de mer*, bismuth ore; black whale oil, not in bottles; boots, elastic; bluestone, not building; bones, bone dust, blowers, brimstone, bristles, bullion, cables, candle nuts, caustic soda, card mounts,

canvas, chain (iron not less than one-half inch in diameter), charcoal, cotton (in piece), collodion, copperas, cotton wool, cocoanuts, cobalt ore, coin, copper ore, copper ingots, copra, cordage, cork, corks and bungs, cotton (raw), cotton waste, cocoanut and coir, cocoanut oil, chrome ore, cretonne, dates, driers, druggeting, dyes, dye ware, duck, elastic (web), eggs, engine packing felt, eyelets, flax, fish (fresh), fiber, flock fungus, fruit salts, fresh pitch, garden clover, garden and stable forks; ginger, not otherwise charged; gold dust, bars, and quartz; grass, gray calico, glue pieces, guano, hay forks, handles (wood), hair, hessians, hemp, hides, holland, hops, horns, hoofs, brewers' isinglass, ivory nuts, iron scraps, jute goods, kapok, kauri gum, lead (pig), lead ore, limestone, linseed oil (raw or boiled), lime juice, liquid, linseed, linseed meal, long-cloth prints, matches, mops, malt, manures, metal clays and earths not otherwise charged, meat (fresh and frozen), millstones, minerals not otherwise charged, needles, nickel (unmanufactured), nuts (edible) not otherwise charged, oars, oakum, oil cake, ores, oysters, packing, palm oil; packages, other than in which goods are usually imported, except iron tanks; passengers' baggage, comprising cabin furniture, used furniture, and effects of any passenger not imported for sale, not exceeding in value £50; pencils (wood), pepper, pearl shell, pins, pineapples, *Phormium tenax*, plants, potash, printers' paper; printed books, being literary compositions and periodicals; printed music, pulu, quartz, quicksilver, rags, regulus, repp, resin, rope (old and condemned), saddletrees; sacks, except otherwise charged; sails, old and condemned; sandlewood (not dressed), school and book slates, sewing cotton, sewing silks, seeds, sheeting, shirting, shovels, shoe pegs, shrubs, silesia, silicate soda ash, silver ore, skins not dressed, spades, springs, spices; sperm whale oil, not in bottles; specimens of natural history, spelter, sulphur, tar, tallow, terpene, turpentine, ticks, tinfoil, tin ingots; tools, not being machinery; tortoise shell, trees, toweling, twills, union, vanners, wadding, whalebone, woolpacks, wool yarns, writing paper, yellow metal in sheets, zinc (unmanufactured.)

On all goods not above enumerated in either the free or dutiable list 10 per cent ad valorem.

SWISS EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL HINNEN, OF BERNE.

I have the honor to submit herewith a tabulated statement of exports from Switzerland to the United States during the year 1891, with increase and decrease indicated for each consulate as compared with the year 1890:

Consulates.	Exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.		
Basle	$4,510,757	$3,465,204	.....	$1,045,453
Berne	1,041,468	851,359	.....	190,109
Geneva	1,036,467	876,937	.....	157,530
Horgen	1,448,843	1,316,837	.....	132,006
St. Gall	7,851,492	5,854,725	.....	1,996,767
Zurich	1,850,475	2,499,653	$649,178	.....
Total	17,739,502	14,864,815	649,178	2,874,687

It will be observed that all the consulates except Zurich show a decrease. The shipments in 1890 were unusually heavy in anticipation of the new tariff. The exports in that year amounted to $17,739,502, while for many years previous the average was $14,000,000, about the same as in 1891.

The prospects of trade for the present year are not very encouraging for Switzerland, as the large orders from the United States generally given in the fall are far behind those of other years, and many manufacturers are seeking new business relations in other countries.

JOHN E. HINNEN,
Vice-Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berne, January 12, 1892.

THE LOWER RIO GRANDE IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL RICHARDSON, OF MATAMOROS.

SANITARY AND METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The year has been in the main healthful. During the winter and spring there was an epidemic of "la grippe" and pneumonia, and the mortality from lung diseases has been larger than usual. It is doubtless double what it would have been had the sufferers been better clothed and fed and had constitutions unimpaired by immorality. Brain diseases, as will be seen by the table herewith, are second in the order of fatality, and from obvious causes. Only one in twenty of all deaths are from fevers and bowel diseases—diseases that are popularly supposed to prevail at this altitude and in this latitude. With better drainage, better care of streets, and less poverty, with its concomitants of ignorance and vice, this city would be equalled by few and surpassed by none of the cities on this continent for healthfulness.

Table showing the number of deaths in Matamoros from various diseases in the year 1891.

Diseases.	Quarter ended—				
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	Total.
Smallpox	4	1	.....	.....	5
Typhus	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Diphtheria	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lung and throat diseases	78	59	31	26	194
Brain disease	15	21	28	22	86
Heart disease	3	5	3	3	14
Bowel complaints	10	4	4	4	22
Kidney and bladder diseases	2	5	1	2	10
Young and old	14	18	12	12	56
All others	20	17	3	12	52
Total	148	130	82	81	441

The highest temperature was 96° on June 17, the lowest 36° on January 24, and the mean 72.8°. During nine months of the year there is but little variation in temperature. One can live out of doors with but very little

covering. For the remaining three months the range of temperature is greater. Occasionally there is a fall of 30° in twenty-four hours.

The amount of rainfall was 28.25 inches, the largest precipitations occurring on September 25 and 26, when 2.9 inches fell in fifteen hours thirty minutes, and on December 12, when 1.95 inches fell in twenty-four hours.

CROPS.

This amount of precipitation would indicate that the drought was broken; but, unfortunately, the rain did not come at the critical time, so at best there were only part crops, and, as a rule, there was failure. At the present time the corn product of the past year has been consumed, and $15,000 worth was imported in December. It is estimated that $100,000 will be sent out from this place and Brownsville for corn before April 1, 1892.

Nothing has been raised for exportation. No corn, cotton, or sugar—nothing but the hides and bones of starved cattle. This state of things is unusual. There has not been before in years such a prolonged failure of rain and drying up of *resacas* and *lagunas*. These people do not know what to do. They have no ability or purpose to adjust themselves to their changed circumstances. With ordinary foresight and industry, there is no reason why enough might not have been produced during the past year to keep the wolf from the door, but they do not know how to wrest a livelihood from nature's closed hand.

LIVE STOCK.

The loss in live stock has been great, yet it has not been felt as it would have been at some other time, for prices are so depressed that there is no sale for them on the Texas side of the river, and but little here. Good fat steers are sold here in Matamoros for $14 (Mexican) and range cattle for from $6 to $8. Range horses sell for $7 and mares for $9, while gentle horses and mares bring $15 and $13, respectively; mules bring from $15 to $20. In Brownsville, Tex., fat steers bring $9 and $10 (Mexican); range cattle, $6 to $8; gentle horses and mares, $15 and $13, respectively; and mules from $20 to $25. There has been no sale for stock at these prices for the past year, especially in Texas. Sales have been quicker and prices firmer in Matamoros, for the movement toward the interior of Mexico, with its better prices, is felt all over Tamaulipas. Strange as it may seem, the first effect of the prohibitive tariff on live stock has been, not only to annihilate the live-stock trade across the border, which was foreseen and designed, but to depress prices in Texas and create a new market with better prices for Mexican stock. Of course, there are complex conditions. The drought is more potent than the McKinley tariff, but it hardly accounts for the discrimination in prices in favor of Mexico. Reciprocity in live stock would, for the present, result advantageously to Texas. It would not for years, if ever again, materially lower prices. Mexico is rapidly developing beef markets. Beef eating is one of the industries established here by the Americans. Consumption is likely to increase at a greater rate than production.

RAILROADS.

The published reports for the past few years, together with my own for previous quarters of this year, read very much the same. It is a record of "hope deferred." The Matamoros, Victoria, and San Luis Potosi project, which once seemed so hopeful, is apparently dead. There are rumors of resuming work on the Matamoros, Linares, and Matehuala road—rumors that are not wholly groundless. This road retains its offices here, which are soon to be occupied by engineers. The Intercontinental, which broke ground on November 2, has had a force of sixty men at work until within a few days, when it was reduced to twenty. The alleged reason for the reduction of the force is the unwillingness of the backers of the road to expend any more money here until political quiet is restored. The work on the Texas branch from Victoria has been correspondingly reduced. The Mexican National has been canvassing among the citizens of Matamoros to ascertain what assistance will be given them if they will extend their road from San Miguel to Camargo. They have met with some success, and will, I understand, make the extension. This will be a commercial advantage to Matamoros and, had this road been built at first through to Monterey, Matamoros would have maintained her commercial strength without, in any degree, impairing the growth of Monterey. There are also rumors that the Monterey and Mexican Gulf intends to build from Monterey to Camargo, and that the Southern Pacific intends to enter the Lower Rio Grande Valley, striking the river either at Rio Grande City or Brownsville. These rumors are what we feed upon. Just why one of the most fertile and salubrious regions on the continent has been so long undeveloped is a mystery. Eyes from every point of the compass are turned hither, but there is as yet no movement of feet. The people have waited for an open way north and south until it is impossible to wait longer. There have been removals and business failures, and there will be more the coming year; and yet this valley might be made to rejoice in wealth and beauty under the touch of thrift and enterprise.

I inclose a clipping from the Galveston News, which contains many things apropos to this report, and touching especially the point under consideration. The writer is undoubtedly well posted in all that concerns the Rio Grande Valley.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

It will be seen from tables of declared exports by quarters for the years 1890 and 1891, and also from tables of imports, that Matamoros has withstood the shock incident to the cutting off of her main industry better than was expected when the failing condition of her trade is considered. The value of exports for the quarter ended December 31, 1890, was $43,099.24, which includes live stock amounting to $8,900 exported during the first days of October. When the live stock is deducted, it will be noted that there was an increase each quarter of 1891 until the exportation for the December quarter amounted to $60,934.19. Both exportation and importation

was larger this quarter than for the previous six quarters. It is well to note, however, that some of this increase in the goods imported is due to the new Mexican tariff, which went into operation November 1, advancing rates 7 per cent; and in goods exported, to the belief of a few shippers that the President of the United States, under the authority conferred upon him by section 3 of the new law, would restore the duties on hides, etc. This increase, however, was very slight. The balance of trade is, and has been for some time, very much against this district. The same is true of the border counties in Texas. The balance can be changed as if by magic by water and the plow. The table indicates that there has been a relative increase in the importation of goods produced in the United States. In 1889 they constituted 63.6 per cent of the whole, and in 1891, 76.5 per cent of the whole. A part of this increase is doubtless due to the increased importation of corn incident to the prolonged drought. There is nothing transient in this increase. It indicates the rate of progress which American producers are making in controlling Mexican trade. There is no question respecting our position here commercially when we adopt the tactics and exercise the patience and enterprise of European competitors.

Table showing the value of declared exports to the United States at Matamoros during the years 1890 and 1891.

Quarter ended—	1890.	1891.
March 31	$101,902.16	$48,070.09
June 30	128,888.63	44,305.04
September 30	55,919.46	40,732.23
December 31	43,099.24	60,934.19
Total	329,809.49	194,041.55

Table showing imports into Mexico at Matamoros during the year 1891.

Quarter ended—	Goods produced in the United States.	Foreign goods bought in the United States.	Foreign goods in bond.	Total.
March 31	$132,414	$17,278	$26,134	$175,826
June 30	114,058	15,746	23,028	152,832
September 30	101,687	15,349	25,701	142,737
December 31	165,336	15,240	19,479	200,055
Total	513,495	63,613	94,342	671,450

Table showing imports into Mexico at Matamoros for the years 1889, 1890, and 1891.

Year.	Goods produced in the United States.	Foreign goods bought in the United States.	Foreign goods in bond.	Total.
1889	$634,571	$170,944	$191,814	$997,329
1890	631,718	91,301	204,859	927,878
1891	513,495	63,613	94,342	671,450
Total	1,779,778	325,858	491,015	2,596,651

THE NEW MEXICAN TARIFF.

The effect of the new Mexican tariff, which went into operation November 1, has been very much dreaded. Many merchants, already crippled financially, are scarcely able to bear the increased burden. Those who were able imported heavily before the law went into operation, and this rendered the situation more desperate for those who were not able to do so.

FISCAL AGENCY.

Another blow to Matamoros is the removal of the national fiscal agency to Victoria on March 1. There are rumors that the army headquarters will follow, but this is not probable for the present at least.

OUTLOOK.

The outlook at present is dark enough. The key to the situation is a railroad that comes from somewhere and goes somewhere. Following the railroad will come irrigation, the breaking up of large ranches into small fruit farms and vineyards or plantations for corn, sugar, and cotton. It has been demonstrated that the finest South Sea Island cotton can be produced here, and the best of cane. With irrigation there is no trouble in raising two crops of corn a year. The choicest of grapes and bananas are produced in abundance. The banana, in my judgment, surpasses any in flavor that I have seen.

There is immense wealth here. It is only necessary to tickle the soil and it will be yielded. A railroad from Brownsville to Laredo would settle up the Texas side of the river at once, besides bringing a market within reach. Such a road is necessary, even if the great Intercontinental is built as projected. It would be extremely useful from a military point of view. It would civilize the border and insure friendly relations with Mexico by an infusion of new blood, for nothing can be worse than the present population, which is loyal to neither country. There are political as well as commercial considerations that demand such a road.

It is hoped that the year upon which we have entered may afford more hopeful data for report than this statement for the year 1891.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matamoros, January 26, 1892.

THE LOWER RIO GRANDE.

[Inclosure in Consul Richardson's report.—From the Galveston News of January 8, 1892.]

A United States army officer, whom many may recognize by his style of writing, recently made these remarks upon the Lower Rio Grande and its inhabitants, based upon personal observation upon both sides of the stream during the past eight or nine months, and a previous familiarity with much the same kind of life, extending back to 1869. He writes:

"The Rio Grande is the Nile of America. Like its African prototype, it issues from snow-clad mountains and makes its way to the sea through an apparently desert country without having its volume perceptibly increased by any tributary worth mentioning. Boats have penetrated as far as Laredo, but steam navigation for small craft (100 to 150 tons) practically stops at Roma. It is in no sense a boundary line, because during high water skiffs cross it everywhere, and when low the fords are simply beyond number, although subject to change from shifting sands. From Laredo to Brownsville its course is very tortuous, and especially so between Carrizo and Edinburgh (or Hidalgo), steamboat men claiming that for every mile of road on land the river bends 4 miles in its channel from Ringgold to Roma, which is 14 miles by land, but by water 60 miles. The banks are mainly steep bluffs of compact clay, friable sandstone or limestone, and gravel, 50 to 150 feet high, and all washed out and eroded by water and wind until the number of *barrancas* or ravines becomes bewildering. There is little, if any, grass at this time, owing to the protracted drought of the past three years, but the country close to the Rio Grande is generally a dense chaparral of mesquite, black ebony, retama, nopal cactus, and other forms of thorny vegetation, which offer obstructions to pursuit, while affording fruits and beans, which are very good food for smugglers and others who seek shelter in these recesses.

"Of the population of this part of the Rio Grande Valley not much can be said. There are some few people of education and refinement, but the mass of the inhabitants are ignorant and superstitious. In thought, habit, speech, and dress they are essentially anti-American, but they are also anti-Mexican. They have no sympathy with either government. To make clear how thoroughly superstitious these people are I wish to say that during the last spring and early summer I noted down all their superstitions and weird remedies, and found that they were firm believers in the evil eye, witchcraft, cures by magic, *noner l'alguilette*, sorcery, incantation, and all other ideas of the same kind which prevailed in Europe from the time of the crusades until the French Revolution. They still have the miracle plays of the middle ages.

"The soil of the Rio Grande Valley is wonderfully fertile, and two crops annually could be raised by irrigation, but the people are too poor to pay for digging wells, erecting windmills, or constructing expensive *acequias*, and consequently find more congenial employment as smugglers from one side of the river to the other, even though they have to fight to the death when they come front to front with the *resguardos* of Mexico.

"A visit to the ranches of Judge Hines, Celestu Jagon, and Monsieur Brule would be a revelation to anyone who did not believe in the possibilities to be effected by a combination of capital, enterprise, and intelligence. In these ranches, situated between Rio Grande City and the mouth of the river, one can find growing bountifully cotton, sugar, corn, bananas, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, figs, dates, grapes, mulberries, and other fruits and all kinds of flowers, and it is impossible to repress an emotion of regret that this great valley has been neglected by two governments, instead of being systematically cultivated and turned into a garden of fruits and flowers.

"The population of the Lower Rio Grande Valley is very scanty, there being on the American side only the towns of Carrizo, Roma, Rio Grande City, and Edinburgh in the 230 miles from Laredo to Brownsville, although the ranches of Lopeno, Paneno, Salineno, Ranchos, Nuevo, La Grulla, Havana, and Santa Maria are really small villages, and may be properly classed as such.

"On the Mexican side we find towns of more pretensions—Guerrero, Mier, Camargo, and Reynosa—which are of good size, but now dead or torpid, and needing the touch of the railroad to awaken them to new life.

"So long as there are no railroads in this section trouble may be looked for unless strong garrisons be maintained on both sides of the Rio Grande at the most eligible points. But with the completion on the Mexican side of the railroad from Matamoros, via Camargo, Mier, and Ceraibo, to Monterey, and from Quederey to Ximenes or San Juan, on the Monterey and

Gulf railroad, through Ceraibo and Aqualeguas to Guerrero, all trouble to the Mexican Government would cease at once. The distances are very short, and the lines described could be constructed in less than six weeks. Connection would then be made with American lines, and this valley, instead of being a source of annoyance and expense to both nations, would bloom like a flower garden."

KOREAN PAPER.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL HEARD, OF SEOUL.

I have the honor to submit a few remarks regarding a leading manufacture of Korea—paper. Korean paper is highly esteemed, and always forms part of royal presents and of the tribute paid to China. Besides the same uses as with us—for writing and for books—it fills a great diversity of needs. It serves as string and in the manufacture of lanterns, fans, umbrellas, shoe soles, hats, boxes, and makes very good rain coats; it covers floors and walls and ceilings, and, stretched on frames, supplies windows and doors. It is highly prized in China and Japan, and is especially sought after for the manufacture of umbrellas.

It is made from a bush of the mulberry order (*Broussonetia papyrifera*), which is indigenous, growing in many parts of the Kingdom, but thriving best in the moist, warm climate of the south. It is chiefly raised from cuttings for this especial purpose, and the wild and cultivated plants are said to be of equal value.

The bark, which alone is used, is generally gathered in the spring, and is boiled for a long time in water, in which a quantity of wood ashes has been mixed, till it becomes a pulp, the mass having been beaten during the whole time of the boiling. Fine bamboo screens are then placed in shallow wooden vats and a ladle full of the pulp is spread evenly over the screen by a dexterous circular motion of the hand. The operation is repeated once or twice, or as often as may be necessary—the more frequent the operation the finer the paper—and the screen allowed to drain into the vats till a proper consistency is reached, the drippings being thus saved. They are then placed on a hot, *kang* floor to dry. After the drying has proceeded far enough the paper is laid on a hot floor and ironed by hand. The long lines in the paper show strands of the bamboo screens, and their nearness, distinctness or absence indicates the fineness or otherwise of the paper. They are almost imperceptible in some grades of paper, while in others they are distinct and far apart.

Paper is made by the paper guild, a numerous and prosperous association. The province of Chulla is the chief seat of manufacture.

AUGUSTINE HEARD,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Seoul, October 15, 1891.

ITALIAN STATISTICS.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BOURN, OF ROME.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of Italy continues to gain steadily, and was 30,907,306 on December 31, 1889, according to the official estimates. During the year 1889 there were 229,994 marriages, 1,148,249 births, and 766,131 deaths. The number emigrating, including both permanent and temporary emigration, was 218,412.

Table showing the population of Italy from 1770 to 1890.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1770	16,476,723	1852	24,347,806
1800	18,124,312	1858	24,857,417
1816	18,382,540	1861	25,016,801
1825	19,726,977	1871	26,801,154
1833	21,211,926	1881	28,459,628
1838	21,975,205	1889	30,947,306
1844	22,936,029	1890	31,158,408
1848	23,617,153		

Table showing statistics of the population of Italy.

Provinces.	Area.*	Population on December 31, 1889.		Marriages in 1889.†	Births in 1889.†	Deaths in 1889.†	Emigration in 1889.
		Total.	Per square mile.				
	Sq. miles.						
Piedmont	11,388	3,297,157	289.5	22,344	109,264	76,750	34,734
Liguria	2,088	947,300	453.7	7,177	32,557	23,327	5,536
Lombardy	9,345	4,013,973	429.5	28,395	146,097	95,623	24,844
Venetia	9,276	3,102,867	334.4	23,492	109,793	63,351	69,104
Emilia	8,012	2,352,497	293.6	16,741	84,941	58,626	8,940
Tuscany	9,290	2,391,291	257.4	18,814	86,558	55,876	11,670
The Marches	3,798	1,021,597	269	8,067	37,698	24,825	4,058
Umbria	3,658	624,039	170.6	4,910	23,062	15,310	74
Rome (Latium)	4,699	982,581	209.1	6,969	39,365	26,749	48
Abruzzi and Molise	6,567	1,434,351	218.4	11,657	54,526	37,907	10,163
Campania	6,392	3,128,809	489.5	25,325	122,837	78,536	14,479
Puglia	7,919	1,734,387	219	12,790	72,631	49,349	2,707
Basilicata	3,998	556,309	139.2	4,370	20,930	15,079	8,316
Calabria	5,810	1,359,872	234.1	10,839	52,056	34,637	12,331
Sicily	9,960	3,265,688	327.9	21,984	130,047	90,275	11,308
Sardinia	9,205	735,588	79.9	6,120	25,887	19,911	100
Total	111,405	30,947,306	270.5	229,994	1,148,249	766,131	218,412

* This surface is according to the calculation of General Strebitsky (see Superficie de l'Europe etablie par J. Stebitsky, St. Petersbourg, imp-Trenké et Furnot, 1882). There are no better figures than these for the single provinces, and they have, therefore, been published in the Annuario Statistico of 1890, p. 58. For the whole of the Kingdom the Istituto Geografico Militare has given the exact figure of the surface as 286,588 square kilometers, equal to 110,652 square miles.

† From the Gazzetta Ufficiale of April 21, 1890, the census of the population is calculated by adding to the estimates of the last census (December 31, 1881) the excess of the number of born to the number of dead, without taking account of the movement of emigration itself. A new census will be made December 31, 1891.

Table showing the births, marriages, and deaths in 1889 per 1,000 inhabitants.

Provinces.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Stillborn.	Excess of births over deaths.	Illegitimate births per 1,000 births.
Piedmont	6.78	33.14	23.28	1.25	9.96	32.56
Liguria	7.58	34.37	24.62	1.48	9.84	52.92
Lombardy	7.07	36.4	23.82	1.35	12.73	28.43
Venetia	7.57	35.4	20.42	1.25	15.2	67.84
Emilia	7.12	36.1	24.92	1.37	11.31	162.24
Tuscany	7.87	36.2	23.37	1.51	13	90.91
The Marches	7.9	36.9	24.3	1.51	12.76	127.83
Umbria	7.87	36.96	24.53	1.55	12.58	189.23
Lazio	7.09	40.06	27.22	2.16	13.01	244.99
Abruzzi and Molise	8.13	38.01	26.43	1.21	11.72	42.55
Campania	8.09	39.26	25.1	1.73	14.36	38.29
Apulia	7.37	41.88	28.45	1.69	13.61	38.61
Basilicata	7.86	37.62	27.12	1.57	10.63	54.23
Calabria	7.97	38.28	25.47	1.13	12.98	79.99
Sicily	6.73	39.82	27.64	1.26	12.33	68.91
Sardinia	8.32	35.19	27.07	0.92	8.19	111.25
Average	7.43	37.1	24.76	1.41	12.5	73.44
1888	7.65	36.18	26.51	1.36	9.88	73.61
1887	7.79	38.09	27.39	1.4	10.82	74.51
1886	7.79	36.5	28.21	1.31	8.16	75.03
1885	7.88	37.92	26.51	1.32	11.54	75.58
1884	8.26	38.51	26.58	1.3	12.08	75.76
1883	8	36.93	27.38	1.28	9.65	77.54
1882	7.79	36.93	27.4	1.23	9.62	75.06

Table showing the number of marriages in the year 1888, classified according to the age of the parties.

Ages.	Males.	Females.
Under 18 years	.....	20,033
18 to 20 years	5,832	33,500
20 to 22 years	17,763	46,73[illegible]
22 to 24 years	35,309	39,30[illegible]
24 to 26 years	44,054	27,79[illegible]
26 to 28 years	32,700	17,8[illegible]
28 to 30 years	24,897	12,26[illegible]
30 to 35 years	32,670	16,27[illegible]
35 to 40 years	16,594	9,05[illegible]
40 to 45 years	10,062	5,5[illegible]
45 to 50 years	6,138	3,2[illegible]
50 to 55 years	3,876	1,8[illegible]
55 to 60 years	2,345	1,7[illegible]
Above 60 years	3,109	.....
Age unknown	1,534	1,5[illegible]
Total	236,883	236,8[illegible]

Table showing the births in 1888 and 1889, according to sex and legitimacy.

Sex.	1888.	1889.
Legitimate.		
Males	533,054	1,063,921
Females	504,096	
Illegitimate and exposed.		
Males	42,027	84,328
Females	40,386	
Summary.		
Males	575,081	.....
Females	544,482	.....
Total	1,119,563	1,148,249

Table showing the number of deaths (exclusive of stillborn) in 1888, classified according to age and sex.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	49,900	41,515	91,415
1 to 3 months	15,923	13,488	29,411
3 to 6 months	16,685	14,091	30,776
6 to 9 months	19,132	16,454	35,586
9 to 12 months	18,979	17,381	36,360
1 to 2 years	45,672	44,238	89,910
2 to 3 years	19,267	18,929	38,196
3 to 4 years	11,610	11,602	23,212
4 to 5 years	8,220	8,252	16,472
5 to 10 years	16,817	17,474	34,291
10 to 15 years	6,526	7,767	14,293
15 to 20 years	7,091	8,596	15,687
20 to 25 years	10,402	10,471	20,873
25 to 30 years	7,972	10,413	18,385
30 to 35 years	7,549	9,978	17,527
35 to 40 years	7,937	9,829	17,766
40 to 45 years	9,436	9,835	19,271
45 to 50 years	10,417	8,718	19,135
50 to 55 years	12,876	10,682	23,558
55 to 60 years	13,205	11,743	24,948
60 to 65 years	19,749	19,407	39,156
65 to 70 years	20,746	20,497	41,243
70 to 75 years	21,419	22,789	44,208
75 to 80 years	18,701	18,187	36,888
80 to 85 years	13,477	13,949	27,426
85 to 90 years	5,139	5,206	10,345
90 to 95 years	1,212	1,508	2,720
95 to 100 years	275	356	631
Over 100 years	31	52	83
Age unknown	366	293	859
Total	416,731	403,700	820,431

Table showing the number of deaths (exclusive of stillborn) in 1888, classified according to sex and civil condition.

Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unmarried	275,391	249,890	525,281
Married	96,835	79,508	176,343
Widows and widowers	43,520	74,011	117,531
Unknown	985	291	1,276
Total	.....	.....	820,431

Table showing the excess of births over deaths in Italy and several other nations per 1,000 inhabitants in 1887, 1888, and 1889.

Country.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Italy	10.82	9.88	12.5
France	2.32	1.16	2.3
England and Wales	12.59	12.88	12.69
Scotland	12.5	12.9	.....
Ireland	4.92	4.95	5.27
Germany	12.73	12.38	.....
Austria	9.41	8.73	.....
Hungary	10.47	11.85	.....
Switzerland	7.62	7.79	7.3
Sweden	13.53	12.61	.....
Norway	14.87	13.84	.....
Denmark	13.64	13.4	.....

EMIGRATION.

Table showing the destination of Italian emigrants in 1888 and 1889.

Destination.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
Canada	1,347	447	.....	900
United States	32,945	25,434	.....	7,511
Mexico and Central America, including the Antilles	323	497	174	.....
Total	34,615	26,378	.....	8,23[illegible]
Argentine Republic	64,293	69,008	4,785	.....
Uruguay	764	4,515	3,751	.....
Paraguay	971	1,535	564	.....
Brazil	97,730	16,953	.....	80,77[illegible]
Other American States, including the Antilles	5,961	4,792	.....	1,1[illegible]
Total	169,649	96,803	.....	72,8[illegible]
Total emigration to North and South America	204,264	123,181	.....	81,0[illegible]
Algiers	751	765	14	.....
Egypt	1,436	773	.....	66[illegible]
Tunis	902	639	.....	2[illegible]
Other African countries	245	236	.....	
Total	3,334	2,413	.....	9[illegible]
Asia	34	31	.....	
Oceania	163	156	.....	
Total emigration to non-European countries	207,795	125,781	.....	82,[illegible]
Emigration to European countries	82,941	92,631	9,690	.....
Grand total	290,736	218,412	.....	72,[illegible]24

Table showing the number of Italian emigrants arriving in different countries during the years 1882–'89.

Year.	United States.	Argentine Republic.*	Brazil.	Total.
1882	29,437	29,587	10,562	69,586
1883	29,537	37,043	13,569	79,149
1884	14,493	31,983	7,933	54,409
1885	15,485	63,501	7,589	96,575
1886	30,565	43,328	14,336	88,229
1887	46,256	67,139	40,157	153,548
1888	47,856	75,029	104,353	227,238
1889	30,238	88,647	36,124	155,009

* Not including those arrived from Montevideo.

Table showing the number of returned emigrants during the years 1883–'89.

Year.	Number of Italian passengers (third class).			Countries from which passengers embarked.				
	Italian ports.	Other ports.	Total.	Argentine Republic.	Brazil.	United States.	Peru.	Other.
1883	10,311	800	11,111	7,244	225	3,642	.....	.....
1884	13,737	1,452	15,189	10,202	162	4,825	.....	.....
1885	12,581	303	12,884	8,957	607	3,320	.....	.....
1886	14,650	56	14,706	12,053	.....	2,188	465	.....
1887	18,039	.....	18,039	14,527	317	3,000	129	76
1888	27,281	14	27,295	19,998	1,136	6,086	75	.....
1889	34,003	1,100	35,103	26,173	3,668	4,734	101	427

No Italian can emigrate without receiving from the proper local authorities an emigration passport, which can be granted only to those who have performed the required military service.

But, practically, these passports are required only for those emigrating by sea. Those emigrating by land seldom take them, except for purposes of identification or of placing themselves in a position to call on their consul for advice and protection. Hence the statistics do not show the actual number of emigrants. For each passport there is a charge of 46 cents for people in straightened circumstances and $2.39 for those able to pay. In its statistics the Government counts as emigrants only those who pay the smaller sum, considering the others only as travelers.

Strict orders have been recently given that no passport be issued for emigration to certain countries unless the person applying can show that he has secured steady and remunerative employment.

Italian statistics divide the emigration into two classes, temporary and permanent. In the former are included those who leave the country temporarily in search of employment, with the intention of soon returning. Italian mechanics and laborers are much sought for in the various adjoining countries. Those who seek this temporary employment are chiefly laborers in moving earth, masons, brick-burners, and stonecutters, who leave their homes in the spring and return when winter comes.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The commerce between Italy and the United States, already extensive, is developing at a ratio which bids fair within another ten years to render the United States one of the most important customers, if not the most important, that Italy will possess. The good feeling prevailing in each towards the other and the favor with which the products of the United States are held by Italians will, no doubt, greatly augment the ratio of increase which has been sufficient to double our purchases in ten years. The amount of our sales to Italy can, no doubt, be increased equally if our merchants will use the same means to sell their products that other nations employ.

In considering the foreign commerce of a country like Italy one does not gain a just appreciation of its relative importance by comparing it with that of a nation like Great Britain. Italy, like the United States, is eminently a country producing largely of raw materials, the products of her soil and mines, and is to all intents self-supporting. Great Britain, with the exception, perhaps, of iron, tin, and coal, is practically dependent on other countries for her raw materials and her food supplies. She buys her food and raw materials, working the latter into manufactured articles, which she must sell to other nations after she has retained enough for her own consumption. Thus, in her foreign commerce, there appears the value of the food supply for a great nation, the raw materials that must give employment to a population that can find it in no other channel—for her land can employ no more laborers than it could two hundred years ago—and the manufactured products. In the case of Italy and the United States, the articles that are the chief components of the foreign commerce of Great Britain do not appear in their commercial statistics, for they produce themselves the bulk of those articles, and, in producing them, give employment to a large proportion of their people who would in Great Britain be employed in manufactures and commerce or else be compelled to emigrate or starve. Thus the statistical values of the foreign commerce of Great Britain are swelled, not only by including articles that in Italy and the United States would constitute a part of their internal commerce, but by including them both in the imports and in the exports.

The foreign commerce of Italy in 1890, as compared with 1889, shows a falling off in the imports of $14,391,704.68 and in the exports of $14,452,822.56, as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	$254,101,064.80	$169,021,809.12
1889	268,492,769,48	183,474,631.68
Decrease	14,391,704.68	14,452,822.56

As the bulk of the exports are free of export duty, it is generally understood that the custom-house officials do not exercise that care in the statistics of exports that they do with regard to imports on which duties are collected.

We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the exports from Italy are really much greater than shown by the official statistics.

Since 1886 Italian commerce has been gradually declining, owing to several causes, the chief of which were the partial failure of the crops, the breaking of the commercial treaty with France, and the financial crisis prevailing, caused by the failure of the crops, the breaking of the treaty, and overbuilding. Moreover, the great increase in manufactures, as the result of the protective tariff of 1887, has tended to largely reduce the volume of exchanges.

It does not follow that because the balance of trade appears to be largely against Italy that the apparent value must be settled by remittances of gold or silver. Italy is visited every year by hundreds of thousands of tourists, whose expenditures for expenses and retail purchases, which they carry with them, must more than cover the apparent adverse balance shown by the tables. It has been estimated by competent authority that these expenditures amount to upwards of $100,000,000 annually.

It will be noticed that the returns show almost exactly the same difference between imports and exports in 1890 as existed in 1889, although the total commerce is $38,845,000 less.

As the crops for 1890 have been much larger than for the preceding four or five years, the purchases of food from abroad have been much less, and this has greatly reduced both the volume of the exchanges and the revenue of the Government. The imports of cereals during the past five years have been as follows:

Year.	Wheat.	Other cereals.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
1886	936,233	155,496
1887	1,015,860	113,015
1888	669,789	58,299
1889	872,743	243,024
1890	644,986	237,822

The duty on other cereals being much lower than on wheat, the imports have continued to increase. There being very few national statistics of manufactures, their growth must be judged by an examination of the course of exports. So the following table, showing the relative imports of cotton, cotton threads, yarns, cloths, etc., will enable one to judge of the progress that Italy has made during the past five years in the manufacture of cotton:

Year.	Raw cotton.	Threads, yarns, etc.	Cloths.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1886	67,994	6,259	12,535
1887	70,191	4,754	15,611
1888	74,978	3,402	6,998
1889	89,843	3,627	8,662
1890	102,736	2,799	7,029

The great bulk of manufactured cottons come from Great Britain, and, strange to say, the great bulk of the raw cotton from her Asiatic possessions and Egypt. The amounts from these two sources and from the United States may be seen by the following table:

Year.	English Asiatic possessions.	Egypt.	United States.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1886	35,976	5,822	12,508
1887	31,733	6,064	14,392
1888	35,876	8,066	25,048
1889	44,353	10,368	19,455
1890	48,644	10,447	20,996

Of course, more or less of our cotton reaches Italy through the hands of English merchants, with their profits added to the original cost, but it does not speak very well for the enterprise of our own merchants to allow so large a part of the cotton trade of Italy to pass into other hands.

Another sure indication of the development of national industries and resources is the quantity of coal imported. The following table shows the total quantity of coal imported from 1886 to 1890, with the amount from Great Britain:

Year.	Total imports.	From Great Britain.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
1886	2,927,092	2,653,380
1887	3,583,143	3,229,581
1888	3,872,905	3,444,622
1889	3,999,117	3,520,362
1890	4,354,847	3,957,754

At the present time the best quality of our bituminous steam coals can be laid down in Italy fully as cheap as from Great Britain. Our merchants could therefore have a fair share of that trade if they cared to seek for it.

In the same manner we judge, by the diminished imports of manufactured silk, as well as from other well-known facts, that the silk manufacture in Italy has been greatly extended during the past five years, as may be seen by the following figures:

	Pounds.
1886	1,159,113
1887	1,278,138
1888	723,409
1889	662,676
1890	597,226

The protection given to manufactures of wool by the new tariff does not seem to have given them a great impetus. This is seen, not so much in the diminished imports of wool, for Italy is a wool-producing country, as in

the slight diminution of the imports of woolen manufactures, which is apparent from the following table:

Year.	Raw wool.	Woolen yarns, etc.	Woolen cloth.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1886	12,143	868	5,242
1887	11,128	918	6,387
1888	9,379	917	3,736
1889	9,759	1,005	4,194
1890	8,823	1,145	4,116

The great bulk of woolen cloths continues to come from Great Britain and Germany, as will appear from the following table, showing the countries producing the woolen goods imported in 1889 and 1890:

Countries.	1889.	1890.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Austria-Hungary	240	258
France	518	937
Germany	1,096	1,009
Great Britain	2,086	1,713
Switzerland	72	152
Other	188	47
Total	4,194	4,116

It is clear from the foregoing statistics that there has been a gradual improvement in the manufacture of textile fabrics in Italy. This will also appear from the increasing imports of chemicals, dyestuffs, and machinery for spinning and weaving, which were as follows in 1886 and 1890:

Year.	Chemicals.	Dyestuffs.	Machinery for spinning and weaving.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1886	54,100	21,611	7,801
1890	65,800	25,131	7,892

In general machinery the imports during the past five years do not show any special activity, as the following figures show:

	Tons.
1886	32,739
1887	43,470
1888	35,928
1889	36,909
1890	31,451

The financial and building crises have probably affected the iron industries more unfavorably than any other. The following table shows the im-

ports of scrap and pig iron, worked cast iron, car wheels, general machinery, and rolled iron between 1886 and 1890:

Year.	Scrap and pig iron.	Worked cast iron.	Car wheels.	General machinery.	Rolled iron.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1886	196,717	17,306	51,900	32,739	135,186
1887	405,676	25,265	67,156	43,470	167,096
1888	254,134	19,964	33,934	35,928	110,425
1889	325,905	22,405	9,889	36,909	98,354
1890	297,684	12,801	4,870	31,451	60,774

The imports from Belgium have materially decreased by reason of the reduced importation of car wheels, which are now largely made in Italy. The imports of iron and its manufactures from Austria and Switzerland have increased at the expense of Great Britain. That the country at large, however, is not in an unfavorable condition may be seen from its increased capacity to consume such articles as sugar, coffee, and pepper, the imports of which have been as follows:

Year.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Pepper.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1886	56,622	10,851	1,615
1887	139,373	14,265	2,183
1888	41,569	14,027	898
1889	78,180	13,528	1,556
1890	91,246	13,972	1,703

This is also seen in the imports of petroleum, which have slightly increased during the past five years, notwithstanding the heavy rate of duty of about 200 per cent. The imports for the past five years were as follows:

	Tons.
1886	62,360
1887	70,622
1888	69,861
1889	71,331
1890	71,178

The exports of Italy consist chiefly of the products of the soil. The reason for the diminished exports of the past few years may be found in deficient crops, the tariff war with France, and also largely in the diminished values of agricultural products, not only in Italy, but everywhere in the world; for values of such products in these days of rapid distribution are practically uniform everywhere.

The greater part of the decrease in value of the exports for 1890, as compared with 1889, is owing to a partial failure of the crops of wine and oil in 1889 and to the diminished exports of raw silk, owing both to a greater consumption at home and a decrease in the foreign demand.

The exports of these articles were as follows:

Year.	Wine.	Oil.	Silk and silk goods.
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	
1886	2,330,969	648,011	$65,621,033
1887	3,582,104	640,730	59,926,319
1888	1,808,120	523,952	59,742,380
1889	1,408,977	552,680	68,160,971
1890	904,327	378,318	57,959,994

The exports of silk for the years 1886 and 1890 amounted to 86,023 quintals in 1886 and 75,313 quintals in 1890, and were made up as follows:

Description.	1886.	1890.
	*Quintals.**	*Quintals.**
Cocoons	13,134	3,367
Raw silk	45,583	45,543
Sewing silk	535	22
Waste	25,009	24,501
Tissues	1,720	1,662
Sewed articles	42	218
Total	86,023	75,313

*1 quintal=220.46 pounds.

The exports were to the following countries:

Countries.	1886.	1890.
	Quintals.	*Quintals.*
Austria-Hungary	4,594	4,777
Switzerland	11,852	24,962
France	56,846	24,824
Germany	10,706	12,149
Other countries	2,025	8,601
Total	86,023	75,313

The exports of sulphur and marble during the last five years were as follows:

Year.	Sulphur.	Marble.	
		Rough.	Worked.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1886	300,381	52,063	555,132
1887	279,628	54,935	550,828
1888	323,790	53,129	525,945
1889	331,902	61,786	631,886
1890	328,708	68,408	583,132

Of agricultural products for the two years 1886 and 1890 the exports were:

Articles.	1886.	1890.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Grains	37,907	60,025
Oranges and lemons	124,659	190,571
Fruits:		
Fresh	13,797	17,306
Dried	26,439	29,049
Sundries	21,104	25,581

The exports of cattle have rapidly decreased during the past five years, and have fallen so low that there would seem to be no chance of resuscitating them. The prices of meats have meanwhile advanced, which is an indication of the decadence of the cattle-raising industry. At the same time heavy duties are levied on imports of meats, and the importation of pork from the United States is prohibited, though it is allowed from Germany if accompanied by a certificate of its healthfulness from the proper German inspecting officials. In 1877–'79 the average exports were 165,000 head. In 1883 they had fallen to 127,003 head, and the imports had increased to 36,566 head. In the years 1886–'90 the imports and exports were as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Number.	*Number.*
1886	48,335	48,798
1887	44,838	34,404
1888	31,893	24,928
1889	42,893	26,282
1890	52,391	21,946

The exports of swine, however, have increased, as may be seen from the following figures:

	Number.
1886	33,174
1887	23,302
1888	10,779
1889	54,830
1890	127,028

The exports of swine for 1890 were the greatest since 1877, when they were 129,964. This increase is owing to the relaxation of the sanitary (so called) provisions that have been in force for a number of years in certain states of Europe.

For many articles of export Italy is largely dependent on the United States as a customer, a dependence which is rapidly increasing, as may be seen by comparing the total exports of certain articles in 1886 and 1890, with the amounts of each taken by the United States.

According to the Italian official returns, the figures are as follows:

Articles.	1886.		1890.	
	Total exports.	To the United States.	Total exports.	To the United States.
Wine in bottles.....hundreds...	22,792	2,356	31,451	6,298
Olive oil.....quintals...	648,011	25,311	378,318	22,553
Essences of oranges and lemons.....kilograms...	277,106	75,600	325,818	75,125
Preserves.....quintals...	23,720	10,102	24,961	14,433
Groceries, unnamed.....do.....	6,925	1,580	9,599	1,658
Boracic acid.....do.....	30,628	1,579	25,133	3,408
Alkaloids.....kilograms...	13,690	2,222	33,852	24,442
Sea and rock salt.....quintals...	206,247	51,085	188,393	54,612
Argols and wine lees.....do.....	116,575	28,309	145,716	64,279
Soap.....do.....	36,384	10,386	32,201	8,491
Woods, roots, etc., for dyeing and tanning.....do.....	370,514	84,200	422,708	79,595
Straw hats.....hundreds...	39,991	7,103	54,250	22,801
Gloves.....hundred pairs...	21,210	2,574	18,159	5,025
Ores.....tons...	295,784	173,807	286,889	140,886
Marble:				
Unworked.....do.....	52,063	10,950	68,408	11,635
Worked.....do.....	555,132	106,779	583,132	140,422
Sulphur.....do.....	300,881	104,781	328,708	111,093
Oranges and lemons.....do.....	124,659	73,588	190,571	116,489
Dried fruits.....do.....	26,440	2,995	29,049	3,944

The following table shows the proportion of certain articles taken by the United States in 1889:

Articles.	Total exports.	To the United States.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Rags	2,675	2,465
Nuts	7,071	2,108
Hemp seed	1,875	627

Our purchases from Italy are increasing at the ratio of about 10 per cent per year, they having doubled during the past decade. If this ratio of increase continues for another ten years, as there is no reason why it should not, the United States will become the most valuable customer that Italy will have; for her sales to other nations are decreasing, except to Switzerland, which probably can not greatly increase her purchases. Our sales to Italy do not increase so rapidly, but there is no reason why they should not be very largely increased, except the indifference of our own merchants. The table which follows will show the course of trade between Italy and her principal customers for the years 1880–'90. Those for the United States are taken from our official returns; those for the other nations from Italian official reports.

Table showing the exports of Italy to her principal customers for the past eleven years.

Year.	Austria-Hungary.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Switzerland.	United States.
1880	$32,099,000	$97,169,000	$14,162,000	$16,160,000	$19,733,000	$10,318,000
1881	29,098,000	106,482,000	13,121,000	15,948,000	25,982,000	11,644,000
1882	28,316,000	89,135,000	14,100,000	17,651,000	25,169,000	12,114,000
1883	26,490,000	97,633,000	17,090,000	17,671,000	24,001,000	11,910,000
1884	21,483,000	82,241,000	21,088,000	17,306,000	24,925,000	16,706,000
1885	17,964,000	70,861,000	20,000,000	13,706,000	21,156,000	14,293,000
1886	18,028,000	86,027,000	20,827,000	13,742,000	17,030,000	16,871,000
1887	17,810,000	78,128,000	22,240,000	15,230,000	17,058,000	19,188,000
1888	16,183,000	32,879,000	15,348,000	22,268,000	41,279,000	21,565,000
1889	17,398,000	31,811,000	17,646,000	21,753,000	44,327,000	22,781,000
1890						24,247,899

Table showing the exports from Italy to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1890.

[Compiled from the official returns of the United States consuls in Italy.]

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Alabaster:		Gloves	$249,844.51
Unwrought	$555.75	Glycerine	80,767.48
Wrought	38,930.71	Greens	338.76
Anchovies	310.21	Groceries	272.49
Antiquities	17,337.89	Gum arabic	52,069.59
Animals, breeding	8,442.60	Gunstocks	3,775.84
Argols and wine lees	1,816,918.95	Hair:	
Asphalt and bitumen	55,298.95	Cattle	752.98
Beans	142,178.69	Horse	19,973.25
Beeswax	2,886.28	Human	1,492.19
Bones	13,103.65	Hemp	306,723.94
Books	8,785.87	Tow	5,687.97
Boracic acid	41,796.60	Carpet yarns	173,322.00
Brandy	236.38	Hides and skins	33,490.21
Brier wood	24,560.61	Household goods	33,549.83
Bronzes	40,754.67	Iron ore	316,041.25
Buttons	1,537.60	Jewelry	4,682.98
Carpets and rugs	44.10	Juniper berries	4,679.93
Cement	14.60	Lace	1,258.58
Chalk	172.40	Laurel leaves	325.46
Chemical preparations	195,662.83	Lemon juice	82,400.20
Cheese	177,339.13	Licorice	33,238.40
Chestnuts, extract of	3,827.93	Liquors	30,690.77
China ware and majolica	5,595.84	Macaroni	437,414.28
Cloths, ornamented	1,068.21	Manna	13,144.59
Coral	368.45	Manuscripts, old	377.80
Cosmetics	1,682.55	Marble:	
Earthenware	341.40	Blocks	372,802.13
Engravings	888.03	Slabs	111,447.88
Essences	243,762.06	Tiles	5,271.84
Fans	1,526.18	Statuary	177,732.99
Figs	1,236.24	Wrought	28,870.69
Filigree, silver	7,045.76	Matches	7,938.83
Fish, salted and in oil	7,910.27	Medicinals	1,524.99
Fruit:		Metal work	1,586.65
Dry	5,250.30	Mosaics	4,830.43
Candied	379,785.97	Music	1,447.50
Furniture, frames, and carved wood	21,651.56	Musical instruments	2,003.63
Garlic	6,257.93	Mushrooms	179.46
Glassware and beads	19,573.63	Nicotine	337.80

Table showing the exports from Italy to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Nuts	$768.77	Sienna (earth)	$18,845.49
Almonds	202,896.06	Silk:	
Chestnuts	7,563.39	Raw	4,446,228.26
Filberts	232,899.87	Manufactured	256,020.92
Hazelnuts	567.24	Cocoons	5,839.02
Pistachios	6,430.62	Waste	303,595.30
Walnuts	137,532.88	Silverware	1,081.33
Olives	1,618.99	Soap	170,804.89
Olive oil	457,955.55	Soap stock	53,287.57
Oranges and lemons	6,085,384.50	Squills	220.00
Orange peel	1,382.56	Statuary and paintings	9,867.48
Orris root	19,463.84	Stonework (Istrian carved)	507.40
Passamenterie	21,096.74	Straw goods	937,845.45
Peas	23,365.64	Braids and plaiting	30,416.25
Personal effects	1,364.39	Hats	16,184.31
Pictures	76,652.56	Sulphur and brimstone	1,804,386.51
Plants	134.59	Sulphur oil	740.89
Plaster casts	551.43	Sumac	417,674.50
Plumbago	1,067.08	Talc	8,951.67
Preserves	2,683.14	Tamarinds	224.00
Pulse	45.60	Tapestries	5,320.05
Pumice stone and bricks	48,472.08	Terra alba	4,632.00
Rags and waste	410,520.75	Terra cotta	776.44
Religious devotion, articles of	2,818.58	Tiles, cement	5,669.55
Rice	38,071.37	Tomato preserve	1,247.56
Roots	104.50	Umbrellas, silk	128.00
Rush baskets	1,741.93	Umber earth	9,923.19
Salt	95,781.81	Vermouth	119,224.52
Sardines	62.84	Velvet	2,451.45
Sausages	4,066.41	Violin strings	252.05
Seeds:		Whetstones	229.10
Unclassified	64,674.29	Wine	81,328.19
Anise	96.40	Marsala	710.04
Canary	19,200.80	Works of art	20,012.97
Coriander	5,304.79	Sundries	172,213.65
Mustard	4,904.83	Total	22,781,183.1-
Shellwork	206.51		

The tables which follow show the imports and exports of Italy for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, according to the official reports, and also the countries with which Italy traded during the years 1888 and 1889.

It should be noted here both that Italy keeps her commerce with the United States and Canada under one head and that it is acknowledged that Italian statistics of exports are not so carefully kept as those relating to imports. An inspection of our own statistics and a comparison with the Italian shows that practically all the commerce under the head of the "United States and Canada" is with the United States.

For the exports to the United States there is no doubt that our own statistics of imports from Italy are more to be relied on.

Table showing the commerce of Italy for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$6,242,038	$6,607,385	$6,916,224
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	12,619,677	16,155,081	16,841,340
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	8,009,031	7,657,774	8,924,656
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	4,234,508	4,487,107	4,519,447
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	4,183,040	4,754,643	5,067,797
Cotton	25,901,237	33,245,288	24,408,567
Wool and hair	15,126,651	18,038,851	17,898,061
Silk	14,785,424	21,964,802	16,813,097
Wood and straw	9,292,190	8,446,270	8,345,542
Books and paper	2,182,867	2,238,847	2,432,150
Skins, hides, and furs	7,529,243	8,215,766	8,762,123
Minerals and metals	33,751,310	37,597,496	32,503,615
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	23,740,017	26,097,876	27,691,496
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	35,337,870	47,134,239	38,203,374
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	19,616,566	22,117,787	21,140,715
Miscellaneous	4,146,437	3,733,558	3,632,847
Total	226,698,105	268,492,770	254,101,065
Gold and silver	12,936,867	9,575,270	11,126,064
Grand total	239,634,972	278,068,040	265,227,129

EXPORTS.

Spirits, wine, and oils	24,977,313	24,799,711	17,886,776
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	1,024,112	1,287,491	1,393,507
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	8,616,998	8,794,420	8,389,606
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	1,788,828	1,830,053	1,937,054
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	8,255,353	7,967,805	7,895,577
Cotton	3,994,948	5,361,769	5,756,342
Wool and hair	9,638,445	1,935,200	1,951,548
Silk	59,742,380	68,160,971	57,959,994
Wood and straw	7,837,217	7,233,636	6,670,589
Books and paper	2,300,693	2,947,891	2,060,347
Skins, hides, and furs	3,730,627	4,423,095	4,018,816
Minerals and metals	5,603,871	5,119,485	5,387,778
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	9,441,242	9,830,483	10,078,439
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	15,702,894	14,399,542	17,228,565
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	16,189,905	17,906,226	18,644,644
Miscellaneous	1,298,540	1,476,854	1,772,227
Total	172,143,366	183,474,632	169,021,809
Gold and silver	14,567,389	10,626,213	12,864,434
Grand total	186,710,755	194,100,845	181,886,243

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889.

Articles.	France.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
, wine, and oils	$498,326	$358,401	$7,611,148	$4,605,945
ries, spices, and tobacco	297,606	62,532	99,974	136,065
cals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	1,189,845	966,544	682,641	601,002
dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	556,618	459,533	480,763	377,894
, flax, jute, etc.	332,732	197,439	2,081,698	1,956,055
	708,889	531,725	150,154	222,336
and hair	4,119,385	4,164,554	320,573	298,764
	7,614,815	12,411,830	11,312,116	13,794,482
and straw	631,110	552,366	1,389,793	1,238,481
and paper	413,985	373,069	197,825	205,352
hides, and furs	1,649,571	1,600,549	1,055,517	940,103
als and metals	4,723,289	3,705,793	660,639	586,141
, earths, pottery, and glass	2,491,051	2,535,055	1,295,802	1,504,842
s, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere in-ed.	700,397	1,153,754	1,277,274	972,527
ls and animal products not elsewhere included	3,150,146	2,599,131	4,011,891	4,118,041
llaneous	936,243	648,673	251,286	253,795
Total	30,014,202	32,320,938	32,879,094	31,811,225
und silver	11,926,821	7,863,477	10,022,683	6,674,326
Grand total	41,941,023	39,884,415	42,901,777	38,485,551

Articles.	Great Britain.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
, wine, and oils	$678,202	$597,335	$4,024,436	$3,093,983
ries, spices and tobacco	5,382,577	5,685,587	136,644	105,378
icals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	2,293,033	2,296,893	2,864,892	2,560,338
dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	983,721	962,298	528,241	646,164
, flax, jute, etc	562,981	564,139	2,133,229	1,650,536
	6,006,932	8,581,166	87,815	288,921
and hair	3,571,079	5,728,047	93,219	209,791
	462,621	527,855	4,024,822	4,215,699
and straw	467,253	784,545	573,596	357,822
and paper	133,942	125,836	55,584	28,178
, hides, and furs	1,217,830	1,027,146	597,528	964,807
als and metals	9,807,295	11,419,617	807,705	978,124
s, earths, pottery, and glass	15,661,178	18,724,088	1,591,478	1,777,783
ls, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere in-led	889,730	434,829	1,592,057	1,608,672
als and animal products not elsewhere included	2,262,346	2,365,408	3,113,669	3,154,585
llaneous	562,209	721,627	159,225	118,116
Total	50,942,929	60,546,416	22,384,140	21,752,837
and silver	5,211		570,315	498,905
Grand total	50,948,140	60,546,416	22,954,455	22,251,742

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Austria-Hungary.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$1,081,379	$1,553,264	$1,328,033	$1,750,896
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	799,406	1,118,242	25,476	24,511
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	634,391	397,966	500,256	670,289
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	433,478	396,422	138,574	160,576
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	381,561	440,426	1,208,759	1,106,083
Cotton	541,365	810,600	720,855	185,280
Wool and hair	1,425,112	1,593,987	234,688	241,250
Silk	1,773,477	2,323,141	3,191,448	4,524,306
Wood and straw	6,633,217	5,669,954	713,135	949,174
Books and paper	644,620	749,998	258,813	244,724
Skins, hides, and furs	685,150	828,549	714,486	918,487
Minerals and metals	1,684,504	2,020,517	522,644	431,741
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	2,836,907	1,980,566	1,155,877	992,406
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	1,285,573	2,646,995	3,860,579	3,216,345
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	4,884,251	7,629,097	1,433,411	1,829,640
Miscellaneous	811,758	612,389	175,823	152,470
Total	26,536,149	30,772,113	16,182,875	17,398,178
Gold and silver	245,303	1,141,402	918,101	1,028,690
Grand total	26,781,452	31,913,515	17,100,958	18,426,868

Articles.	Germany.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$252,637	$340,645	$1,657,098	$2,076,487
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	1,160,895	1,172,089	73,147	97,079
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	1,056,482	1,047,604	869,851	646,550
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	1,290,398	1,509,453	199,176	157,295
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	269,042	275,990	1,395,197	1,545,930
Cotton	1,783,320	2,082,663	1,244,657	1,893,716
Wool and hair	3,297,598	3,538,848	101,711	67,357
Silk	2,021,096	1,983,461	4,696,269	6,326,733
Wood and straw	358,401	287,570	780,878	536,733
Books and paper	752,314	770,842	65,427	82,025
Skins, hides, and furs	1,626,218	1,490,153	373,262	629,180
Minerals and metals	9,339,077	11,041,916	215,388	78,358
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	1,986,742	2,076,680	418,038	575,140
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	388,895	379,438	1,833,500	1,453,676
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	781,650	580,158	1,343,280	1,268,396
Miscellaneous	1,592,443	1,605,181	170,805	210,949
Total	27,957,208	30,182,691	15,437,684	17,645,604
Gold and silver	108,080	24,987	1,089,292	717,381
Grand total	28,065,288	30,207,588	16,526,976	18,362,985

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Switzerland.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$34,547	$54,426	$1,972,074	$2,517,492
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	85,692	103,834	25,476	15,826
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	72,568	86,271	199,948	252,444
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	128,538	226,389	44,583	50,566
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	85,306	52,724	270,779	369,402
Cotton	1,321,278	1,575,266	566,841	885,484
Wool and hair	780,878	460,112	240,285	400,089
Silk	1,819,797	2,570,760	33,057,426	33,697,028
Wood and straw	308,414	301,466	1,632,587	1,404,654
Books and paper	187,210	177,367	113,484	69,094
Skins, hides, and furs	171,191	210,563	319,029	457,410
Minerals and metals	2,953,479	2,709,141	278,692	333,118
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	216,160	120,818	171,384	226,968
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	32,617	60,602	1,013,443	612,968
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	2,927,810	3,251,278	1,224,585	2,886,122
Miscellaneous	139,539	64,462	148,224	148,610
Total	11,265,024	12,024,479	41,278,840	44,327,275
Gold and silver	505,274	626,671	1,919,964	1,466,414
Grand total	11,770,298	12,651,150	43,198,804	45,793,689

Articles.	Russia.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$658,323	$724,715	$1,517,599	$1,049,534
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	90,710	489,641	722	5,018
Chemicals, drugs, resins and perfumery	23,932	68,708	98,430	66,392
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	1,930	.....	17,756	13,703
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	.....	.....	45,162	3,474
Cotton	.....	.....	31,266	26,248
Wool and hair	12,545	86,657	.....	.....
Silk	.....	.....	772	142,048
Wood and straw	965	.....	20,458	193
Books and paper	.....	772	8,685	.....
Skins, hides, and furs	6,176	4,246	1,544	2,123
Minerals and metals	2,702	1,158	10,422	3,281
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	*21,230	.....	362,068	354,927
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	22,687,150	28,219,302	198,597	238,355
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	384,649	47,092	1,158	3,088
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	386	1,351
Total	23,890,312	29,642,291	2,369,075	1,909,735

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	European Turkey.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$46,899	$74,112	$132,398	$680,236
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	46,899	32,231	.....	772
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	12,738	1,351	207,668	233,530
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	255,532	167,331	9,843	6,369
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	16,212	13,703	75,656	87,236
Cotton	47,478	105,185	147,838	252,444
Wool and hair	316,327	191,649	70,831	90,131
Silk	9,650	1,048,183	283,903	346,628
Wood and straw	26,055	18,528	63,690	60,216
Books and paper	193	193	87,429	72,954
Skins, hides, and furs	161,927	10,808	330,223	177,560
Minerals and metals	4,825	39,565	55,970	38,214
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	5,212	5,404	201,232	169,068
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	3,016,976	7,699,928	95,342	125,643
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	427,495	294,904	122,169	128,345
Miscellaneous	2,702	3,474	48,443	20,458
Total	4,397,119	9,706,549	1,832,535	2,089,804
Gold and silver	.....	1,737	.....	.....
Grand total	4,397,119	9,708,286	1,832,535	2,089,804

Articles.	Belgium.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$8,685	$22,967	$137,609	$107,501
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	80,867	207,861	22,967	16,212
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	128,502	198,152	156,909	140,118
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	26,827	49,987	18,335	14,089
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	1,909,542	2,534,476	356,278	245,110
Cotton	57,514	109,238	76,428	55,584
Wool and hair	783,194	935,278	27,985	68,515
Silk	10,036	80,458	1,826,938	1,659,221
Wood and straw	11,580	30,108	150,926	113,870
Books and paper	29,336	22,195	33,389	4,439
Skins, hides, and furs	174,858	221,950	61,567	30,494
Minerals and metals	3,048,821	4,134,253	1,705,155	2,030,553
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	303,589	386,000	280,815	151,119
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	50,180	49,987	176,402	248,198
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	173,121	192,421	729,733	521,486
Miscellaneous	11,194	8,299	26,248	12,352
Total	6,797,846	9,053,630	5,787,684	5,418,861
Gold and silver	.....	.....	47,092	228,898
Grand total	6,797,846	9,053,630	5,834,776	5,647,759

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Other European countries.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$449,111	$618,951	$1,538,403	$1,499,224
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	158,067	154,207	185,859	179,490
Chemicals, drugs, resins and perfumery	164,243	132,591	764,859	762,157
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	59,058	62,339	95,921	70,252
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	65,620	43,811	190,684	274,253
Cotton	66,392	309,379	63,690	155,365
Wool and hair	90,710	250,128	46,127	42,267
Silk	354,348	772	190,298	564,332
Wood and straw	222,915	206,896	1,573,529	1,295,995
Books and paper	9,650	9,264	103,834	129,310
Skins, hides, and furs	45,355	35,705	33,196	25,862
Minerals and metals	1,569,862	1,684,890	289,886	37,442
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	152,470	134,714	829,321	887,800
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	433,285	765,245	1,188,494	1,013,057
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	2,840,381	2,912,177	725,101	385,035
Miscellaneous	18,528	4,632	68,901	63,111
Total	6,699,995	7,325,701	7,888,103	7,384,952
Gold and silver	59,444	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	6,759,439	7,325,701	7,888,103	7,384,952

Articles.	British India.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$3,088	$5,983	$22,195	$24,318
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	517,626	1,920,736	.....	.....
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	41,302	23,546	21,809	20,458
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	246,075	206,896	386	386
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	517,626	533,066	45,355	58,286
Cotton	7,962,601	10,700,113	18,914	6,755
Wool and hair	965	12,352	579	1,544
Silk	965	171,577	3,860	.....
Wood and straw	14,282	30,301	41,109	28,950
Books and paper	.....	.....	2,702	3,088
Skins, hides, and furs	452,392	921,768	.....	6,755
Minerals and metals	.....	965	531,715	386
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	2,123	386	251,286	275,604
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	4,695,111	3,435,786	14,282	4,825
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	34,740	15,826	1,757,072	1,638,763
Miscellaneous	1,351	2,316	7,141	11,580
Total	14,490,247	17,981,617	2,718,405	2,081,698

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Asiatic Turkey.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$193	$1,158	$6,755	$1,
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	.....	43,232	.....	.....
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	.....	.....	.....	
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	83,955	184,508	.....	.....
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	.....	.....	.....	
Cotton	2,316	10,422	17,370	.....
Silk	.....	.....	39,951	.....
Wood and straw	20,458	2,123	.....	.....
Books and paper	.....	.....	1,737	6,
Skins, hides, and furs	12,931	.....	.....	41,
Minerals and metals	.....	.....	.....	20,
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	.....	.....	14,089	48,
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	145,715	518,977	.....	.....
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	9,843	9,264	.....	
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1,351	.....
Total	275,421	769,684	81,253	121,

Articles.	Other Asiatic countries.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$4,439	$579	.....	$2
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	965	772	$5,404	
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	4,825	386	5,983	1
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	.....	11,773	.....	.....
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	772	3,860	.....	.....
Cotton	49,022	11,966	.....	1,
Wool and hair	1,351	.....	.....	1,
Silk	700,783	865,605	2,895	.....
Wood and straw	5,211	12,352	.....	1
Books and paper	.....	2,702	386	2,
Skins, hides, and furs	39,179	9,264	.....	.....
Minerals and metals	5,211	2,123	.....	.....
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	9,650	7,720	579	5
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	168,489	559,700	193	.....
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	.....	3,860	193,579	618
Miscellaneous	28,757	44,004	386	.....
Total	1,018,654	1,536,666	209,405	636

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Egypt.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$2,702	.....	$228,898	$281,973
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	327,714	$889,152	5,404	2,895
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	66,585	20,651	35,898	29,336
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	28,372	17,563	3,474	2,509
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	.....	1,158	22,008	16,405
Cotton	1,790,654	2,501,666	48,829	28,372
Wool and hair	117,344	195,509	52,303	17,949
Silk	13,510	3,667	236,232	144,557
Wood and straw	11,966	5,983	179,490	81,253
Books and paper	193	.....	90,324	112,905
Skins, hides, and furs	60,602	17,563	20,458	11,194
Minerals and metals	162,313	198,983	28,564	13,317
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	2,702	965	70,832	109,817
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	61,953	146,101	78,744	69,480
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	29,722	9,843	392,948	283,157
Miscellaneous	18,335	5,790	20,651	26,827
Total	2,694,666	4,014,593	1,515,050	1,131,945
Gold and silver	11,001	96,886	.....	.....
Grand total	2,705,667	4,111,479	1,515,050	1,131,945

Articles.	Tunis and Tripoli.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$190,684	$55,777	$351,067	$283,710
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	386	.....	1,737	2,123
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	4,053	3,281	29,529	31,845
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	51,531	29,529	1,158	193
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	386	.....	14,089	10,422
Cotton	.....	12,545	12,352	15,826
Wool and hair	318,450	150,733	12,352	13,124
Silk	.....	193	170,226	154,593
Wood and straw	32,617	39,758	139,925	115,800
Books and paper	.....	.....	15,440	26,827
Skins, hides, and furs	134,135	153,242	20,458	13,224
Minerals and metals	1,351	101,518	22,967	49,215
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	5,983	1,351	169,261	90,517
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	163,664	446,023	97,465	40,144
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	474,780	518,205	106,343	64,462
Miscellaneous	1,930	.....	8,239	5,018
Total	1,379,950	1,512,155	1,172,668	916,943
Gold and silver	4,053	4,825	.....	5,597
Grand total	1,384,003	1,516,980	1,172,668	922,540

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Other African countries.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	.....	.....	$110,589	$130,854
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	$386	$1,930	9,264	7,720
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	.....	.....	24,704	44,376
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	71,989	28,564	2,316	4,246
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	41,302	26,634	9,264	11,387
Cotton	.....	.....	16,019	.....
Wool and hair	7,527	87,043	.....	.....
Silk	1,158	36,284	117,344	12,738
Wood and straw	5,790	2,702	49,794	80,674
Books and paper	.....	.....	7,141	772
Skins, hides, and furs	46,320	30,108	5,211	3,088
Minerals and metals	2,702	23,160	23,546	17,756
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	4,825	2,895	97,272	37,635
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	12,352	50,759	54,619	57,707
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	65,620	28,371	272,323	85,499
Miscellaneous	3,088	2,123	2,509	.....
Total	263,059	320,573	801,915	494,852
Gold and silver	20,458	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	283,517	320,573	801,915	494,852

Articles.	United States and Canada.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$2,332,598	$2,196,533	$1,496,522	$2,229,922
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	2,924,143	3,171,569	297,992	461,270
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	2,235,905	1,979,794	1,881,943	2,448,205
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	13,317	162,892	228,319	305,712
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	.....	1,930	83,569	34,547
Cotton	5,075,128	4,705,533	181,420	31,266
Wool and hair	35,126	44,390	62,146	7,334
Silk	3,088	965	330,609	991,634
Wood and straw	505,467	489,834	209,984	371,911
Books and paper	11,387	6,369	109,045	152,277
Skins, hides, and furs	149,189	105,398	168,875	181,420
Minerals and metals	361,296	341,417	121,783	216,353
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	53,461	121,204	2,362,513	2,371,777
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	217,897	230,249	3,931,024	4,390,557
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	923,698	974,264	259,199	247,040
Miscellaneous	23,703	10,615	53,847	146,873
Total	14,855,403	14,542,936	11,778,790	14,588,098
Gold and silver	3,088	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	14,858,491	14,542,936	11,778,790	14,588,098

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	The states of the Plata.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	.....	$2,509	$2,575,199	$4,322,814
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	$2,702	28,371	94,570	176,209
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	31,073	.....	149,575	144,750
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	.....	.....	19,107	20,072
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	.....	.....	319,608	592,317
Cotton	.....	.....	547,541	1,256,623
Wool and hair	248,777	599,651	363,419	463,586
Silk	.....	.....	254,181	418,424
Wood and straw	1,351	6,176	282,359	495,817
Books and paper	.....	.....	1,044,323	1,671,380
Skins, hides, and furs	848,621	1,514,857	29,336	13,703
Minerals and metals	84,534	62,146	323,854	280,043
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	.....	.....	139,346	158,260
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	276,376	332,925	261,708	324,433
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	170,998	650,024	399,317	656,972
Miscellaneous	193	.....	141,469	255,918
Total	1,664,625	3,196,659	6,944,912	11,251,321
Gold and silver	48,057	115,414	.....	.....
Grand total	1,712,682	3,312,073	6,944,912	11,251,321

Articles.	Other American countries.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$193	.....	$205,159	$539,435
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	740,541	$1,073,080	36,284	55,777
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery	59,637	504,116	109,817	129,696
Dyes, dyestuffs, and tanners' articles	.....	11,580	965	.....
Hemp, flax, jute, etc	2,509	66,199	4,053	5,404
Cotton	488,290	197,758	60,988	55,584
Wool and hair	.....	.....	12,159	11,580
Silk	.....	.....	3,088	1,164,948
Wood and straw	35,126	5,597	17,370	69,287
Books and paper	.....	.....	100,167	129,889
Skins, hides, and furs	47,671	33,968	.....	6,176
Minerals and metals	.....	1,737	5,018	4,632
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass	193	.....	117,537	46,320
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	108,659	2,123	24,511	24,511
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included	63,190	36,477	90,903	108,852
Miscellaneous	4,439	.....	10,229	46,513
Total	1,550,948	2,932,635	798,248	2,398,604
Gold and silver	.....	.....	.....	5,983
Grand total	1,550,948	2,932,635	798,248	2,404,587

Table showing the imports and exports by countries in 1888 and 1889—Continued.

Articles.	Australia.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Spirits, wine, and oils			$8,106	$2,158
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	$2,509		3,088	3[illegible]
Chemicals, drugs, resins, and perfumery			12,952	10,0[illegible]
Cotton			1,930	1[illegible]
Silk				3,6[illegible]7
Wood and straw			28,528	30,6[illegible]1
Books and paper			5,028	5,7[illegible]0
Stones, earths, pottery, and glass			20,545	46,[illegible]9
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products not elsewhere included	2,895	$2,544	4,692	4,[illegible]39
Animals and animal products not elsewhere included			13,124	1,[illegible]37
Miscellaneous			3,281	2,[illegible]95
Total	5,404	1,544	82,604	108,[illegible]73

Table showing imports and exports for eleven years (including gold and silver).

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1880	$236,549,325	$218,531,814
1881	257,078,243	230,118,252
1882	259,662,427	223,075,777
1883	266,395,612	231,585,949
1884	259,346,581	211,608,554
1885	324,020,760	218,923,873
1886	291,614,293	207,687,633
1887	326,122,401	214,120,680
1888	239,634,972	186,720,755
1889	278,068,040	194,100,845
1890	265,227,149	181,886,243

A striking illustration of the tendency of the commerce between the United States and Europe may be seen from the accompanying table, which shows our imports from and exports to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Austria for the years 1880 to 1889. An examination of the figures will show that our commerce with Great Britain, France, and Austria has rapidly diminished, while that with Germany and Italy has rapidly increased. In fact, our relations with Italy have increased so rapidly as to have almost escaped the notice of our citizens, until now it has assumed large proportions, having been for the year 1890 probably about $40,000,000 of imports and exports.

Table showing American trade with foreign countries for ten years.

ears.	Great Britain.		France.		Germany.	
	Exports to the United States.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.	Imports from the United States.
.....	$210,613,694	$450,994,000	$69,344,000	$98,889,000	$52,211,000	$56,290,000
.....	174,494,000	477,451,000	69,816,000	89,894,000	52,989,000	68,859,000
.....	195,589,000	404,248,000	88,898,000	47,402,000	56,369,000	52,790,000
.....	188,623,000	420,433,000	97,989,000	55,965,000	57,378,000	64,340,000
.....	162,550,000	382,717,000	70,842,000	49,291,000	65,029,000	59,251,000
.....	136,702,000	394,926,000	56,935,000	44,562,000	63,242,000	60,819,000
.....	154,254,000	344,928,000	63,417,000	40,006,000	69,155,000	60,924,000
.....	165,067,000	363,201,000	68,108,000	55,682,000	80,648,000	57,317,000
.....	177,£97,975	358,239,000	71,365,000	37,784,000	78,422,000	55,621,000
.....	178,269,067	379,990,000	69,567,000	45,111,000	81,743,000	66,569,000

Years.	Italy.		Austria-Hungary.	
	Exports to the United States.	Imports from the United States.	Exports to the United States.	Imports from the United States.
.....	$10,318,000	$12,353,000	$1,555,000	$2,305,000
.....	11,644,000	9,019,000	1,416,000	2,255,000
.....	12,114,000	9,076,000	2,445,000	2,286,000
.....	11,910,000	10,314,000	2,985,000	1,715,000
.....	16,706,000	8,071,000	7,745,000	2,483,000
.....	14,293,000	11,974,000	5,746,000	2,609,000
.....	16,871,000	13,373,000	6,603,000	1,950,000
.....	19,388,000	12,171,000	8,522,000	680,000
.....	*21,565,000	12,752,000	8,684,000	332,000
.....	*22,781,000	14,593,000	7,642,000	721,000

*Taken from declared consular invoices for year ended June 30.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

t is estimated that the consumption of coal in Italy in 1889 was 4,916,- tons, including the production of the mines and the imports, and that s distributed as follows:

	Tons.
ı engines for industrial and agricultural purposes	1,300,000
ıces for lime, bricks, tiles, etc., glass, and foundries	1,300,000
notive engines	750,000
ination (gas and electricity)	850,000
ıships	313,565
ies (including household purposes) and stock on hand	330,307
ıavy	38,000
s under direction of the minister of war	17,000
s under direction of the minister of the navy	18,000
Total	4,916,872

AGRICULTURE.

ıs 69 per cent of the population of Italy is directly engaged in agri- ıre, and as perhaps 10 per cent of the remainder is employed in the

transportation and distribution of its products, it is easily seen that the prosperity of Italy is dependent to a very great degree upon the amount of her crops.

The various crises which have disturbed the business commodities of Italy the past two years, though directly produced, apparently, by other causes, have without doubt had their origin in the partial failure of the crops for a series of years. Very few, if any, nations could endure short crops for seven consecutive years without suffering serious disturbances in financial matters, and the crops of Italy during the past seven years have hardly averaged more than 80 per cent of the crops of 1879–'83, which are used by the department of agriculture as the standard. The full returns for the crop of 1890 have not yet been published, but the department has made estimates, based on telegraphic reports, of the crops of wheat, corn, barley, oats, rice, wine, oil, oranges and lemons, hemp, and chestnuts. From these returns it appears that the crops of wheat, barley, rice, and oil have been perhaps 14 per cent above the average of the previous six years, while corn, oats, wine, oranges and lemons, chestnuts, and hemp have been perhaps 6 per cent below that average. These reports show that the crop of 1890, in the aggregate, is about equal to the average of the crops of 1884–'89, though only about 91 per cent of the average of those for the years 1879–'83. As the crops of 1888 and 1889 were only about 75 per cent of those for 1879–'83, this increase has produced a hope of better times during the coming year. The greatest increase is in the wheat crop, which is about 23 per cent larger than the crop of 1889, though still somewhat less than the standard average.

Table showing the Italian crops for the year 1889, as compared with previous years.

Crops.	1870–'74.			1879–'83.		
	Area planted.	Quantity produced.	Yield per acre.	Area planted.	Quantity produced.	Yield per acre.
	Acres.	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Acres.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
Wheat	11,704,398.05	144,449,681.9	12.34	10,956,544.96	132,143,253.99	12.06
Corn	4,241,978.05	88,471,792.13	20.85	4,674,714.4	84,178,485.6	18.01
Oats	939,699.06	19,059,494.32	20.28	1,079,187.01	18,393,517.89	17.04
Barley	1,180,312.69	18,275,559.26	15.48	834,278.79	10,925,939.57	13.1
Rye				396,088.94	5,220,918.19	13.18
Rice	573,496.86	27,806,457.23	48.49	497,439.48	20,663,594.36	41.54
Beans, etc	769,370.56	7,042,051.43	9.16	757,793.92	5,661,270.78	7.47
Fave (chick-pea)	840,241.31	9,602,180.02	11.43	1,021,471.86	11,788,651.84	11.54
		Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Hemp	333,966.24	96,534.2	0.29	50,208.25	85,314	1.7
Flax	203,741.36	23,497.4	0.11	168,868.14	19,873.4	0.12
Potatoes	173,266.52	718,920	4.15	371,287.52	878,343	2.37
Chestnuts	1,108,767.35	576,843.6	0.52	1,004,253.94	389,965.7	0.39
		Gallons.			*Gallons.*	
Wine	4,761,201.87	727,488,490.63	.....	7,824,960.18	971,089,844.59	.....
Olive oil	2,211,876.11	87,786,861.04	.....	2,295,304.49	89,561,370.18	.....
				Pounds.	*Pounds.*	
Silk cocoons	.....	.....	.....	90,497.68	85,202,042.45	.....
Oranges, lemons, and	*No. of trees.*	*Number.*		*No. of trees.*	*Number.*	
citrons	10,661,248	2,601,259,600	.....	15,698,432	3,776,575,600	.....

Table showing the Italian crops for the year 1889, etc.—Continued.

Crops.	Crop of 1889.		Crop of 1888.	
	Quantity produced.	According to average crop of 1879–'83.	Quantity produced.	According to average crop.
	Bush.	*Per cent.*	*Bush.*	*Per cent.*
	103,010,270.39	77.95	104,265,872.3	78.7
	73,142,687.05	86.89	64,874,866.52	76.94
	16,213,522.38	81.15	14,209,454.49	77.25
	7,647,320.21	70	6,769,208.95	61.95
	3,832,631.02	73.4	3,649,477.85	69.89
	19,642,317.35	95.61	12,074,971.99	58.44
	4,559,777.71	80.54	3,915,162.9	69.18
)	8,516,994.09	74.65	7,704,579.7	65.35
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
	78,140	91.59	64,502.7	75.59
	13,573.4	68.3	13,297.5	66.89
	564,117.5	64.1	625,384.3	70.98
	264,562.9	67.84	327,501.7	83.97
	Gallons.		*Gallons.*	
	574,758,340.96	59.19	867,683,245.46	89.35
	35,347,372.52	39.47	68,589,045.97	76.58
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
	7,562,461	.....	6,414,591	.....
	7,615,900	.....	7,474,291	.....
	9,808,795	.....	7,834,376	.....
	701,194	.....	.....	.....
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
	3,873,968.59	.....	4,753,831.84	.....
	75,800,609.36	.....	96,754,372.37	.....
	Number.		*Number.*	.....
s, and citrons	2,787,910,700	73.82	3,387,010,800	89.58

ing uncultivable lands (forests and pastures), there are about acres of cultivable lands in Italy. Of this about 4,125,000 be irrigated by the construction of proper works. This amount out 988,500 acres that can be irrigated from the Emilian Canal. er of agriculture is compiling on a large scale hydrographic maps provinces of Italy, of which those for Emilia and the southern ean provinces are completed. It is estimated that this great pro- st $154,400,000.

CONDITION OF LABOR.

as been no special change during the year in the condition of n Italy. In some sections their condition has continued to be and in others to be good. There have been numerous strikes in y section, but none have been of long continuance or upon a very In most instances there was an amicable adjustment. One of es, however—May 21, 1890, at Conselice, in Romagna—was at- h the most deplorable consequences. It seems that about 200 o had been receiving something less than 15 cents per day for rs' work went to the authorities of the place and implored their

intervention to secure for them an advance of nearly 5 cents per day, which would raise their wages to 19¾ cents. Through some unexplained reasons, except that the officer of the guard had been struck on the head with a stone, and apparently without orders, the guard fired on the crowd, killing and wounding quite a number.

The 1st of May passed without incident, but there was a general cessation of work in all the large cities. The stores were closed, the citizens generally remained indoors, the troops were confined to their barracks, and all in consequence of some undefined fear of apprehended disturbances.

This 1st of May demonstration for shortening the hours of labor, and its general and widely extended character, was a strong indication of a feeling among workingmen that each other's wants can be supplied by working eight hours per day. Though the results of this agitation bear no comparison to its extent, still it has attracted the attention of thoughtful men in every part of the world.

The great economies in production made by labor-saving machinery and the vast improvements in transportation or the exchange of commodities have been gradually reducing the time required for men to supply each other's wants. There are, however, great differences in this respect among various nations. Where the bulk of the labor is still hand labor and labor-saving appliances are not in general use as much time as ever is required to produce enough to supply the wants of society, with the added disadvantage of having the competition of countries who employ such contrivances, even though thousands of miles intervene, brought to their doors by the improved and cheap transportation of to-day. It is the latter improvement that operates even to a greater degree than the former in competition that reduces prices. Many occupations, it is true, are practically not open to such general competition, as those of the carpenter, the mason, the doctor, the lawyer, etc., the very circumstances of their location protecting to a great degree their labor from competition. The farmer, however, in our Northwest feels keenly the competition of the farmer in Russia, in Hungary, and even in India. And yet we see those whose labor is protected by its location foremost in the endeavor to reduce the hours of labor, but still forming but one branch of the great army that is looking for the same result.

The better education of the people has brought greater intelligence to their work and has been the means of the great improvements in production by machinery and in transportation. These improvements, in turn, have been the means of so increasing production and distribution that overproduction has been the result. The better education of the people will still go on in a rapidly increasing ratio, especially as means are devised for developing the mechanical talents of children, training them in the use of their hands and eyes as well as their mental faculties, with the result of still greater overproduction.

The great problem of the immediate future throughout the civilized world is how to adjust production to consumption, or, in other words, how

to adjust production to the requirements of mankind. In doing this there must necessarily arise differences of opinion between employers and employed, the tendency being for the former to insist on longer hours than are necessary and the latter on shorter. These differences can never be settled on any arbitrary basis, but must depend for adjustment on compromises and the good sense of both.

Opportunity for recreation and improvement is not the real reason for shortening the hours of labor, though often put forward as such. The reason is simply and purely the adjustment of production and consumption. Consumption has its limits in the needs of mankind; production is limited only by the limits set to the inventive genius of man and his ability to discover the secrets of nature. A man can not do as much work in eight hours as in ten hours, whether that work be manual or the operation of machinery. It is absurd to say that a loom will weave as many yards of cloth in eight hours as in ten hours, that a bricklayer can lay as many bricks, or that a farmer can accomplish as much.

As in private life we see the never-ceasing strife between those who have and those who have not, so in the race to divide the continent of Africa between the nations of Europe we see that in this respect nations are moved by the same hopes and ambitions that actuate individuals. Those who have the greatest overproduction have been most active in securing to themselves large tracts of territory, which they hope at no distant day may prove to be large outlets for their surplus products.

As the result of a series of inquiries regarding the subsistence of workmen in the city and country in Italy, it has been ascertained that, on the average, an adult workman in central and northern Italy consumes per week about 1.65 pounds of fresh meat, 10.38 pounds of bread, 1.98 pounds of macaroni, 3.09 pounds of corn meal, 9 ounces of cheese (or, in place, 1 quart of milk), 1.87 pounds of rice, 9 ounces of salt beef or fish, 4.41 pounds of vegetables, 4 to 5 quarts of wine, and, in addition, a quantity (not always small) of spirits. For the workman of the south of Italy the weekly consumption would be 11 ounces of fresh meat, 13.88 pounds of bread, 6.61 pounds of macaroni, 5 ounces of rice, 2.21 pounds of salt meat and fish (mostly fish), 8.82 pounds of vegetables, and 5 quarts of wine. For day laborers in northern Italy the weekly consumption would be 5 ounces of fresh meat, 4.41 pounds of bread and macaroni, 8.82 pounds of corn meal, 5 ounces of cheese, 5 ounces of salt fish and meat, 1.1 pounds of rice, 4.41 pounds of vegetables, and 1 quart of wine.

Among the country people almost no meat is consumed, except on festivals, and scarcely any wine. Their living is chiefly wheat, corn, rice, and vegetables, seasoned with lard. Nitrogenous food is not often eaten, and is generally furnished by vegetable rather than by animal food. The habitual use of alcoholic drinks is very much less than in northern Europe, as one has the right to infer both from the known habits of Italians and by comparing the statistics of deaths resulting from excessive drinking with those

of the other countries, as may be seen from the following statistics for the years 1887 and 1888, showing the deaths from alcoholism in the several countries named:

Countries.	Number of deaths.		Number in each 1,000,000 of population.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Italy	434	423	15	14
Prussia	1,108	582	38	20
Belgium	332	317	56	51
England	1,442	1,456	51	50
Scotland	194	195	49	49
Ireland	125	138	26	29
Sweden	54	56	64	65

In the southern provinces and in Sicily the inhabitants are much less addicted to spirituous liquors than in the north. In the former the deaths from alcoholism are not over 1 in 100,000 of the total population, while in Sardinia they are 4, and 3 in the Marches and 2 in the north. The use of strong drink seems to be on the increase.

FINANCES.

The total indebtedness of Italy on June 30, 1890, was $2,793,893,507, toward which the Government possesses cash, property, and credits valued at $1,316,113,917. The accompanying statements will show the value and character of the various items constituting this amount of $1,316,113,917, and also the amounts of the various classes of debts. They also show the receipts of the Government from various sources and its expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1890. From this it appears that the total receipts amounted to $367,311,385, and the total payments to $362,769,753.

Statement showing the finances of Italy for the year ended June 30, 1890.

PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

Financial assets on account of the treasury:	
Reserve fund	$39,590,621
Unexpected balances	37,072,029
Treasury credits	17,298,446
Value of Government bonds remaining over from those coming from the suppressed "cassa pensioni"	25,167,200
Total	119,128,296
Assets available:	
Real estate, movables, credits, and miscellaneous items	144,838,048
Industrial property	684,916,703
Assets not available:	
Materials for building and military supplies	35,718,996
Property used in the service of the State	331,511,874
Total assets	1,316,113,917

Statement showing the finances of Italy for the year ended June 30, 1890—Continued.

DEBTS OF THE STATE.

Treasury liabilities	$95,008,402
Treasury notes	53,417,189
Treasury orders	4,390,503
Miscellaneous	34,331,053
Outstanding bank notes having legal circulation	64,476,071
Debt with the national bank for the tobacco stock	13,159,348
Liabilities:	
Consolidated (perpetual and redeemable)	264,782,566
Perpetual	1,757,899,904
Redeemable	506,428,471
Total liabilities	2,793,893,507
Difference between assets and liabilities	1,477,779,690

Statement showing the revenues and expenditures of Italy for the year ended June 30, 1890.

REVENUES.

Ordinary revenue:	
Class 1—	
Rents of State property	$17,035,605
Land and building tax	34,060,262
Income tax	44,520,259
Administration tax of the ministry of finance	39,020,716
Tax on railway traffic	3,464,588
Legation and consular fees	119,799
Taxes on the manufacture of spirits, beer, sugar, etc	4,388,677
Customs and maritime dues	53,139,564
Octroi duties	15,641,575
Tobacco monopoly	35,905,279
Salt monopoly	12,063,313
Fines and penalties relating to the collection of imposts	4,997
State lottery	14,333,332
Posts	8,766,134
Telegraphs and telephones	2,777,016
Other services	3,415,910
Reimbursements	6,962,867
Miscellaneous	2,158,425
Class 4	12,558,201
Total ordinary revenue	310,336,519
Extraordinary revenue:	
Reimbursements	3,594,660
Various receipts	206,438
Sales of property and franchises	22,699,557
Collection of credits	622,765
Debts contracted	3,016,814
Construction of railways	26,835,076
Total extraordinary revenue	56,975,310
Total revenue	367,311,829

Statement showing the revenues and expenditures of Italy, etc.—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.

Treasury:	
Interest on debt	$127,952,343
Annuities	2,825,000
Civil list	2,904,650
Senate and Chamber of Deputies	420,740
Other items	23,897,433
Ministry of finance:	
Administration in general	3,155,117
Crown lands and taxes on business	3,707,034
Direct taxes	3,142,701
Customs	1,199,764
Duties in consumption	2,188,059
Manufactures	1,545,153
Tobacco	6,703,019
Salt	1,570,965
Tobacco and salt (promiscuous expenses)	166,156
Lotteries	9,302,624
Expenses in common of the said different branches	3,626,672
Other expenses of the ministry of finance	1,411,533
Other ministries:	
Grace and justice	37,718,798
Worship	6,584,006
Foreign affairs	1,784,140
Public instruction	8,067,817
Posts and telegraphs	10,379,922
Interior	12,371,450
Public works	37,567,084
War	60,328,129
Navy	24,757,041
Agriculture, industry, and commerce	3,211,200
Total expenditures	362,769,753

The tariff laws of Italy have a double object—first, to provide a revenue for expenses, and, second, to foster and protect the national industries. Hence very heavy duties are levied on those articles of import that can not be produced in Italy, but are articles of household necessity, and are not raw materials for her manufactures. The results of the tariff are seen both in the increased amount collected from the customs and from the great impetus given to domestic industries.

The amount received from customs for the year 1889–'90 was collected on the following items:

Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Sugar	$12,855,362.34	Cereals	$8,644,991.10
Petroleum	6,331,929.91	Other products	18,639,468.69
Coffee	3,794,929.06	Maritime dues	2,027,163.18
Alcohol	1,845,608.24		

As compared with previous years, there has been a very large increase during the past three years in the receipts from duties on cereals and a small but gradual increase in the duties on other products, as may be seen from the following table:

Years.	Cereals.	Sugar, petroleum, coffee, and alcohol.	Other products.	Maritime dues.	Total.
1885-'86	$1,930,000	$20,458,000	$15,440,000	$1,000,000	$38,986,000
1886-'87	3,088,000	22,388,000	16,405,000	1,000,000	42,846,000
1887-'88	6,369,000	22,774,000	17,177,000	1,000,000	47,285,000
1888-'89	5,983,000	20,072,000	18,721,000	1,000,000	45,741,000
1889-'90	8,645,000	24,800,000	18,528,000	1,000,000	53,140,000

The imports from the United States for 1889 amounted to $14,543,000. Of this $3,043,000 consisted of tobacco (which the Government holds as a monopoly, the importation by individuals being prohibited), $7,602,000 of cotton, resins, etc., which are free of duty, and $3,898,000 of dutiable goods. On this last amount there was collected a duty of $5,066,300, or upwards of 128 per cent. The amount of duties collected was estimated from the quantities imported, according to the Italian official reports and the tariff laws in force.

EDUCATION.

Schools in Italy are either communal, Government, or private. The elementary schools are supported by the communes, with certain allowances by the Government. Those of the superior grade are supported by the State, which also pays the greater part of the expenses of the universities. In all the grades the course of instruction is prescribed with great minuteness by the Government.

There continues to be a satisfactory increase both in the absolute number of children attending school and in the ratio per 100 inhabitants. The effects of the increasing attendance at school are seen in the constantly decreasing number of those reported by the census who can neither read nor write and in the increasing number of conscripts who can read and write and of those couples who sign the marriage register instead of making a cross. It will require, however, many years of improvement before education in Italy can be as general as in Germany, France, England, or, in fact, in any nation of western Europe.

The rapid decrease in illiteracy, corresponding to a more general education of the people, may be seen from the following table, which shows the number of illiterates above the age of 6 years in each 100 inhabitants, the number in each 100 signing the marriage contract with a cross, and the number of illiterate conscripts in each 100 at various periods since 1861.

Table showing the number of illiterates in each 100 inhabitants.

Years.	Illiterates above 6 years of age.		Illiterate conscripts.		Those signing marriage contract with a cross.	
	Males.	Females.	Land.	Sea.	Husbands.	Wives.
1861	68.09	81.27			65.47	81.52
1866			64.01		59.96	78.97
1871	61.86	75.73	56.74	68.52	57.73	76.73
1876			51.99	69.73	52.35	72.95
1881	54.56	69.32	47.74	60.27	48.24	69.9
1887			44.98	51.72	42.83	62.82
1888			42.98	51.46	42.27	61.9

The accompanying tables will show the number of public schools, teachers, and scholars in Italy in each year from 1861 to 1888, with the number of scholars per 100 inhabitants and the number per each 100 children between the ages of 6 and 12 years; also the latest published statistics of the schools of various grades and of the universities.

Table showing the attendance at the public schools from 1861 to 1888.

Years.	Number of public schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Number of scholars.	
				Per 100 inhabitants.	Per 100 inhabitants between 6 and 12 years.
1861–'62	21,353	21,090	885,152	4.06	32
1862–'63	23,340	23,680	983,336	4.51	36
1863–'64	24,999	25,009	1,037,829	4.76	38
1865–'66	25,682	26,019	1,098,721	5.04	40
1867–'68	29,909	30,430	1,350,066	5.04	40
1869–'70	31,225	32,162	1,428,189	5.33	42
1870–'71	32,782	33,290	1,458,584	5.44	43
1871–'72	33,556	34,309	1,545,790	5.77	46
1872–'73	34,786	35,462	1,621,919	6.05	48
1873–'74	35,683	36,398	1,657,788	6.19	49
1874–'75	38,062	36,995	1,693,800	6.32	50
1875–'76	38,255	37,623	1,722,669	6.43	51
1877–'78	39,702	39,702	1,830,749	6.43	53
1878–'79	41,108	41,108	1,902,280	6.68	55
1879–'80	41,862	41,862	1,899,815	6.68	55
1880–'81	42,510	42,510	1,928,706	6.78	56
1881–'82	41,423	42,067	1,850,619	6.5	54
1882–'83	42,390	43,659	1,873,723	6.58	54
1883–'84	42,555	43,335	1,914,400	6.73	56
1884–'85	42,896	43,599	1,955,264	6.87	57
1885–'86	43,407	44,383	1,998,724	7.02	58
1886–'87	43,770	44,670	2,019,268	7.09	59
1887–'88	44,497	45,268	2,044,655	7.18	59

Table showing the school attendance as compared with the population.

Description.	1861.	1871.	1881.
Population of the Kingdom	21,777,334	26,801,154	28,459,628
Population between 6 and 12 years	2,736,988	3,372,288	3,440,007
Scholars attending public schools	885,152	1,458,584	1,928,706

Table showing the number of infant asylums and pupils in 1888.

Asylums.	Number of asylums.	Number of pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Public	1,594	112,981	108,981	221,024
Founded by private persons	624	19,655	20,827	40,482
Total	2,218	131,698	129,808	261,506

Table showing the number of elementary schools and pupils for the scholastic year 1887–'88.

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Public elementary daily schools:				
Regular	44,497	1,111,199	933,456	2,044,655
Irregular	2,750	45,918	34,634	80,552
Total	47,247	1,157,117	968,090	2,125,207
Private elementary schools	8,240	66,321	116,454	182,775
Total elementary schools	55,487	1,223,438	1,084,544	2,307,982
Night schools	5,622	197,594	7,566	205,160
Holiday schools	3,965	25,800	87,388	113,188
Normal schools:				
Government	83	.....	.....	.....
Other	54	.....	.....	.....
Total	137	1,437	10,257	11,694

Table showing the number of schools of secondary and superior instruction and their scholars for the school year 1888–'89.

Description.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
Government schools	468	48,665
Private schools adopting government rules	196	17,288
Schools not adopting government rules:		
Provincial, communal, and founded	153	5,587
Seminary	322	15,816
Private	151	6,623
Total	1,290	93,979

In addition, there attended during the year 957 persons as hearers only.

Table showing the number of students in the universities of the Kingdom.

Departments.	Students.	Listeners.	Total.
Law	5,190	190	5,380
Philosophy and letters	632	62	694
Physics, mathematics, and natural science	1,914	77	1,991
Medicine and surgery	6,446	117	6,563
Pharmacy	1,664	30	1,694
Total	15,846	476	16,322

Table showing the number of schools of special teaching and their scholars during the scholastic year 1887–'88.

Description.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Government schools of fine arts	14	3,376
Government music schools	6	826
Military schools	12	3,039
Naval academy	1	258
Naval engineers' academy	1	202
Agricultural schools	27	726
Mining schools	4	53
Industrial and commercial schools	*168	*23,111
University schools annexed to lyceum	3	70
Superior institutes	11	1,959
Superior special schools	11	789

*Scholastic year 1888–'89; no information exists for the year 1887–'88.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In Italy justice in civil and commercial matters is administered by officials of reconciliation (one or more in each commune of the Kingdom), 1,806 pretors, 162 civil tribunals, 24 courts of appeal, and 5 courts of cassation.

In criminal matters justice is administered by 1,806 pretors, with power to issue writs (*mandamentali*), and 13 municipal pretors, 162 penal tribunals, 24 courts of appeal, 24 or more courts of assize, and 1 court of cassation. In places where there are no municipal pretors, the *mandamentali* pretors take cognizance of both civil and criminal matters. Each district of a court of appeal has at least one court of assize, but may have more.

The jurisdiction of the various courts is regulated in civil matters by the code of civil procedure. The judges of reconciliation take cognizance of actions concerning personal property involving sums not exceeding $5.79 and of personal actions for rent of real estate not exceeding the same amount. The pretor has jurisdiction of commercial and civil actions not exceeding in amount $289.50, and (without regard to the amount) of actions for damages to city or country estates, of damages (either feared or charged) to new constructions, and of other special actions. The civil tribunals take cognizance of civil and commercial actions which single judges are not competent to hear, and which are not reserved to any other jurisdiction, and in which the amount involved exceeds $289.50. The courts of appeal, besides questions appealed from the civil tribunals and judicial arbitrations, are competent to pass upon the legitimation of natural children, according to royal decree, of controversies respecting the payment of judicial expenses, of fees to attorneys' experts in causes decided by them, to regulate the competency of and to decide conflicts of jurisdiction between inferior tribunals, and to take cognizance of the political and administrative electoral power. The courts of cassation take cognizance in civil and commercial matters of appeals for annulling judgments pronounced by the courts of appeal, besides other special powers, such as regulating the competency and deciding conflicts of jurisdiction, etc. The court of cassation of Rome, besides the

jurisdiction common to all the courts, has special powers throughout the Kingdom in certain matters exclusively referred to it.

The competency of judicial authority in penal matters is regulated, as hereafter indicated, by the code of penal procedure. It is well, however, to observe that since the new penal code went into effect on January 1, 1890, by which the distinction between offenses (*crimine*) and crimes (*delitto*) was abolished, the rules of competency have been modified according to its terms. Pretors are competent to judge (1) of crimes for which the law provides a punishment by imprisonment not exceeding three months or of confinement not exceeding one year, and a fine not exceeding $193, with or without the imprisonment or confinement; (2) of offenses (*contravvenzioni*) provided by the penal code; and (3) of offenses provided for in special laws, for which there has been established a punishment of imprisonment not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding $386. The tribunals have jurisdiction in the first instance of crimes which are beyond the jurisdiction of the pretors and the courts of assize. The courts of assize have jurisdiction in the first instance of crimes for which the punishment is imprisonment or restriction of personal liberty for not less than five years nor more than ten; crimes against the security of the state, the inciting or procuring to commit the same, even if done through the press, except when the Senate is constituted a high court of justice in accordance with article 36 of the constitution; attempts against the exercise of political rights; abuses of the ministers of worship in the exercise of their functions; crimes committed by public discourses, written or spoken, of such a nature as to excite contempt and ill feeling against the sacred person of the King and the constitutional institutions, and also press crimes. Penal tribunals take cognizance of appeals from sentences of pretors, and courts of appeal of appeals from sentences of the penal tribunals. The court of cassation sitting in Rome has sole jurisdiction in criminal matters of recourses for annulling sentences of pretors which are not subject to appeal, and of sentences pronounced subject to appeal by tribunals and the courts of appeal; also sentences of the courts of assize pronounced against the accused, as well as of the acts of instruction that preceded them (preliminary examinations). Moreover, the court of cassation of Rome has a special competency for all the State. It alone is competent to judge (1) of conflicts of jurisdiction between judicial authorities, which were formerly subject to various courts of cassation, and between ordinary and special tribunals; (2) of the transfer of cases from one court to another for reasons of public security or of lawful delay; (3) of contraventions of the laws relating to the imposts of the State, direct or indirect, and as to the suppression of religious corporations; (4) of questions regarding the competency of the other courts of cassation or of itself in the above-mentioned matters, in which case the judgment is pronounced by the full court. It is also competent to decide recourses against sentences by the war and marine tribunals.

Civil actions are commenced by proposing the demand to the competent judicial authority, with an act of citation, with a request for conciliation, or

with the voluntary appearance of the parties. The procedure according to which the discussion is unfolded and the instruction (examination) of a civil cause are formal or summary, according to the time allowed for the exchange of papers between the parties, for the exchange of prayers and answers, and for the explanation of the acts of instruction. The instructions of the cause being completed, the public hearing follows, after which the case is held for deliberation. Sometimes a judge makes a public statement of the case. Excepting the court of conciliation and before the pretor, the parties must be assisted by counsel. After the discussion the judges confer as to the decision, which may be pronounced at once or deferred until a further hearing.

Penal actions are instituted by a complaint, made by any person witnessing a public crime, to the King's attorney or to an officer of judicial authority, or by a report made by any authority or public official to the King's attorney, or by a statement of physicians, surgeons, or other public health officials to the judge of instruction (the examining judge) or to any other judicial police authority, or by a complaint to the judicial or police authority on the part of any person who thinks himself aggrieved. Investigations concerning crimes and the collection of proofs and other evidence appertain to the judiciary police, under the direction of the attorney-general for the court of appeals and of the King's attorney for the penal tribunals, and also to the rural guards, to the agents of public security, to the officers and underofficers of the royal gendarmes, to certain members of the police, to syndics (mayors), to pretors, and to examining judges.

The pretor examines cases within his jurisdiction. The examination of processes for crimes within the jurisdiction of the penal tribunals pertains to the examining judge, who must ascertain the proofs of the crime, make searches, employ experts, examine witnesses, issue summonses and warrants of arrest, examine the accused, and take bail. For this the examining judge assists and sometimes supersedes the council, which has its own special functions. The examining judge reports to it if the crime for which he has made the examination is within the jurisdiction of the court of assize, or if the accused is in confinement, or if the council has pronounced his release or has granted temporary liberty upon his application. The council is composed of two judges of the penal tribunal and the examining judge. If it finds the examination incomplete, it returns it to the examining judge, with such directions as it thinks necessary, and orders a reëxamination. In certain cases it declares that there is not sufficient ground on which to proceed against the accused, and directs him to be set at liberty. It also has the power to order the trial of the accused. The examination of processes for crimes within the jurisdiction of the court of assize belongs to the section of accusal, which, according to circumstances, releases the accused or sends him to trial. Sometimes there is a direct or immediate summons before the examining magistrate. In such cases, involving certain flagrant crimes, the accused is not subject to a previous examination.

The accused has the right to employ counsel. If he refuses to do so, the magistrate deputes one to defend him. The defending counsel can examine the preliminary proofs and also the things held as proof (*corpo direato*). When tried by decree of the pretor, of the president of the tribunal, or of the courts of appeal or assize, the accused is interrogated by the presiding magistrate. Then the witnesses are heard, and the representative of the ministry demands the sentence (except when there is a civil question included, which is heard before the representative of the ministry). The plea of the defendant's counsel then follows, after which, at the same hearing, sentence is pronounced.

The prosecuting attorney connected with the court or the tribunal is charged with demanding sentence against the accused, which the attorney for the defendant may oppose. The pretors, upon the demand of the prosecuting attorney, cause the sentences passed upon the accused to be carried into effect.

Table showing the number of criminal trials in 1888.

Description.	Acquitted.		Condemned.		Total number of trials.
	Total.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.	Total.	Per 100 accused.	
Crimes against the safety of the State	.....	.....	25	100	25
Crimes against religion	110	24.28	343	75.72	453
Crimes against public administration:					
Resistance to or abuse of public officers	2,110	14.58	11,524	85.42	13,634
Other crimes	1,532	30.66	3,465	69.34	4,997
Crimes against the public faith	823	25.51	2,403	74.49	3,226
Crimes against commerce	358	19.42	1,485	80.58	1,843
Crimes against good manners	366	19.15	1,545	80.85	1,911
Crimes against the public peace	4,880	14.99	27,668	85.01	32,548
Crimes against the order of the family	819	32.68	1,749	67.32	2,598
Crimes against the person:					
Qualified homicides	269	38.26	434	61.74	703
Simple homicides and wounds followed by death	430	17.41	2,039	82.59	2,469
Wounds and blows	25,940	27.3	69,074	72.7	95,014
Other crimes	13,008	46.53	14,950	53.47	27,958
Crimes against property:					
Highway robbery, ransoms, and extortions—					
With homicide	35	25.74	101	74.26	136
Without homicide	176	23.16	584	76.84	760
Qualified and simple robbery	14,643	20.31	57,431	79.69	72,074
Other crimes	16,452	35.07	30,461	64.93	46,913
Crimes under other titles of the penal code	8,201	39.09	12,780	60.91	20,981
Crimes committed by means of the press	60	32.09	127	67.91	187
Crimes under special laws or local regulations	20,433	14.71	118,431	85.29	138,864
Total	110,675	23.68	356,619	76.32	467,294

Table showing the number of crimes and convictions from 1879 to 1888.

Year.	Crimes.							
	Charged.				Followed by examination.			
	Pretors.		Public minister.		Pretors.		Public minister.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.	Number.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.	Number.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.	Number.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.
1879	.....	.....	273,251	960.14	230,678	810.54	27,800	97.6
1880	.....	.....	290,432	1,020.51	244,985	860.82	28,774	101.1
1881	.....	.....	264,529	929.48	204,215	717.56	24,953	87.67
1882	.....	.....	263,019	915.37	208,643	726.13	24,372	84.82
1883	.....	.....	260,276	897.17	206,636	712.27	26,613	77.95
1884	.....	.....	253,275	862.62	202,054	688.17	22,713	77.36
1885	.....	.....	242,841	817.65	198,040	666.81	21,651	72.9
1886	.....	.....	251,101	838.63	210,683	703.63	21,688	72.43
1887	271,761	901.21	253,539	837.1	210,316	694.89	21,613	71.41
1888	283,911	928.87	269,086	880.37	223,784	732.15	23,662	77.41

Year.	Convictions.							
	Pretors.		Tribunals.		The courts of assize.		Total.	
	Number.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.	Number.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.	Number.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.	Number.	Per 100,000 inhabitants.
1879	.....	.....	57,926	203.54	7,413	26	.....	.....
1880	.....	.....	68,794	241.72	8,807	30 9	.....	.....
1881	.....	.....	65,044	228.55	8,351	29.3	.....	.....
1882	.....	.....	61,522	214.11	7,468	26	.....	.....
1883	238,222	821.15	59,396	204.74	7,445	25.7	305,063	1,051.6
1884	273,428	931.26	57,165	194.7	6,668	22.7	337,261	1,148.7
1885	287,677	968.62	55,352	186.37	7,041	23.7	350,070	1,178.7
1886	310,540	1,037.05	54,479	181.95	6,889	23	371,882	1,242
1887	264,906	875.26	52,565	173.7	7,877	26	325,348	1,075
1888	286,830	938.42	53,438	174.8	7,567	24.8	347,835	1,138

MERCHANT MARINE.

The statistics which follow show that the same tendencies which have appeared in previous reports continue. There has been a steady decrease in the tonnage of the Italian merchant marine, that of sailing vessels having decreased 253,000 tons since 1881, while the increased tonnage of steamers has been only 89,000 tons.

The vessels launched in 1888 and 1889 had a tonnage of only 16,500 tons, while those wrecked had a tonnage of 85,500 tons.

The total entrances and clearances at Italian ports in 1889 amounted to 1,500,000 tons more than in 1888, of which 1,090,000 tons were of Italian vessels, thus showing that the large and steady decrease in the merchant marine is not because Italian vessels are driven out by foreign competition. The total entrances and clearances at Italian ports of vessels engaged in the

foreign trade was 13,871,704 tons in 1889, against 13,070,253 tons in 1888. Of this amount the entrances and clearances of vessels trading with the United States and Canada amounted to 1,070,231 tons in 1889, against 626,408 tons in 1888. The total entrances and clearances of United States vessels at Italian ports were 11,889 tons in 1889, against 17,793 tons in 1888. Thus, while the entrances and clearances of the vessels employed in the trade between Italy and the United States and Canada amounted to 4.8 per cent in 1888 and 7.7 per cent in 1889 of the entire entrances and clearances of all the vessels engaged in the foreign trade with Italy, the American vessels amounted to only 2.8 per cent in 1888 and in 1889 to 1.1 per cent of the tonnage employed in the American trade with Italy.

Table showing the number and tonnage of Italian sailing vessels in 1889, compared with the three preceding biennial periods.

Size.	1889.		1887.		1885.		1883.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 to 10 tons	2,149	13,816	2,217	14,165	2,323	14,465	2,302	13,748
11 to 30 tons	1,619	29,269	1,602	29,218	1,648	28,274	1,785	29,979
31 to 50 tons	803	32,609	809	32,636	816	32,616	792	31,512
51 to 100 tons	636	47,299	648	48,239	679	50,305	673	49,194
101 to 200 tons	302	42,679	348	49,421	359	51,679	344	49,794
201 to 300 tons	163	40,545	191	47,611	210	53,493	216	54,870
301 to 400 tons	151	53,386	185	65,336	216	76,626	238	84,268
401 to 500 tons	220	98,402	259	116,659	317	146,037	348	159,919
501 to 600 tons	153	84,005	175	95,883	205	114,121	224	124,409
601 to 700 tons	76	48,980	98	63,105	119	75,034	125	78,956
701 to 800 tons	67	50,466	84	63,141	100	73,243	98	71,778
801 to 900 tons	48	40,951	54	46,270	60	51,629	66	56,749
901 to 1,000 tons	27	25,674	31	29,443	34	33,036	35	33,980
1,000 tons and upward	29	34,140	27	31,373	25	28,259	24	26,725
Total	6,442	642,225	6,727	732,494	7,111	808,819	7,270	865,881

Table showing the number and tonnage of Italian steamers in 1889, compared with the three preceding biennial periods.

Size.	1889.		1887.		1885.		1883.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1 to 50 tons	79	1,567	64	1,270	61	1,179	53	1,071
51 to 100 tons	12	935	14	1,082	16	1,208	18	1,292
101 to 200 tons	17	2,363	17	2,232	18	2,345	15	1,998
201 to 400 tons	39	11,236	38	10,890	34	9,716	30	8,870
401 to 600 tons	23	11,520	22	11,124	15	7,594	12	6,127
601 to 800 tons	21	15,003	20	14,191	19	13,348	19	13,348
801 to 1,000 tons	12	10,445	13	11,461	13	11,420	14	12,411
1,001 to 1,500 tons	35	43,520	33	40,789	28	34,237	23	27,217
1,500 tons and upward	41	85,660	33	70,092	21	43,508	17	35,118
Total	279	182,249	254	163,131	225	124,600	201	107,452

Table showing the number of men employed in the Italian merchant marine in 1889.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Masters	6,549	Carpenters	13,364
Mates	3,338	Workmen on iron-ship building	3,981
Pursers and clerks	523	Coast fishermen	50,753
Deep-sea fishermen	6,602	Boatmen	14,124
Able seamen and boys	87,968	Pilots	273
Engineers	666	Total	202,083
Firemen	6,164	Total in 1888	198,337
Ordinary seamen	7,500	Increase	3,746
Naval engineers	33		
Naval contractors	245		

Table showing the number, tonnage, and value of merchant vessels launched in Italy in 1888 and 1889.

Year.	Number of ship-yards.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of hulls, including machinery of steamers.	Average value.
1889	39	*354	11,615	$779,400	$2,202
1888	36	277	5,960	553,462	1,998
Increase	3	77	5,655	225,938	204

*Nineteen were steamers, with an aggregate of 681 tons.

Table showing the flags under which trade with the United States and Canada was carried on in 1889.

Flag.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	No.	Tons.	Cargo.	No.	Tons.	Cargo.
With cargo.			*Tons.*			*Tons.*
Italian	230	294,934	144,486	174	194,918	141,091
American	3	3,427	1,100	3	2,812	2,075
Austrian	6	3,862	5,420	5	3,158	3,648
Greek	.....	.....	.....	1	210	370
French	9	17,156	6,047	44	80,600	43,589
German	4	3,312	5,297	3	3,501	863
English	57	72,030	61,246	194	257,097	201,916
All other	18	24,281	6,361	24	32,608	37,340
Total	327	419,002	229,957	448	574,934	430,832
In ballast.						
Italian	15	15,500	.....	11	7,616	.....
American	.....	.....	.....	1	1,415	.....
French	1	533	.....	3	1,834	.....
German	.....	.....	.....	2	3,208	.....
English	4	7,788	.....	28	34,794	.....
All other	2	3,721	.....	1	486	.....
Total	22	27,542	.....	46	48,753	.....
Grand total	249	446,544	229,957	494	623,687	430,832
1888	237	216,856	137,030	430	409,652	261,282

Table showing the number of shipwrecks in 1889.

Description.	Number.	Tons.
Wrecked in Italian waters:		
Italian vessels	100	10,726
Foreign vessels	16	3,799
Total	116	14,525
Wrecks of Italian vessels in Italian and foreign waters:		
1889	171	39,880
1888	159	43,686

The number of desertions in 1889 was 735, of which 178 were in the United States; in 1888 the number was 680, of which 121 were in the United States. This shows an increase in the total number of 55, and of those in the United States of 57.

Table showing entrances and clearances at Italian ports in 1888 and 1889.

Classification.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1888.		1889.		1888.		1889.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
International commerce.								
Sailing vessels:								
Italian	7,899	558,977	7,381	549,053	7,832	603,964	7,142	529,037
Foreign	1,923	248,155	2,181	297,158	1,969	282,050	2,069	290,248
Steamers:								
Italian	1,546	1,159,057	1,580	1,286,325	1,232	897,218	1,416	1,071,244
Foreign	4,889	4,703,047	4,972	5,060,886	4,834	4,617,785	4,738	4,787,753
Summary:								
Italian	9,445	1,718,034	8,961	1,835,378	9,064	1,501,182	8,558	1,600,281
Foreign	6,812	4,951,202	7,153	5,358,044	6,793	4,899,835	6,807	5,078,001
Total	16,257	6,669,236	16,114	7,193,422	15,857	6,401,017	15,365	6,678,282
Coasting trade.								
Sailing vessels:								
Italian	71,747	2,527,267	76,867	2,634,704	71,470	2,500,293	76,256	2,574,538
Foreign	379	85,084	292	48,350	307	59,334	293	42,986
Steamers:								
Italian	20,446	8,473,539	21,360	8,842,100	20,780	8,755,701	21,485	9,059,232
Foreign	2,428	2,293,132	2,157	2,187,739	2,489	2,368,964	2,360	2,409,623
Summary:								
Italian	92,193	11,000,806	98,227	11,476,804	92,250	11,255,994	97,741	11,633,770
Foreign	2,807	2,378,216	2,449	2,236,089	2,796	2,428,298	2,653	2,452,609
Total	95,000	13,379,022	100,676	13,712,893	95,046	13,684,292	100,394	14,086,379

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entering and clearing, by flag, during the years 1888 and 1889.

Flag.	1888.		1889.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English	9,803	9,872,038	9,465	10,206,482
French	1,830	1,130,095	1,476	827,404
German	807	883,814	896	975,100
Austrian	3,061	1,146,459	3,006	1,180,447
Greek	1,365	357,099	1,969	563,237
American	75	37,157	23	18,882
All other foreign	2,267	1,230,889	2,227	1,353,191
Total	19,208	14,657,551	19,062	15,124,743

Table showing the number and tonnage of American vessels entering and clearing at the six principal Italian ports in 1888 and 1889.

Ports.	1888.				1889.			
	Arrivals.		Departures.		Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Catania	5	1,172	5	1,172	1	1,445	1	1,445
Genoa	4	3,286	3	3,059	2	1,010	1	567
Leghorn	1	331	1	331	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messina	10	1,838	10	1,838	4	2,296	4	2,296
Naples	3	1,718	3	1,718	1	1,415	1	1,415
Palermo	1	665	1	665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	24	9,010	23	8,783	8	6,166	7	5,723

FISHERIES.

Table showing the entries and clearances at all Italian ports of vessels engaged exclusively in deep-sea fisheries in 1888 and 1889.

Years.	Number.	Tons.
1888	2,762	22,352
1889	2,706	22,025
Decrease	56	327

Table showing the number and tonnage of boats used in fishing and the number of men.

Description.	1888.			1889.		
	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Men.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Men.
Fisheries proper	18,908	52,061	.....	19,279	51,917	.....
Fishing for sponges				44	618	.....
Gathering coral	205	1,357	.....	64	262	.....
Total	19,113	53,418	54,836	19,387	52,797	57,355

SHIPPING BOUNTIES.

Table showing the navigation prizes to steamers in 1889.

From—	To—	No. of voyages.	Merchandise.	Passengers.	Distance run.	Prizes.
			Tons.		*Miles.*	
Catania	New York	3	5,106	137	12,786	$2,252
Licata	do	1	1,200	194	4,140	761
Do	do	5	9,017	1,202	20,615	3,628
Palermo	do	1	885	369	4,102	665
Do	New Orleans	1	450	655	5,482	967
Bremerhaven	New York	1	2,500	.....	3,423	1,448
Total		12	19,158	2,557	50,548	9,721
Europe	South America (Atlantic ports).	64	84,065	52,651	386,063	92,608
Do	South America (Pacific ports).	2	3,087	1,487	19,720	4,575
Do	Asia	2	1,541	69	8,946	3,437
Do	Oceania	1	5,700	.....	11,287	4,814
New York	Genoa	2	3,600	380	8,068	1,484
Do	Leghorn	1	2,200	113	4,055	721
Do	Naples	6	11,600	334	25,008	4,342
Do	Palermo	1	2,000	102	4,102	721
Do	Marseilles	1	1,400	80	3,876	633
New Orleans	Genoa	1	2,056	8	5,414	949
New York	London	1	5,050	21	3,276	1,406
New Orleans	Bremerhaven	1	4,000	.....	4,937	2,087
Total		14	31,906	1,038	58,736	12,343
South America:						
Atlantic ports	Europe	68	50,731	16,229	394,626	97,931
Pacific ports	do	2	4,005	74	18,830	4,360
Asia	do	3	11,897	105	11,770	3,587
Oceania	New York	1	5,005	3	10,724	4,559
Grand total		169	217,095	74,213	971,250	237,935

The number of sailing vessels that competed for the prize was 341; number of voyages, 729; distance run, 4,502,142 miles; merchandise transported, 551,714 tons; amount of prizes, $393,118.

The total prizes paid steamers and sailing vessels was $631,053.

The following is the amount paid for the refitting of ships:

Hulls	$29,575
Engines	7,280
Boilers:	
Foreign	14,952
National	8,655
Total	60,462

By virtue of article 20 of the law of July 14, 1887, approving the new customs tariff, the Government was authorized to increase by a royal decree, to be converted into law, compensations for constructions already established by the law of 1885, which increase was accorded with the royal decree of May 22, 1888.

Table showing the bounties paid for shipbuilding in 1889.

Character of constructions.	Number.		Sums paid.
	For the merchant marine.	For the royal marine.	
Sailing ships:			
Wood	246	.....	$17,560
Iron and steel	17	.....	
Steamships (iron and steel)	7	2	51,147
Floats (iron and steel)	11	1	
Engines and boilers for the use of navigation	33	4	14,395
Apparatus and auxiliary machines	56	15	744
Total	.....	.....	83,846

Table showing the premiums for transportation of coal in 1889.

Description.	Number of ships.	Coal transported.	Sums paid.
		Tons.	
Sail	37	28,583,040	$9,402
Steam	4	20,130,000	
Total	41	48,713,040	9,402

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Italian army and navy during the year have been kept to the full standard. The army on a peace footing comprises 262,882 officers and men. In the navy there were on December 31, 1889, two hundred and eighty-five vessels of all descriptions, not including eight auxiliary cruisers and dispatch boats. The list of vessels shows that of the total number thirty-four were fighting ships and cruisers, the remainder being dispatch boats, gunboats, torpedo boats, transports, school-ships, and vessels for local use or defense.

The expenditures for the army and navy for the year ended June 30, 1890, were, respectively, $60,328,129 and $24,757,041, or about 36 per cent of the entire expenses of the Government, excluding the interest on the public debt. Though the expenditures for the army and navy may seem to some burdensome, it must not be forgotten that the army has been one of the chief means for consolidating the various states which formerly existed in Italy into a great and powerful nation. This has been done, not by the strength of the army as such, but by the bringing of men from various sections, each of which has had for centuries its peculiar customs and traditions. This has broadened their views and awakened in them a national spirit in place of a provincial attachment.

The regimental schools have had an extremely favorable effect on the young men attending them. Of the 69,777 young men who comprised the levy of 1884, 32,584 were unable to either read or write when they joined their regiments. When these same men were granted an unlimited furlough in 1887 all but 15,516 had learned in these schools both to read and write.

The number of illiterates was thus reduced from 46.7 in each 100 recruits to 22.24. There has been, however, some falling off in late years in the results produced by the regimental schools, notwithstanding the generally improved educational condition of the nation at large. The number of illiterates sent home was from 6 to 7 per cent of the number on the conscription lists from 1871 to 1879. In 1880 the number rose to 10, in 1881 to 13, in 1882 to 17, in 1883 to 20, and in 1884 (the year above referred to) it rose to 22. This falling off in results is to be attributed to the fact that, while in the past, by force of a ministerial regulation, those soldiers who, at the time of granting unlimited furloughs to the remainder of their class, were kept in the army until they had acquired the requisite elementary instruction, now, for financial reasons, all receive their furlough at the appointed time, whatever may be their grade of instruction. It is certain, however, that thousands of soldiers have learned to read and write in the regimental schools.

The number of men in the army on June 30, 1890, was, as we have seen, 262,882. The number of producers in Italy at the same time was probably about 13,000,000. Thus 2 per cent only of the population is withdrawn from producing, and as soldiers they consume probably no more than they would were they at work on their farms or at other occupations.

If we compare the percentage of the population thus withdrawn from producing with the previous statements regarding the short crops, one can readily see that the expense of the army bears an extremely small proportion to the loss that the country has suffered from the failure of the crops during the past year. This proportion is so exceedingly small that the cost of the army should not be considered as one of the causes for any of the crises through which the nation has been passing. Of course, added to the other, it has made the burden greater, but it can in no manner be held responsible for them.

During the six years 1882–'87 the general expenses of Germany, Austria, and Italy (omitting an Italian loan of $13,545,000 to restore the currency to a gold standard) were $6,575,340,379. Of this amount the military and naval expenses were $1,475,218,995, or 22.43 per cent of the total expenses. The civil service amounted to $2,990,967,307, and the unclassified expenses to $2,109,155,077. The relative percentages of the three powers would therefore be as follows:

Country.	Military.	Civil.	Other expenses.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Austria-Hungary	18.35	43.58	38.07
Germany	24.34	54.31	21.35
Italy	24.37	33.19	42.5
Average	22.43	45.49	32.08

The general receipts of the same powers during the same time were $6,421,474,952, showing a deficiency of $153,865,427, or an average of $25,644,238.

The receipts and expenditures per inhabitant of the three nations show that Italy is the only one whose expenditures for the six years have not been more than the receipts, as may be seen by the following table:

Country.	Estimated population.	Receipts per inhabitant.	Expenses per inhabitant.	Excess of expenditures per inhabitant.
Austria-Hungary	39,977,532	$52.88	$55.00	$2.12
Germany	47,272,495	56.55	57.71	1.16
Italy	30,260,065	54.23	54.23	.....
Total	117,510,092	54.65	55.95	1.30

The military expenses per inhabitant have been as follows. Austria-Hungary, $10.09; Germany, $14.03; Italy, $13.22; average, $12.55.

Table showing the strength of the Italian army on June 30, 1890.

Description.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Permanent army:			
With the colors	14,528	248,354	262,882
On unlimited furlough	.....	575,150	575,150
Supernumerary officers awaiting orders	5,049	.....	5,049
Total	19,577	823,504	843,081
Mobile militia	3,813	368,398	372,211
Territorial militia	5,838	1,625,621	1,631,459
Officers in auxiliary service and on reserve	6,744	.....	6,744
Grand total	35,972	2,817,523	2,853,495
Total in 1889	34,828	2,730,436	2,765,264
Increase	1,144	87,087	88,231

Table showing the strength of the Italian navy on December 31, 1889.

Service.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
On duty	1,344	20,429	21,773
Awaiting orders or on auxiliary service	104	.....	104
Naval reserve	455	19,965	20,420
On leave	.....	20,613	20,613
Total	1,903	61,007	62,910
Total in 1888	1,765	53,950	55,715
Increase	138	7,057	7,195

Table showing the vessels of the Italian navy on December 31, 1889.

Name of vessel.	Hull.	Length between perpendiculars.	Greatest width.	Immersion.		Displacement.	Greatest thickness of armor.	Screws.	Horse power.	Officers.	Crew.	Cost.	Armament.
				Bow.	Stern.								
First-class ships of war.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Tons.*	*Feet.*						
Italia (armored)	Steel	390	74	25.3	30.3	13,898	1.57	2	11,958	21	684	$5,634,000	4 steel guns of 120 mm., 3 hooped guns of 451 mm., 1 bronze gun of 431 mm., and 8 steel guns of 149 mm.
Lepanto (armored)	do	390	73.3	25.2	30.2	13,550	1.57	2	15,797	21	680	5,553,000	4 bronze guns of 431 mm., 8 bronze guns of 152 mm., and 4 steel guns of of 120 mm.
Re Umberto (armored, in course of construction).	do	390	77	28.4	29.1	13,898	1.15	2	15,200	21	652	5,108,000	4 guns of 343 mm., 8 steel guns of 152 mm., and 16 steel guns of 120 mm.
Sicilia (armored, in course of construction).	do	390	77	28.4	29.1	13,898	1.15	2	15,200	21	652	5,072,000	Do.
Sardegna (armored, in course of construction).	do	410.5	77	28.4	29.2	13,860	1.15	2	15,200	21	652	5,102,000	Do.
Duilio (armored)	Iron and steel	339.5	64.8	26.5	27.4	11,138	1.8	2	7,711	17	412	4,103,000	4 muzzle-loading guns of 450 mm. and 3 steel guns of 120 mm.
Dandolo (armored)	do	339.5	64.8	26.5	27.5	11,202	1.8	2	8,045	17	410	4,210,000	Do.
Lauria (armored)	Steel	328	65	27	27.5	11,000	1.48	2	10,591	17	489	3,752,000	4 steel guns of 431 mm., 2 bronze guns of 152 mm., and 4 steel guns of 120 mm.
Morosini (armored)	do	328	65	27	27.5	11,000	1.48	2	10,000	17	489	3,719,000	Do.
Doria (armored)	do	328	65	27	27.5	11,000	1.48	1	10,000	17	489	3,933,000	Do.
Ancona (armored)	Iron	249	47.9	19	23.6	4,460	0.36	1	2,500	13	385	1,027,000	6 bronze guns of 152 mm. and 6 steel guns of 120 mm.
Maria Pia (armored)	do	247.75	50	19	22.6	4,262	0.36	1	2,800	13	385	1,038,000	8 bronze guns of 149 mm. and 5 steel guns of 120 mm.
Castelfidaro (armored)	do	249	47.9	18	22.3	4,259	0.36	1	2,500	13	385	1,027,000	6 bronze guns of 152 mm. and 6 steel guns of 120 mm.
San Martino (armored)	do	247.6	50	18.4	23.3	4,234	0.33	1	2,800	13	387	1,031,000	8 bronze guns of 149 mm. and 5 steel guns of 120 mm.
Double-turreted monitor (armored).	do	299.8	40	*19.8		4,062	0.43	1	3,240	11	273	853,000	2 guns of 254 mm. and 6 steel guns of 120 mm.

*Average.

Table showing the vessels of the Italian navy on December 31, 1889—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Hull.	Length between perpendiculars.	Greatest width.	Immersion.		Displacement.	Greatest thickness of armor.	Screws.	Horse power.	Officers.	Crew.	Cost.	Armament.
				Bow.	Stern.								
Second-class ships of war.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Tons.*	*Feet.*						
Terribile (armored)	Iron	210	44.6	*18.6		2,854	0.33	1	1,100	9	258	$609,000	6 steel guns of 120 mm.
Formidabile (armored)	do	210	44.6	15.6	19.8	2,660	0.35	1	1,080	9	241	697,700	4 muzzle-loading guns of 203 mm., 2 hooped guns of 152 mm., 2 bronze guns of 120 mm., 2 hooped guns of 120 mm., and 1 Nordenfeld No. 2 gun of 120 mm.
Varese (armored)	do	200	42.7	*14.2		2,220	0.35	2	950	9	201	384,000	4 muzzle-loading guns of 203 mm. and 1 tubed muzzle-loading gun of 149 mm.
Gioia	Steel	255.9	41.9	14.7	*19.3	2,524		1	4,066	11	257	936,000	8 hooped guns of 149 mm.
Vespucci	do	255.9	41.9	14.7	*19.6	2,533		1	3,696	11	257	763,000	Do.
Colombo	do	248.4	37	15	18.4	2,316		1	3,782	11	180	759,000	8 guns of 120 mm.
Bausan	do	276	42	*18.5		3,080		2	5,500	12	262	923,000	2 guns of 254 mm. and 6 bronze guns of 149 mm.
Etna	do	283.4	43.4	*19.2		3,530		2	7,480	12	296	1,094,000	2 guns of 254 mm. and 6 hooped guns of 152 mm.
Vesuvio	do	283.5	43.4	*19.2		3,530		2	6,480	12	296	1,055,000	Do.
Stromboli	do	283.5	43.4	*19.2		3,530		2	6,252	12	296	1,062,000	Do.
Fieramosca (in course of construction).	do	289.7	43.3	*19.3		3,745		2	7,700	12	296	1,159,000	Do.
Dogali	do	250	37	*14.5		2,050		2	7,617	11	235	753,000	6 hooped guns of 152 mm.
Piemonte	do	299.2	37.9	*15		2,500		2	12,200	12	285	1,079,000	2 steel guns of 152 mm. and 10 steel guns of 120 mm.
Marco Polo (in course of construction).	do	326.9	46.6	19.3	19.3	4,460		2	10,000	12	296	.....	8 steel guns of 152 mm. and 8 steel guns of 120 mm.
Lombardia (in course of construction).	do	268.5	39.4	13.6	16.6	2,281		2	6,500	11	235	.....	4 steel guns of 152 mm. and 6 steel guns of 120 mm.
Liguria (in course of construction).	do	268.5	39.4	13.6	16.6	2,281		2	6,500	11	235	884,000	Do.
Umbria (in course of construction).	do	268.5	39.4	13.6	16.6	2,281		2	6,500	11	235	884,000	Do.
Etruria (in course of construction).	do	268.5	39.4	13.6	16.6	2,281		2	6,500	11	235	884,000	Do.

Savoia	Wood	275.6	41.9	15	*19.6	2,850		1	3,340	11	209	850,000	6 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Third-class ships of war.													
Staffetta	Iron	252.9	30.9	9.8	14.8	1,388		1	1,991	9	127	398,000	4 Nordenfeld No. 2 guns of 120 mm.
Rapido	do	268.5	30.5	12	14.5	1,593		1	1,737	9	119	374,000	5 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Messagero	Steel	236.2	29.9	9.7	10.4	981			1,358	8	99	271,000	4 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Vedetta	Iron	184.5	27		*11.7	828		1	661	8	85	156,000	4 Nordenfeld No. 2 guns of 120 mm.
Barbarigo	Steel	216	24	7.5	*12.3	624		1	1,760	8	87	251,800	5 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Colonna	do	216	24	8	*12.8	656		1	1,700	8	91	248,500	Do.
Archimede	do	229.6	26.3	8	13.5	784		1	1,411	8	100	243,600	4 hooped guns of 120 mm.
Galileo	do	229.6	26.3	*8	13.5	784		1	1,384	8	100	243,600	Do.
Scilla	Wood	278.3	28.7	11.5	14	1,081		1	841	9	102	316,300	2 Nordenfeld No. 2 guns of 120 mm. and 1 tubed muzzle-loading gun of 165 mm.
Cariddi	do	278.3	28.7	11.6	14.1	1,095		1	820	9	102	316,100	Do.
Sentinella	Iron	100	27.3	4.9	6.5	259		2	195	2	43	89,000	1 muzzle-loading gun of 228 mm.
Guardiano	do	100	27.3	4.9	6.5	257		2	230	2	43	89,000	Do.
Veniero	Steel	169	26.25	8.9	10.4	649		1	1,068	8	91	191,900	4 Krupp guns of 120 mm.
Provano	do	169	26.25	8.9	10.4	649		1	1,035	8	91	191,500	Do.
Volturno	do	177	32.6	11.8	14.3	1,036		1	1,000	9	109	284,700	Do.
Curtatone (in course of construction).	do	177	32.6	11.8	14.3	1,056		1	1,000	9	109	282,000	Do.
Tripoli	do	229.6	25.8	9	*10.9	741		3	3,600	7	98	347,900	4 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm., 2 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm., and 3 revolving cannon of 37 mm.
Calto	do	229.6	25.8	9	*10.9	741		3	3,600	7	103	341,100	Do.
Monzambano	do	229.6	25.8	9	*10.9	741		3	3,600	7	98	341,100	6 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm. and 2 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm.
Montebello	do	229.6	28.5	9	*10.9	741		3	3,600	7	98	367,700	Do.
Confienza (torpedo cruiser, in course of construction).	do	229.6	26.4	9	*10.9	745		2	2,400	7	98	296,600	1 bronze gun of 120 mm., 6 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm., and 2 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm.
Partenope (torpedo cruiser, in course of construction).	do	229.6	26.9	9.71	*10.7	846		2	4,000	7	98		1 steel gun of 120 mm., 6 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm., and 3 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm.
Minerva (torpedo cruiser, in course of construction).	do	229.6	26.9	9.71	*11.1	846		2	4,000	7	98	351,600	Do.
Actusa (torpedo cruiser, in course of construction).	do	229.6	26.9	9.71	*11.1	846		2	4,000	7	98	351,600	Do.

*Average.

Table showing the vessels of the Italian navy on December 31, 1889—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Hull.	Length between perpendiculars.	Greatest width.	Immersion.		Displacement.	Greatest thickness of armor.	Screws.	Horse power.	Officers.	Crew.	Cost.	Armament.
				Bow.	Stern.								
Third-class ships of war—Continued.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Tons.*	*Feet.*						
Urania (torpedo cruiser, in course of construction).	Steel	229.9	26.9	9.71	*11.1	846		2	4,000	7	98	$351,600	1 steel gun of 120 mm., 6 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm., and 3 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm.
A (torpedo cruiser, in course of construction).	do	229.6	26.9	9.71	*11.1	846		2	4,000	7	98		Do.
B (torpedo cruiser, in course of construction).	do	229.6	26.9	9.71	*11.1	846		2	4,000	7	98		Do.
First-class freight or subsidiary ships.													
America (transport)	Steel	441.9	51.2	*25.3		9,267		1	8,000	13	252	738,400	4 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Città di Napoli (stable transport).	Wood	267.7	44.4	16.3	19.71	3,359		1	1,719	11	209	485,000	2 Nordenfeld No. 1 guns of 75 mm. and 2 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Città di Genova (stable transport).	do	267.7	44.4	16.4	20.05	3,434		1	1,858	11	209	395,200	Do.
Volta (transport)	Steel	270.2	23	18.2	18.21	2,842		1	2,500	9	123	231,000	5 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Eridano (transport)	Iron	300	39.6	20.7	21.65	3,430		1	1,000	9	158	105,000	2 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm., 2 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm., and 2 revolving cannon of 37 mm.
Europa (transport)	do	253.9	32.7	7.38	14.43	680		1	523	9	86	156,000	2 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Cavour (transport)	do	242.1	35.3	*16.1		1,470		1	678	9	103	158,300	2 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm. and 2 revolving cannon of 37 mm.
Città di Milano (cable transport).	do	230	32	*16.96		2,123		1	900	6	63		2 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm. and 2 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm.
Washington (hydrographic service).	do	203.7	28.6	9.84	13.78	1,058		1	340	8	81	151,500	Do.
Garigliano (transport)	Steel	186	28	*16.96		935		1	550	4	42	90,400	2 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
G (sea tugboat)	do	166	26.9	9.84	12.12	776		2	1,200			133,600	
H (sea tugboat)	do	166	26.9	9.84	12.12	776		2	1,200			133,600	

Second-class freight or subsidiary ships.													
Tevere (cistern ship)	Iron	152.2	23	10	12.14	735		1	550	2	38	35,000	
Verde (cistern ship)	do	124 6	21.7	*9.94		470		1	154	2	32	58,800	2 muzzle-loading guns of 80 mm.
Pagano (cistern ship)	do	124.6	21.7	*9.94		470		1	154	2	32	58,100	Do.
Calatafimi	Wood	127.1	17.9	6.17	9.12	220		1	173	2	34	36,000	2 Nordenfeld No. 1 guns of 75 mm.
Sesia (paddle wheel)	Iron	164	22	*7.71		462			280	6	51	70,800	
School-ships.													
Vittorio Emanuele	Wood	203.1	50.1	20	21	3,126		1	1,488	19	382	610,300	10 muzzle-loading guns of 165 mm. and 2 Nordenfeld No. 2 guns of 120 mm.
Maria Adelaide	do	235.8	49.2	*20.2		3,484		1		28	285	812,500	2 bronze guns of 149 mm., 4 muzzle-loading guns of 203 mm., and 2 Nordenfeld No. 2 guns of 120 mm.
Venezia (pontoon)	do	249.4	57	*24.9		5,814				25	265	919,500	5 Nordenfeld No. 1 guns of 75 mm. and 4 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Pisani (battery corvette)	do	213.6	38.7	17.1	18.1	1,950		1	952	16	210	599,000	6 Nordenfeld No. 2 guns of 120 mm.
Caracciolo (battery corvette)	do	210.9	35.7	15.5	18	1,661		1	936	16	210	394,000	6 muzzle-loading guns of 165 mm.
Capraja (sailing brig)	do	85.2	23.5	*6.9		330							
Ships for local defense.													
Roma (armored battery, Spezia)	do	261.3	57.4	12.7	25.5	5,458		1	2,819	15	320	1,083,689	5 muzzle-loading guns of 203 mm.
Fieramosca (late corvette, Gaeta)	do	190.1	31.5	13.2	13.9	1,413						220,000	
Exploratore (late dispatch ship, Venice)	do	235.6	30	10.9	11.9	1,060			1,070	13	180	251,000	4 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm.
Palestro (reduced ironclad, Maddalena)	Wood and iron	261.8	57.8	7.5	27.9	6,274	0.72	1	3,361	15	320	1,442,800	1 muzzle-loading gun of 279 mm. and 6 muzzle-loading guns of 254 mm.
Principe Amadeo (reduced ironclad, Taranto)	do	261.6	57.3	22.9	27.2	5,974	0.72	1	3,413	15	320	1,711,100	Do.
Ships for local use.													
Garibaldi (hospital ship)	Wood	223.8				3,444		1		17	147	490,289	
11 various steamers (screw)		*123.3	*21.7	*8.2	*10	†3,728			†2,922	†30	†450	†960,100	2 muzzle-loading Krupp or hooped guns of 80 to 120 mm.

*Average. †Aggregate.

Table showing the vessels of the Italian navy on December 31, 1889—Continued.

Name of vessel.	Hull.	Length between perpendiculars.	Greatest width.	Immersion.		Displacement.	Greatest thickness of armor.	Screws.	Horse power.	Officers.	Crew.	Cost.	Armament.
				Bow.	Stern.								
Ships for local use—Cont'd.		*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Feet.*	*Tons.*	*Feet.*						
4 paddle-wheel steamers		*112.11	*16.96	*5.3		†571			†476	†8	†108	†$137,000	2 muzzle-loading guns of 80 mm.
12 cistern boats (2 in course of construction).		*71.25	*17.25			†1,262			†606	†2	†148	†147,900	
2 scout boats	Iron												1 muzzle-loading gun of 80 mm.
28 tow boats	do					†920			†2,322		288	173,650	
Lake gunboats (paddle wheel)													
6 (Nos. 1 to 6) each	do	103.7	17.6	*3.22		88			65	2	22	20,000	1 Nordenfeld No. 1 gun of 75 mm.
Torpedo dispatch boats.													
Folgore	Steel	186.1	20.7	5.8	7.6	317		2	2,800	4	52	192,300	2 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm., 2 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm., and 1 revolving cannon of 37 mm.
Saetta	do	186.1	20.7	5.8	7.6	317		2	2,800	4	52	187,600	2 Nordenfeld guns of 57 mm. and 3 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm.
Aquila, Sparviero, Falco, Avvoltoio, and Nibbio.	do	152.6	16.7	3.7	*5.92	129		2	2,000	3	32	‡88,539	1 Hotchkiss gun of 37 mm. and 1 gun of 37 mm.
Seagoing torpedo boats.													
42 (Nos. 56–58, 60–63, 65–75, and 86–108), each.	do	128	15.75	3	*5.6	85		1	1,000	3	14	†2,394,650	2 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm.
2 (Nos. 59 and 64), each		129.6	15.75	3	*5.6	85		1	1,000	3	14	†116,300	Do.
4 (Nos. 76–79)		135.15	14	3.5	5	110		2	1,600			‡180,840	1 Hotchkiss gun of 37 mm. and 1 gun of 37 mm.
5 (Nos. 84, 85, and 109–111)		128	15.75	3	*5.6	85		1	1,100	3	14	†295,530	2 Hotchkiss guns of 37 mm.
22 (Nos. 112–123), in course of construction.		128	15.75	3	*5.6	85		1	1,000	3	14	†694,800	Do.
First-class coast torpedo boats.													
2 (Nos. 22 and 25)	Steel	100	18.5	2.20	5.9	40		1	680	1	10	†109,720	1 bronze mitrailleuse of 25 mm.
2 (Nos. 23 and 24)	do	95.8	10.8	1.15	4.8	33		1	470	1	10	†96,960	Do.
24 (Nos 26–49)	do	100.4	11.75	1.85	*4.07	[illegible]		1	[illegible]	1	10	†1,088,400	Do.

4 (Nos. 52–55)	do	100.4	22.75	2.25	*4.07	34		2	430	2	10	†172,100	Do.
2 (Nos. 50 and 51)	do	101.8	22.75	2.25	5.25	34		2	430	2	10	†86,062	Do.
4 (Nos. 80–83.)	do					34		2	430	2	10	158,300	Do.
Second-class coast torpedo boats.													
No. 1	do	79.7	10					1		1	9	27,700	
No. 2	do	86	10.8	9.7	3.1	25.5		1	420	1	9	39,950	
8 (Nos. 3–10), each	do	63	7.5	1.25	*2.8	13.5		1	170	1	9	†163,784	
No. 11	do	76.6	9.85	1.8	5	31		1	250	1	9	26,400	
4 (Nos. 12–15)	do	66	8	1	*4.3	16		1	250	1	9	†108,900	
6 (Nos. 16–21)	do	63	7.5	1.25	*2.8	13.5		1	170	1	9	†143,500	
Steam torpedo launches.													
6 (Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8)	Wood	55.8	9.5	1.6	4.75	11		1		1	9	†100,164	
No. 3	do	52	9	1.6	4.25	8.25		1		1	9	12,448	
No. 4	do	48	8.5	1.75	4.4	6.6		1		1	9	11,750	
2 (Nos. 9 and 10)	do	48	8.5	1.75	4.4	6.6		1	90	1	9	23,500	
2 (Nos. 11 and 12)	do	40	8.5					1	45	1	9	23,600	

*Average. †Aggregate. ‡Each. §Nos. 76 and 77; Nos. 78 and 79 unknown.

Summary of Italian navy on December 31, 1889.

Description.	Total number of ships.	Hull.					Tons.	Horse power.
		Of iron.	Of steel.	Of iron and steel.	Wood.			
					Exclusively.	Partly.		
Men-of-war:								
First class	15	5	8	2	.....	.....	144,521	133,549
Second class	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,734	3,130
Unarmored	16	.....	15	.....	1	.....	45,712	104,113
Third class	27	5	20	.....	2	.....	22,525	58,991
Freight or subsidiary ships:								
First class	5	1	2	.....	2	.....	22,292	15,077
Second class	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	7,818	5,391
Third class	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	2,357	1,311
School-ships	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	16,365	3,376
Ships for local defense:								
Armored	3	.....	.....	.....	1	2	17,706	9,593
Unarmored	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2,473	1,070
Ships for local use	48	25	7	.....	16	.....	9,927	5,630
Lake gunboats	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	528	390
Torpedo dispatch boats	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1,281	15,600
Torpedo boats:								
Seagoing	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	5,540	67,900
Coast—								
First class	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	1,302	16,800
Second class	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	309	4,050
Steam torpedo launches	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	94	270
Total	285	53	185	2	43	2	308,484	446,234

COINAGE.

The money coined by the Italian Government in 1888, compared with 1889, was as follows:

Year.	Gold coined.	Silver recoined.	Bronze recoined.	Total.	
				Coined.	Recoined.
1888	$469,752	.....	$19,300	$469,752	$19,300
1889	.....	$60,208	9,650	.....	69,858

BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS.

On December 31, 1888, there were in the Kingdom 692 coöperative credit societies and discount banks, 161 ordinary credit companies, 11 institutions loaning on farms and crops, and 9 loaning on improved property. There were also 5 banks authorized to issue circulating notes.

The aggregate capital and surplus or reserve funds of these institutions were $176,139,745. The aggregate amount of funds and property held by them was $1,273,462,462. The following tables will show the rates of interest and the assets and liabilities of these various institutions on December 31, 1888, with the exception of the five banks authorized to issue circulating notes.

Table showing the rates of interest of coöperative credit societies and discount banks and ordinary credit associations.

Description.	1888.		1887.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Coöperative credit societies and discount banks:	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Loans and discounts	10	4½	12	4½
Current accounts	6	4½	10	3½
Savings deposits	6½	3	6½	2½
Ordinary credit associations:				
Loans and discounts	12	4	12	4
Current accounts	8	2	8	2
Savings deposits	6	2	6	2

Table showing the condition of banks and credit institutions, except banks authorised to issue circulating notes, on December 31, 1887 and 1888.

Description.	1888.	1887.
Coöperative credit societies and discount banks.		
Capital:		
Nominal	$18,336,917	$17,651,649
Subscribed	17,686,111	17,108,938
Assets:		
Cash	4,660,226	4,293,383
Government loans and bonds	14,926,630	14,219,760
Deposits	24,644,884	22,216,815
Loans and discounts and other assets	99,118,496	96,917,299
Profit and loss and expenses	2,724,092	2,663,635
Total	146,074,328	140,310,892
Liabilities:		
Capital and reserve	23,068,732	20,093,987
Deposits	24,644,884	22,216,816
Savings deposits	38,297,481	41,510,387
Accounts	37,894,784	33,476,879
Other liabilities	17,547,597	18,538,246
Profit and loss	4,620,850	4,474,577
Total	146,074,328	140,310,892
Ordinary credit associations.		
Capital:		
Nominal	85,387,277	86,805,267
Subscribed	72,189,142	75,343,123
Assets:		
Cash	9,985,645	7,820,113
Government loans and bonds	25,596,091	23,961,474
Deposits	97,921,880	94,861,731
Loans, discounts, and other assets	281,999,173	290,944,862
Profit and loss and expenses	7,547,622	7,079,786
Total	423,050,411	424,667,966
Liabilities:		
Capital and reserve	66,718,122	62,648,878
Deposits	97,921,880	94,861,731
Savings deposits	33,304,044	32,997,260
Accounts	91,370,328	91,140,089
Other liabilities	121,936,947	130,499,717
Profit and loss	11,899,090	12,520,291
Total	423,050,411	424,667,966

Table showing the condition of banks and credit institutions, etc.—Continued.

Description.	1888.	1889.
Institutions loaning on farms and crops.		
Capital:		
Nominal	$2,811,614	$2,977,862
Subscribed	1,568,443	1,907,170
Assets:		
Cash	877,046	1,706,010
Government bonds and loans	619,245	613,805
Loans and discounts	6,371,507	5,351,104
Current expenses	314,227	352,925
Other assets	3,439,979	2,527,092
Total	11,620,004	10,610,936
Liabilities:		
Capital and reserve	1,753,580	2,654,962
Bonds issued	1,266,402	1,911,999
Income	364,793	403,624
Other liabilities	8,235,229	6,640,351
Total	11,620,004	10,610,936
Institutions loaning on improved property.		
Value of property loaned upon	248,724,249	215,814,170
Assets:		
Guaranty fund	3,811,750	3,811,750
Cash	427,308	127,516
Loans	115,394,794	95,766,434
Current expenses	4,227,696	3,572,342
Other assets	30,712,979	24,259,414
Total	154,574,527	127,536,456
Liabilities:		
Guaranty fund	3,811,750	3,811,750
Reserve	5,444,560	5,179,735
Bonds	113,636,759	94,216,327
Income	5,385,141	3,871,586
Other assets	26,296,317	20,457,058
Total	154,574,527	127,536,456

Table showing the condition of the Italian banks issuing circulating notes on June 30, 1889 and 1890.

Description.	1889.	1890.
Assets:		
Cash reserve	$107,228,029	$99,279,081
Loans	128,681,885	138,933,178
Discounts	23,303,044	23,826,712
Other assets	279,759,302	315,773,459
Total	538,972,260	577,812,430
Liabilities:		
Capital	75,441,619	75,544,594
Circulation—		
Per law of April 30, 1874	171,646,069	181,208,559
Covered by reserve per law of June 28, 1885	31,610,177	25,262,488
Issued in excess	4,732,466	13,649,964
Other liabilities	255,541,929	282,146,825
Total	538,972,260	577,812,430

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The receipts and expenses at the Italian post-office for the years ended June 30, 1888 and 1889, were as follows:

Description.	1887–'88.	1888–'89.
Receipts:		
Stamps for letters	$5,543,743	$5,693,465
Postal cards	889,001	933,822
Stamps for postal packages	359,675	6,272
Postal cards for postal packages*	293,286	626,384
Stamps for marking underpaid letters	753,246	715,007
Miscellaneous receipts	568,207	531,115
Total	8,407,158	8,506,065
Expenses	7,135,195	7,567,829
Excess of receipts over expenses	1,271,963	938,236

* Postal cards for postal packages were introduced on June 6, 1887.

The Italian postal operations during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1888 and 1889, were as follows:

Description.	1887–'88.	1888–'89.
Letters and manuscripts carried	122,941,298	125,481,206
Postal cards carried	43,706,343	45,308,528
Newspapers and samples carried	160,520,104	171,253,623
Postal packages carried	5,325,362	5,578,788
Official correspondence exempted from tax	37,184,979	39,110,351

The post-office orders and credits issued and paid during the year ended June 30, 1890, were as follows:

Description.	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Ordinary orders and credits	4,747,019	$99,176,687	4,708,466	$99,148,070
Military orders	483,752	592,453	479,557	592,391
Telegraphic orders	239,753	10,934,747	239,314	10,915,854
International orders and credits (gold)	163,751	6,344,715	160,946	6,371,214
International telegraphic orders and credits (gold)	4,533	191,281	4,416	198,053
Consular orders	9,433	165,892	9,639	174,920
Credits	72	17,794	293	17,146
Total	5,648,313	117,423,569	5,602,631	117,417,648
1888–'89	5,139,103	102,161,697	5,112,958	100,654,330
1887–'88	5,192,874	104,751,258	5,181,148	104,500,483

The credit of the depositors (including interest) in the postal savings banks on December 31, 1887, 1888, and 1889, was:

1887	$46,365,387
1888	51,048,894
1889	55,189,186

The following table shows the business done by the Italian postal savings banks:

Years.	Bank books.		Number of deposits.	Number of deposits withdrawn.	Amount of deposits, excluding interest.	Amount of deposits withdrawn.
	Issued.	Canceled.				
1887	288,925	109,428	1,920,545	1,069,193	$30,767,621	$28,226,269
1888	308,701	124,967	2,040,927	1,162,234	33,311,995	30,160,891
1889	307,373	120,693	2,106,539	1,240,690	181,328,710	168,558,980

The following tables show the amount of telegraphic business done:

Description.	1887–'88.	1888–'89.
Telegrams sent:		
Private—		
Domestic (Government and railway offices)	7,217,973	7,078,009
Foreign (Government and railway offices)	727,035	684,050
Government (Government offices)	548,990	583,246
Service (Government offices)	220,663	216,860
Telegrams received from abroad	827,663	786,223
Telegrams in transit (international)	194,513	131,482
Total	9,736,837	9,479,870

The receipts and expenses of Government telegraphs were as follows:

Description.	1887–'88.	1888–'89.
Receipts:		
From telegrams, domestic and foreign	$2,769,829	$2,686,089
From all other sources	158,992	159,161
Total	2,928,821	2,845,250
Expenses:		
Working expenses	2,427,203	2,512,885
Working of semaphores	5,736	.....
All other expenses	136,644	115,800
Total	2,569,583	2,628,685

The extent and condition of the Italian telegraphs on June 30, 1889, were as follows: Length of Government and railway wires, 21,948 miles; length of Government and railway lines, 78,370 miles; length of Government submarine cables, 91 miles; increase in length of wires since June 30, 1868, 916 miles; increase in length of lines since June 30, 1868, 4,733 miles; number of Government offices, 2,477; number of Government employés, 7,249; number of Government semaphoric offices, 46; number of Government telegraphic apparatus (Morse and Hughes) in Government offices, 3,890.

The following table shows the condition of the telephone service on June 30, 1888 and 1889:

Description.	1887–'88.	1888–'89.
Public service:		
Cities with public telephonic service	50	53
Government, municipal, and charitable subscribers	1,959	2,166
Private subscribers	9,105	9,332
Public telephone offices	50	52
Lines for private use:		
Licenses in communes	391	444
Licenses between communes	127	149

The receipts of the Government from telephones for the years ended June 30, 1888 and 1889, were as follows:

Description.	1887–'88.	1888–'89.
Public service	$30,955	$33,393
Private lines	3,090	3,429
Total	*34,045	36,822

*These receipts are also included in telegraphic receipts.

MINES.

The following table shows the number of Italian mines and their products in 1889:

Character of mines.	Mines.	Miners.	Ore extracted.	
			Quantity.	Value.
			Tons.	
Iron	43	1,418	173,489	$364,236
Manganese	5	46	2,203	9,998
Copper	16	1,300	48,214	258,915
Lead	*94	*9,256	36,894	1,363,033
Zinc			97,059	1,593,750
Silver	8	1,331	1,997	337,492
Gold	20	451	10,932	98,126
Antimony	5	328	563	19,314
Quicksilver	9	533	385	438,969
Iron pyrites	4	343	17,022	47,573
Coal, lignite, etc	37	2,714	390,320	551,624
Sulphur	419	29,028	371,494	4,758,005
Rock salt	17	423	18,475	55,293
Salts of springs	2	212	10,015	52,138
Asphaltum and bitumen	20	921	29,844	104,419
Petroleum	7	70	177	9,843
Mineral water	1	5	3,500	5,500
Alum	1	76	5,600	27,020
Boracic acid	11	499	2,473	238,654
Graphite	7	27	1,531	2,069
Total	726	48,981	1,222,187	10,335,971
Total in 1888	654	49,154	1,183,947	10,108,936

*Comprises one mine of lead and silver, with ten miners.

SUGAR, GLUCOSE, AND CHICORY.

The manufacture of sugar, glucose, and chicory during the years ended June 30, 1889 and 1890, with the taxes collected on the same, was as follows:

Articles.	Establishments.		Production.	Taxes collected.
	Existing.	Working.		
Sugar:			*Tons.*	
1888–'89	7	2	448	$48,340
1889–'90	7	2	636	68,663
Glucose:				
1888–'89	8	7	2,945	122,507
1889–'90	8	7	3,248	122,625
Chicory:				
1888–'89	244	244	1,880	182,439
1889–'90	250	229	1,946	188,971

RAILWAYS.

The total length of the railway lines in Italy on June 30, 1890, was as follows:

	Miles.
Mediterranean Company	2,964
Adriatic Company	3,239
Sicilian Company	444
Sardinian Company	255
All other	1,248
Total	8,150

In Sicily there are two railway lines not comprised in the above, viz, the Western Sicilian and that from Palermo to Corleone.

Table showing the lengths of the new lines.

Company to which new line belongs.	Extent of line.	Date of opening.	Length.
			Miles.
Adriatic	Ponte San Pietro to Usmate	July 1, 1889	11
	Crevalcore to San Felice sul Panaro	Oct. 20, 1889	9
	Florence to Borgo San Lorenzo	April 8, 1890	22
Naples, Pozzuoli, and Cuma	Napoli to Terme	July 1, 1889	6
	Terme to Pozzuoli	Dec. 15, 1889	2
	Pozzuoli to Fusaro	Feb. 16, 1890	4
Verona and Caprino	Verona to Caprino	Aug. 4, 1889	21
Mediterranean	Robilante to Vernante	Feb. 1, 1889	4
	Ceva to Drisola	Feb. 15, 1889	12
Rome and Nemi	Ciampino to Albano	Oct. 8, 1889	8
	Rome to Ciampino	June 1, 1890	7
Sardinian Steam Tramway Company	Meana to Sorgono	Oct. 3, 1889	22
Sicilian	Valsavoia to Scordia	Oct. 20, 1889	9

Table showing the receipts of the three chief railway companies during the year ended June 30, 1890.

Receipts.	Mediterranean.	Adriatic.	Sicilian.	Total.
Passengers	$9,327,835	$7,586,368	$674,623	$17,588,826
Luggage	442,981	338,561	13,652	795,195
Express freight	1,506,217	1,396,411	69,592	2,972,220
Ordinary freight	11,952,555	11,167,427	753,362	23,873,344
All other receipts	149,254	89,655	5,243	244,152
Total	23,378,842	20,578,422	1,516,472	45,473,737

The total receipts of all the Italian railways from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890, were $48,037,650. The receipts per kilometer during the same period were as follows:

Mediterranean Company	$4,907
Adriatic Company	3,973
Sicilian Company	2,142
Railways of the State	1,582
Sardinian Railways:	
Conceded to the Royal Company	793
Conceded to the secondary railway society	262
Other railways	1,287
Average of all the railways in the Kingdom	3,687

SPIRIT PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the production of spirits during the years ended June 30, 1889 and 1890, with the taxes collected on the same:

Establishments.	Number.		Raw materials used.	Quantity of spirits produced.	Corresponding quantity of alcohol.	Taxes collected on distillation.
	Existing.	Working.				
Distilling starchy substances:			*Tons.*	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	
1888-'89	25	13	10,904	1,454,286	843,383	$998,131
1889-'90	25	17	34,801	4,904,889	2,812,910	2,302,026
Distilling vinous substances:			*Gallons.*			
1888-'89	3,055	883	64,207,153	2,658,414	1,390,804	1,463,195
1889-'90	3,025	1,206	51,807,388	2,080,484	1,126,655	741,691
Agrarian distilleries:						
1888-'89	6,545	959	1,091,433	34,876	18,768	18,511
1889-'90	6,257	906	671,906	27,657	13,544	8,639

The details of the raw materials used in establishments distilling starchy substances are as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Corn	32,063	Wine	513
Wheat	777	Flour	327
Apples	425	Rice	198
Barley	96	Sundries	8
Rye	374	Total	34,801
Buckwheat	20		

The quantity of spirits taxed, reduced to 100°, was 3,968,116 gallons in 1888–'89 and 3,921,046 gallons in 1889–'90; the taxes upon the same were $1,739,440 in 1888–'89 and $638,535 in 1889–'90. The total taxes collected on the distillation and sale of spirits were $4,232,976 in 1888–'89 and $3,709,200 in 1889–'90.

The following table shows the production of beer during the years ended June 30, 1889 and 1890:

Years.	Establishments.		Quantity produced.	Taxes.
	Existing.	Working.		
			Gallons.	
1888–'89	148	139	3,638,809	$177,164
1889–'90	151	142	4,164,109	202,662

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, July 17, 1891.

RUSSIAN PETROLEUM IN GREECE.

REPORT BY CONSUL MANATT, OF ATHENS.

I have to report that a cargo of 15,000 cases of Russian petroleum from Batoum has just been discharged at Piræus for the use of the Government monopoly. I am informed that this follows a test quietly made of 100 cases of Russian oil sent here for the purpose some time ago, the result of which, it is claimed, was to demonstrate its superiority for this market over the American product, which, up to this time, has had the market to itself. More specific information I am as yet unable to obtain. This is the second attempt to dislodge our oil-producers from this market. For the history of the former I may refer you to my predecessor's dispatches. In brief, the facts were as follows:

In December, 1886, the monopoly imported a cargo of 6,200 cases of Russian oil for trial. It was found unsuited to the market—"much inferior even to the low grades of American oil which had been sent here"—and the monopoly determined to bring in no more of it. Our product has accordingly held the market up to this time.

Even now I do not think we are likely to lose it for more than a few months. Bearing in mind the fact that petroleum is a Government monopoly, and considering late the Government's foreign policy, it is quite possible that the present importation may be due quite as much to other as to commercial causes. At the same time it would be wise for our producers to consider the facts, and to give this market the best quality of oil at the lowest prices they can afford.

IRVING J. MANATT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Athens, March 12, 1892.

MEXICAN DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL GUENTHER, OF MEXICO.

The commercial bulletin of the treasury department of the United Mexican States (Boletin Comercial de la Secretaria de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos), No. 1, contains the following:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
CONSULAR SECTION,
Mexico, November 20, 1891.

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

I have the honor to inclose a report and its translation regarding the commerce of Mexico, published by Mr. Adrian Rey, who made a journey to the Republic, assisted (subventioned) by the ministry of commerce of France, which report our legation in Paris sent to this department.

I repeat to you my distinguished consideration.

MARISCAL.

The report, which is a lengthy one, contains a great deal of valuable information about Mexico, and I have therefore translated its most important portions.

The advice given by Mr. Rey to French merchants and manufacturers regarding the establishment of close commercial relations between Mexico and France applies with equal force to those of the United States. This consulate is daily in receipt of letters from manufacturing firms in the United States asking for the addresses of Mexican business houses to which they could send their catalogues and price lists (which are usually in the English language), with a view of selling their goods. I am certain that most, if not all, of these manufacturers employ traveling agents to sell their products in the United States. They find it necessary to do so, as the method of simply sending circular letters and printed matter does not produce satisfactory results. They employ agents of intelligence, good address, and thoroughly conversant with the language of the country. In order to get a foothold for their manufactured articles in this country it is necessary to pursue the same course, *i. e.*, to send agents possessing the necessary qualifications, chief among which is a thorough knowledge of the language of the country (Spanish), and exhibit their goods, show their good points, etc.; in short, try to establish business relations here in the same manner as they are doing in the United States. Such agents will, in most instances, meet with success. They will also see what particular goods are wanted most, what modifications should be made to meet different conditions here, and the peculiar notions of the Mexican people. They will, in all probability, build up trade, while the sending of printed matter only hardly ever produces results.

RICHARD GUENTHER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Mexico, January 21, 1892.

MR. ADRIAN REY'S REPORT.

[Inclosure in Consul-General Guenther's report.—Translation.]

Mexico is great on account of the excellence of her inhabitants, the extent and fertility of her soil, her fine location in the new world, her special climatic conditions, and for a thousand circumstances which place her at the head of the old Spanish colonies. * * *

The mining industry is the only flourishing one in Mexico. The richness of her hidden treasures is undoubtedly unparalleled in the world for their abundance, variety, and great value of the minerals. The exportation of metals in 1889–'90 was $30,000,000 (Mexican), equivalent to 150,000,000 francs.

The breeding of animals of all kinds is carried on on a large scale in the territory of the Republic. The immense pasture grounds, the numerous mountains, and the varied conditions of her climate permit the growing of the best of all classes of stock, as well as the cultivation of all kinds of plants. Mexico is so fertile and propitious for all these cultivations of the soil that there exists not a single plant in the world which can not be cultivated here with success.

The climate varies from relatively cold to tropical heat. Unfortunately, the scarcity of hands and the apathy of her inhabitants are the causes that agriculture is little advanced.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Table showing the value of the annual production and exportation of agricultural products.

Description.	Total annual production.	Annual exportations.
Sugar	$8,000,000	$107,270
Coffee	5,500,000	2,431,025
Corn	115,000,000	25,880
Wheat	20,090,000	1,604
Ixtle	400,000	461,687
Hennequen	6,900,000	6,229,451

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Table showing the exportations from Mexico during the fiscal years 1888–'89 and 1889–'90.

Whither exported.	1889–'90.	1888–'89.
Germany	$1,693,773	$2,061,563
England	13,732,122	13,335,534
Argentine Republic	.....	520
Belgium	.....	90,344
Colombia	77,512	90,977
Costa Rica	.....	3,000
Spain	534,057	639,330
United States	43,022,440	40,833,378
France	3,159,259	3,495,038
Guatemala	107,670	255,383
Holland	150,580	134,947
Honduras	3,700	.....
Italy	4,555	50
Nicaragua	8,569	6,815
San Salvador	2,802	1,135
Venezuela	2,346	100
Total	62,499,388	60,158,442
Precious metals included in above	38,526,290	38,785,294

Therefore, in 1889–'90 there was a decrease of $163,984 in precious metals and an increase of $2,504,950 in other merchandise.

Table showing the importations and corresponding amounts of duties during the fiscal year 1888–'89.

Whence imported.	Value.	Duties.
United States	$22,669,421	$9,169,788
England	6,337,980	5,083,870
France	4,956,568	3,846,253
Germany	2,842,932	2,310,016
Spain	1,920,943	1,177,177
Italy	269,827	121,819
Belgium	242,084	232,288
Switzerland	157,744	89,831
Austria	96,437	47,814
Ecuador	89,452	38,429
Colombia	78,179	32,635
Venezuela	73,738	25,436
Holland	72,009	53,011
India	69,629	113,362
China	39,351	26,347
Norway	31,176	33,359
Costa Rica	22,425	6,580
Argentine Republic	13,650	15,907
Guatemala	11,548	3,637
San Salvador	11,315	4,664
Portugal	9,132	2,656
Turkey	2,327	761
Sweden	1,607	2,296
Denmark	1,112	730
Greece	1,089	463
Russia	883	387
Peru	772	347
Total	40,024,894	22,477,963

Below are given the values of the different products imported into Mexico and the duties received by the custom-house during the fiscal year 1888–'89:

Products.	Value.	Duties.
Cottons	$7,534,088.70	$7,447,394.70
Articles of linen and hemp	674,029.52	671,590.87
Articles of wool	1,613,186.22	1,986,020.61
Articles of silk	394,691.60	378,614.57
Articles of wool and silk mixed	394,889.86	410,419.80
Alimentary substances	4,893,706.49	3,789,270.57
Pottery	81,815.68	41,244.81
Glass and porcelain	607,727.18	686,844.81
Gold, silver, and platinum	320,843.60	27,967.36
Iron and steel	1,510,129.91	1,259,480.12
Copper and its alloys	593,166.91	324,225.37
Iron, lead, and zinc	75,968.92	39,289.76
Hardware	658,853.68	505,497.81
Machines and apparatus	539,582.35	128,205.84
Carriages and carriage goods	213,790.20	116,206.57
Arms, powder, and ammunition	280,453.04	172,830.78
Wood and articles of wood	473,684.25	368,523.72
Paper of wood and pasteboard	1,352,143.12	1,161,250.81
Furriers' goods	414,109.54	290,211.92
Drugs and chemicals	1,697,830.18	907,449.42
Divers objects	2,193,966.94	1,675,382.70
Free list	13,506,230.23	.....
Total	40,024,894.32	22,477,962.95

* * * * * * *

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE VALUE OF THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

The values in the preceding tables are given in Mexican dollars (pesos). The value of the peso is very variable.*

Mexico extracts from her ground only about 160,000,000 francs' worth of silver. The larger part of this silver is coined for export without interruption to the Asiatic people, among whom the Mexican dollar is the current money. This exportation is carried on through the medium of the merchants of London.

The peso, like other merchandise, is subject to the law of demand and supply. It is hardly a year ago that the value of the peso was seen to rise to a value of 4.75 francs and then decline to 3.50 francs.

The Mexican dollar has fluctuated during the last sixteen months between 92½ cents American and 72 cents American. The value of the Mexican dollar on January 18, 1891, was 72 cents American in New York. The notable advance of the Mexican dollar in 1890 was due to a speculation of certain capitalists during the time in which the silver-coinage bill was discussed in the United States, which gave the silver a fluctuating value.

The fluctuations in the price of the peso are a cause of uncertainty in business. They may have very grave consequences for commerce; in fact, it is understood that the merchant who buys merchandise in foreign countries buys the same always on time, and can not establish a cost price at the moment of purchase, for at the time of maturity of bills which the seller has drawn against him the price of the peso may have changed 10, 20, or 30 per cent, and, in case that it has fallen, he may have to pay 10, 20, or 30 per cent more, which he could not foresee when he took the value of the peso at the price which prevailed at the time of the purchase of merchandise. The merchants of Mexico buy generally on six months' time, at least, and the sellers, who do not like to chance the losses which they may suffer through unfavorable fluctuations of the peso, exact payment for their goods in the money of their country.

I have said that the fluctuations of the price of the peso may result in very grave consequences to commerce. When the great advance in its price took place in 1890 the Mexican capitalists called in all the capital they could in Mexican money to go and sell in European markets, where the peso was received at par. This withdrawal of capital from commerce produced a stringency which is still felt.

* * * * * * *

OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING IMPORT DUTIES.

An analysis of the duties enumerated shows great inequalities. These duties are from 9 per cent ad valorem for the precious metals to 120 per cent ad valorem for articles of wool. It is to be observed as an incident to which this country owes its prosperity that divers articles of merchandise enumerated as examples of duties all belong to the category of materials necessary in the industries and the arts.

The high duties which are imposed upon articles of cotton and wool have singularly facilitated the establishment of the textile industry in this country. The duty of 16 pesos per kilogram on articles of pure silk, which is more than 100 per cent ad valorem, has attracted considerable attention to the possibility of cultivating the silkworm in this country.

The importation of paper has decreased greatly within the last two years, in consequence of the development of this industry in the country. Of all importations, the largest is that of cottons, and the duties received by the custom-house have a value equal to the first cost of this merchandise. On certain articles the duties represent a still higher proportion. So, the calicoes, which cost in Europe 3 cents per vara (33 inches), pay 9 cents of duty per cubic meter, which is a little more than double its cost price.

*The Mexican silver dollar has been valued by the United States Treasury Department as follows for the five years ended June 30, 1890: 1886, 81.6 cents; 1887, 79 cents; 1888, 75.9 cents; 1889, 73.9 cents; 1890, 90.3 cents.

Doubtless these enormous duties have been the cause of the formation of an exclusively French syndicate, which monopolizes the prints. This syndicate has just established in Orizaba an immense factory of printed cottons, with perfected appliances and material and availing itself of the latest scientific inventions.

* * * * * * *

The percentage to the several countries of Mexican exports for the second half of the year 1890–'91 was as follows:

Countries.	Total.	Exclusive of precious metals.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
United States	66.4	80
England	21	9.6
Germany	3.7	4.1
France	7.7	3.6
Spain	6	1.9
Other	6	0.8
Total	*100	100

*This column adds up 110.8 per cent, or 10.8 per cent too much.

The following table represents the proportion in which Mexico made her purchases from the different countries during the fiscal year 1888–'89 (July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889):

Countries.	Proportion.	Countries.	Proportion.
	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
United States	56.6	Spain	4.7
England	15.8	Other	3.6
France	12.3	Total	100
Germany	7		

The United States has increased her purchases of Mexican products every year in greater proportions than other countries, so that she now imports all the merchandise exported from Mexico, less 20 per cent. More than one-half of all foreign products that are sold in Mexico are from the United States.

This commercial intimacy has been established gradually, but it is odd that there are in Mexico very few American houses; only 5 per cent of the total traffic between the two countries is in the hands of American merchants.

Commerce and the banking operations which result from this annual exchange of $45,000,000 of products is in the hands of European houses, for up to date the Mexican people have left the commerce of their country to foreigners. I said "up to date," for there need be no delay in effecting a reaction to the contrary.

PROGRESS OF INSTRUCTION IN MEXICO.

Public instruction of a practical kind, which in late years has made truly surprising progress in Mexico, will give Mexico a personnel that so far has come from abroad. Many European houses already employ in their offices Mexicans in responsible positions and bookkeepers who are not behind their foreign competitors in anything. The results produced by such commercial instruction which is now established in Mexico are really marvelous. The general public instruction has been the object of the greatest solicitude on the part of the Government, with great profit to the nation. The sciences and foreign languages are studied assiduously, or, better said, with fondness, by a really studious youth.

* * * * * * *

IMPORTATIONS OF MACHINERY.

I could see that in Mexico the European houses, French, English, and German, sell indiscriminately the products from everywhere, without any patriotic consideration. One of the principal exports from the United States is machinery; the Americans flood the Mexican market with their machinery.

The rapid development of the mining and metallurgical industries in Mexico is sufficiently proven by the increase of the exportation of precious metals during one single year. In 1887–'88 the exports of precious metals amounted to $31,000,000, and in 1888–'89 to $39,000,000, an increase of $8,000,000. This increase of $8,000,000 in a single year proves that numerous companies have established new works or have developed the old ones. Profiting by the public order that reigns and by the railroads, constructed or to be constructed, mineral districts are invaded which had been considered inaccessible. The establishment of numerous factories is projected or in preparation. The time, therefore, is favorable for the great workshops of constructions, and Mexico will be converted into an excellent outlet for exporters of machinery and utensils. But I invite all to pay attention to the following observations: The larger part of the Mexican mines have been operated up to the last few years without machinery. Their owners frequently lacked the necessary funds for perfect development, and, on the other hand, the difficulties of transportation were such as to cost much to ship the boilers and other heavy pieces. The layers of metal ores capable of amalgamation were therefore preferred to be worked, whose treatment does not require complicated iron machinery, and the other smelting minerals, so abundant in the larger part of the Mexican States, were neglected.

To-day the movement extends everywhere. The States of the north and of the Pacific coast have given the example, and there in the south you have far-off Chiapas, which works its virgin veins. And they not only open up new mines, but they also operate again the old works which had been destroyed by water. The Mexican miners make use of an almost prehistoric apparatus to unwater their mines.

The time for steam pumps has already arrived. There is also in many places a lack of ventilators, which would be of great help to again commence the development of rich veins which were abandoned for lack of air fit to breathe.

Up to very recently work was done near the surface, but at present, as the attempt is made to do as other mining nations do—work deep shafts—the elevator is one of the most necessary of appliances. Drills are also necessary, for they are actually driving tunnels in Mexico larger than in any other part of the world; for example, that of Batapilas, which will have a length of 5 kilometers (3⅓ miles), and that of Tequixquias (drainage of the valley of Mexico), which will be 10 kilometers (6¼ miles) long, and that of Messrs. Murdoch & Frazer, at Pachuca, which will have a length of 8 kilometers (5 miles). There is also need of turbines to utilize the running waters, and of boilers and machinery run by steam for certain very numerous points in Mexico where water is insufficient for motive power.

Although the production of coal has been rapidly developing in the last three years in the States of the north, wood will continue to be the principal fuel for a long time. The builders should therefore not forget for that reason to arrange for grates for burning wood (*hornillas*). Neither should they forget that the more cumbersome and heavy pieces, as, for instance, boilers, should be composed of small pieces, which can be easily transported and put up, for railroads are yet far from having reached all sections. Transportation remote from operated lines is difficult. Frequently transportation for a distance of 200 kilometers (125 miles) has to be done by mules, and in very steep places by being carried by men. The Mexican surface is so cut up that it surprises the traveler. Instead of easy slopes, as in Europe, there are here only mountains and hills. The mechanical appliances would be perfected by the importation of cables for aërial transportation. This is perhaps the best-adapted mode of transportation for this country, which, in so many places, it cut up by deep ravines. It would be perfected with the material of railways of the Decauville system and that *à cremailleres*, which system is adapted to mountainous regions, etc.

ADVICE TO FRENCH CONSTRUCTORS.

Mexico possesses only a very limited number of mechanics and engineers. This special personnel, taken in all, is insufficient for the great industrial movement which is every day more expedited. Two-thirds of the mining or metallurgical enterprises are endangered or develop slowly on account of the ignorance of the persons to whom a complicated material has been entrusted. The French merchant must reckon with this absence of technical talent, which has injured Mexico so much, and, besides, the French constructors must take an interest in simplifying the machinery for Mexico, so that it will be possible to place it within the capacity of those who have charge of it; that it be made light for transportation, and solid, so that repairs—the terrible repairs which retard and spoil everything here—will be seldom necessary. If the managers of the great shops of France take heed of these observations, they can be assured that Mexico will become one of their best markets in coming years, for the impulse is given and the industries of every kind are going to be developed with rapidity, thanks to the protective tariff system. The French have remained strangers to the great commercial and industrial movements which have taken place in these last years in Mexico. The Germans, the English, the Belgians, and above all the Americans inaugurate the largest enterprises. It would not be sufficient that the French constructors comply with these observations in order to secure the market of Mexico. The consumer will not go to seek them; it is indispensable that they come to make their products known or that they send their agents. It is necessary that they establish depositories; that they make their manufactured articles known by *réclame*, as the Americans do, who, thanks to this system and by advertising, have flooded the country with their worst (?) machines. I say "worst machines," as all coincide in this opinion and recognize them as such, just as they proclaim best or praise the superiority of French machinery. Thanks to the reputation of our products, the buyer will always give them the preference if the price be not too high. With regard to the system of *réclame* of the Americans, there is an entirely new one respecting which I shall say a few words. The commission merchants of the United States send traveling agents to all the Republics of America to make them acquainted with the products of American manufacturers, who, jointly with the commission merchants, bear the expenses of the traveling agents. Commission merchants and manufacturers each pay a part of these expenses. The agent, directed by the commission merchants, who have connections in all these countries who know the markets, does not travel haphazard. The commission merchant is satisfied with a commission on the sales and with the prospects of future business. I ought to add that machines pay no import duty into Mexico. I have spoken of the universal renown of all French products; this is especially noticeable in Mexico, so much so that many houses sell foreign products under a French label. I have seen English textiles marked with the name of the English manufacturer (Manchester) and sold under the designation of "genuine French cloth."

CONDITION OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

The raw products in Mexico are unlimited, and the necessary elements for the establishment and prosperity of the principal industries are very abundant. Nevertheless the industries are very little developed and are very imperfect, and the cost of living is enormously high on account of the complete dependence of this country on foreign markets for articles of absolute necessity. The consumer is here obliged to pay three or four times the cost price of articles imported from foreign countries, notwithstanding that Mexico possesses the raw material of these same articles. The Mexican Government has made great efforts to promote the development of the industries. It has established industrial schools of the arts and of business in the whole territory of the Republic. Mexico has five schools of the arts and of business. I have visited one of these schools, and have been surprised in seeing the work of the pupils. Machinery which is used in the industries is exempt of all import duties, and in return enormous duties are imposed upon manufactured products coming from abroad. These duties, which frequently exceed the value of the merchandise, constitute, it must be said,

the principal financial resources of the Government. The duties on importations form two-thirds of the income of the public treasury. The results of this vigorous impulse are felt by the surprising consequences and the extraordinary success that has attended all the manufacturing establishments of the country. In the federal district and in most of the States, principally in those of Veracruz, Puebla, and Guanajuato, there are in operation manufacturing establishments of cigars, candles, common textiles, cloth, cassimeres, bonnets, iron bedsteads, thread, soaps, liquors of all kinds, beer, water gas, agricultural machines, furniture, porcelain, macaroni, vermicelli, biscuits, playing cards, glass, pottery, type, tallow candles, toys, paper, pasteboard, and current silversmith work. There exist also some weaving establishments of cotton, wool, and even of silk.

With the exception of the mining industry and the manufacture of cigarettes, it can be asserted that all the products manufactured in Mexico are common articles and of mediocre quality. The factories are poorly equipped, and the managers are incapable and inexperienced. Almost all are poorly equipped for the lack of sufficient capital. For the manufacture of glasses, bottles, etc., molds are lacking; their products are coarse and deformed. With regard to cloth, they have come to manufacture some very pretty, especially black, cloth, but the dye does not resist the action of the sun and is changed to yellow. The whole question resolves itself, therefore, into the simple problem of interesting capital and industrial exports.

INDUSTRIES WHICH IT WOULD BE PROFITABLE TO ESTABLISH IN MEXICO.

I am going to say a few words concerning the industries which it would be profitable for the French to establish in Mexico. In the textile industry there is yet room for some common articles of woven stuff, cotton thread for the manufacture of women's scarfs and cloaks, quilts, napkins, and common articles of stockings, quantities of which are yet imported into the country. Articles of finery could be manufactured which come into Mexican territory under enormous duties. The sugar industry is very backward, and the use of steam is limited to a few factories which concentrate and crystallize in vacuums; for that reason, Mexico is an ideal country for the sugar industry. The distilling industry is in no better condition than the sugar industry. The casting of iron is limited to common iron and iron for plows, though some shops have already manufactured water wheels and sugar mills. The paper industry is limited to the manufacture of packing paper, pasteboard, and print paper. The fibers here are excellent and abundant. Mexico, notwithstanding, is dependent upon foreign countries for at least one-half of its consumption; moreover she imports old rags for the best quality of paper which she manufactures. Flour mills are very numerous in the country, and there are some well equipped; others still use the primitive millstone. Mexico is one of the largest producers of common woods, and particularly of fine woods for cabinetmakers, and, in spite of it all, articles of cabinetwork come from foreign countries burdened with import duties, cost of transportation, commission, losses in exchange, etc., which increase their original cost from 300 to 400 per cent.

These duties vary from 15 to 35 cents per kilogram, gross weight. Furniture of bent wood, like that manufactured in Vienna, is used by the middle class. Articles of ceramics and glass enjoy a protection similar to that of furniture. What is manufactured in the country is the coarse kind, except glasses, bottles, and a few other articles. The raw material is very abundant. There is no factory of jewelry and trinkets in Mexico; all of these articles sold in the country are of German importation. The import duties on articles of jewelry vary from 30 cents to $2.50 per kilogram.

The industry of chemical products is not yet numerous, considering that products like muriatic acid are so necessary. In the whole of Mexico there are not more than two factories of chemicals. One kilogram of native sulphuric acid sells at 14 cents, and it costs the Mexican manufacturer not more than 5 to 6 cents. The raw material is found in great abundance in the vicinity of the volcanoes.

To give an idea of the small importance of Mexican industries it suffices to look at the number of workmen employed in the different industries. This number does not exceed

fifteen thousand. The two industries that employ the most hands are those of glass and paper. The principal articles are common cotton domestics, which production increases every year in considerable proportions. The cassimeres of the country, the common as well as the better ones, improve from day to day. French capital would find plenty of employment in building up new industries, which would not fail of prospering if conducted intelligently. The industries would find raw material in abundance, hands at a fair price, a decided protection, and about twelve millions of consumers. Furthermore the machinery used in these factories comes into the country free of duties. French capital might find profitable employment in engaging in mining and agriculture, but perhaps with less certainty.

In France it is generally believed that all the natural richness of Mexico consists in mines; and this is a great mistake. Without underrating in the least the immense value of the mines of silver, gold, lead, iron, mercury, platinum (recently discovered), nor that of the veins of marble and onyx, of the opals and precious stones, it can be asserted that the true richness of Mexico is in her agriculture. Hennequen, ramie, ixtle, agave, and other fibrous plants, coffee, vanilla, tobacco, the greatest varieties of fruits of certain kinds susceptible of transportation, mahogany, palisander and other precious woods, plantations of caoutchouc (rubber) trees, vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees for the raising of the silkworm (more than five million of mulberry trees have lately been planted by a Frenchman named Chambón), and a multitude of other things; all this requires relatively only little effort and little capital to organize quickly and to attain in a short time considerable benefits. Those who possess plantations of hennequen obtain to-day an income which only gold mines are capable of producing. It is necessary that these efforts be undertaken in a methodical manner and with perseverance, and that the capital be expended with discretion; but capital here, as well as in other parts, is wanting to establish agricultural enterprises and to make them productive, and when the yearly produce is so high and capable to pay for the outlay in a few years, it is still necessary that this outlay be made, and that he who does manage it can do so and live in expectation of the time when it will pay.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING.

Considering the foregoing, while the English, the Germans, and, above all, the North Americans examine the country, and while they inaugurate enterprises and avail themselves of very valuable grants, and do not hesitate to supply considerable capital and import into Mexico the material for operation, and, if not all the employés, at least the designs and the managing forces, in France all this is neglected.

The North Americans have contributed to the construction of the greater part of the railways, almost the whole of them, only excepting the road from Veracruz to Mexico, which is English (still the president, Mr. Braniff, is an American), and two or three small branch roads. The Americans continue to construct others in the whole territory of the Republic. In the beginning of May last the Mexican Government granted to a company of San Francisco one of the most important railway concessions which so far has been given. The Americans operate mines in a dozen States of Mexico. The English operate industrial establishments, banks, mines, railroads, and seem to be disposed to cultivate the soil and to raise stock on a large scale. The Germans, who are found in all parts, have placed themselves at the head of the stockholders in enterprises. They develop the industries.

* * * * * * *

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN MEXICO.

I have stated before that the English engage more every day in Mexican business enterprises. Decidedly, if Mexico is unknown in France, in England she is in fashion. Some companies which have been organized in London for operations in Mexico have dissolved, but the larger number of them are operating and employing their capital effectively.

Here is the English capital for Mexican enterprises registered in London since 1886:

	Capital.
1886	£2,555,000
1887	5,135,800
1888	10,950,020
1889	12,331,600
1890	11,475,505

The principal assignment of foreign capital in Mexican values in 1890 was 150,000,000 francs for loans on railroads. These loans have been mainly subscribed in England and Germany. This capital is independent of that subscribed for commercial enterprises. The number of English and American companies made up in 1890 for enterprises in Mexico was forty-one English, with a capital of £11,475,505, and forty-one American companies, with a capital of £168,805,000.*

But it should be added that many of these companies exist only on paper. Besides these companies of which I have spoken, private persons, especially citizens of the United States, have invested pretty large sums in private enterprises. The largeness of these sums can not be estimated even approximately.

ADRIAN REY.

MEXICO, *June 9, 1891.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF PLYMOUTH.

REPORT BY CONSUL FOX.

In trade and commerce this district in 1891 about held its own in spite of frost at the beginning, the great and unexpected blizzard of March, a wretched summer, and storms in autumn and winter. While there have been a few developments, there have been labor troubles affecting only a very small area.

Efforts to obtain for Plymouth its due recognition as the port of arrival and departure for ocean mail steamers were continued with unabated zeal; one or two mishaps to Southampton-bound steamers, after Plymouth was passed, afforded still further proof of the advantage of steamers availing themselves of the first English port in the channel. Shipping business, in the absence of labor difficulties and as the result of recovery from a grain importing failure, showed a decided improvement.

Plymouth shipping returns give the following statistics relating to the years 1890 and 1891:

Table showing the imports at the Great Western Docks.

Articles.	1890.	1891.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Grain	102,350	114,684
Coals	40,603	40,556
Clay	24,372	29,083
Manures	16,951	15,274
Guano	2,146	612
Other articles	104,260	144,301
Total	290,682	325,510

* As given in the report; it would seem more probable that the amount should be given in dollars.

The total increase was therefore 34,828 tons. Of grain there was an increase of no less than 12,000 tons; there was a small increase of coal, and a very substantial increase under the head of "other articles." Agricultural depression and trouble in South America accounted for the smaller import of manures.

The number of vessels entered at the Great Western Docks in 1890 was 2,875, of 564,487 registered tons; in 1891, 2,962 vessels, of 558,252 tons. Mails arriving and departing in 1890 were 334; in 1891, 324.

Sutton, Plymouth's ancient harbor, as in 1890, was fairly busy, and is now to be deepened. The statistics for 1891 were: Vessels, 907, of 108,582 registered tons, against 958 vessels, of 104,540 tons, in 1890. These figures show that cargoes are being carried in larger vessels, principally steamers.

A large volume of business has continued to be done in Cattewater Harbor. The figures are: In 1890, 1,443 vessels, of 161,191 registered tons; in 1891, 1,379 vessels, of 163,851 registered tons. With a decrease in the number of vessels, there was an increase of tonnage last year. China clay exported amounted to 34,000 tons, and the wood imported amounted to 30,000 tons.

The total shipping trade of the three principal harbors of Plymouth is represented by the following figures: In 1890, 5,276 vessels, of 830,218 registered tons; in 1891, 5,248 vessels, of 830,685 registered tons.

Of all the enterprises which of late years have been initiated and carried out in this district, none are likely to have a more beneficial influence on the prosperity of the entire community—and in no form are they more likely to be fraught with immediate and lasting benefit—than the development of the facilities and resources of the port, and, therefore, the construction of the Devonport new quays is gladly welcomed. Situated at the entrance of the Hamoaze, a perfectly landlocked harbor where vessels of the largest size ride in safety, the quays, though tide-washed, are sheltered from gales and storms, and vessels berthed alongside of them are securely protected.

Considerable repairs of some fine ships have been effected here, while several steam vessels have been built, and much engineering and constructing work has been carried out in the port.

Agriculturists of this district will associate unpleasant memories with 1891; for them it has been little less than disastrous. Again they have been beaten by the weather, and, judging from results, the decadence of agriculture is more noteworthy than its advance. Spring was late and cold, and roots were scarce. There was little or no vegetation until May was well advanced. Wet interfered with the proper cultivation of the soil. Haymaking was very tedious and expensive. A late harvest is never a good one, and the last was no exception to the rule. It rained incessantly during the blossoming and bearing time. Many samples are bad and the condition inferior. The yield, too, is very deficient.

Dartmouth.—Mr. George Hingston, our consular agent at Dartmouth, reports:

Some of the larger builders continue doing good business in engineering and building and fitting out steam launches and other vessels. The other shipbuilders have been doing a tolerable business, principally fitting out and repairing yachts. The Cape mail steamers have discontinued calling here, which is some loss to the trade of the place. The Demerara and West India boats continue calling every two or three weeks, and the mail steamers for the Falkland Islands and South America every eight weeks. A large number of steamers have called here for bunker coals.

The imports have been almost nothing. The harvest promised to be a remarkably good one, but, owing to the excessive rains during the summer and autumn, it has not turned out nearly as well as was at one time hoped for.

Guernsey.—Mr. William Carey, consular agent at Guernsey, reports the continued exportation of choice flower bulbs from that island to the United States, but the export of Guernsey cattle for breeding purposes has been very limited.

Jersey.—Mr. Philip Ahier, United States consular agent at Jersey, reports that there have been no arrivals or sailings of American ships during the year just ended. The imports of American produce and manufactures continue in about the same state. There have been no exports of cattle since the last report. The mildness of the winter so far has greatly favored all agricultural work, so that there is very little poverty in this island.

THOS. W. FOX,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

Plymouth, January 13, 1892.

COMMERCE AND MINES OF SONORA.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLARD, OF GUAYMAS.

COMMERCE.

There are no new features to note in the commercial transactions during the year ended December 31, 1891, as compared with the preceding year, as to the general character and volume of business. The amounts and values of imports from the United States via Nogales, Arizona, and by vessels from San Francisco (the only foreign port with which this consular district has communication by sea), shows an increase, the greater portion of imports coming via Nogales.

There was an increase in the exportation of ores of silver and gold and of silver and gold bullion and other articles.

New tariff.—The new Mexican tariff (*arencel*) on imports and exports went into effect November 1 of this year, increasing the duties on certain articles. Those on live stock were increased. The duties are as follows per head: On horses, $40 (no increase); stallions and mares, $30 (formerly $20); mules, $5 (formerly $2); hogs, 4½ cents per pound (formerly $2.25 per head); cattle, 6¾ cents per pound. Sucking calves are allowed to enter untaxed.

On exports but slight and unimportant changes were made. Gold and silver bullion exported pays a mint tax of $4.41 on silver and $4.618 on gold. There is a State export tax or duty levied on mineral ores exported of 2½ per cent on the value of silver and gold contained in the same. All other mineral ores are free.

Imports.—Of the imports into this consular district, as will be seen from the subjoined table, fully two-thirds are from the United States and amount to $1,575,474.35; those from Europe, which are brought here by vessels around Cape Horn and Nogales, amount to $769,197.24; total imports (approximately) for 1891, $2,344,671.59. The imports for 1890 were $2,094,194.95; increase, $250,476.64. A portion of the imports estimated as belonging to this consular district are reshipped to mining companies in Lower California, nearly opposite Guaymas; but they are entered as imports for Guaymas.

Exports.—The exports are almost exclusively sent to the United States by sea and rail via Nogales. The small portion destined for Europe, being reshipped from the United States, is entered when shipped as exports to the United States. The amount sent the past year by sea and by rail via Nogales to the United States was $1,428,967.29; the exports for the year 1890 amounted to $1,377,757.99; increase in 1891, $51,209.30. There was no direct exportation to Europe, except phosphates, from the Gulf of California, the vessels being dispatched from this port.

NAVIGATION.

The tonnage at this port is calculated according to Mexican measurement, and gives an increase in the tonnage of the United States and England. The number of Mexican or national vessels entering the port shows an increase over that of the past year, particularly as to small, steam coasting vessels. The total tonnage was 47,646 tons; total tonnage in 1890, 39,567 tons; increase in 1891, 8,079 tons.

Steamers and sailing vessels entering this port from the United States are few. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line makes monthly voyages with regularity from San Francisco, touching coming and returning at the Mexican ports of Ensenada, San José del Cabo, Mazatlan, and La Paz. This line has no subsidy from the Government, but carries the mails under contract with the Government, and vessels are entered and dispatched, night or day, Sundays or holidays, by the custom-house collectors at the different ports. The inward cargo consists of general merchandise and machinery and the outward cargo of hides, ores, and miscellaneous articles.

American sailing vessels bring lumber from San Francisco, Oregon, and Washington, and generally depart for home ports in ballast, unless a cargo of gypsum is procured at San Marcos Island, in the Gulf of California, opposite Guaymas.

European vessels are few, and bring assorted merchandise from Germany and England, their return cargoes being phosphates, dyewoods, and ores from

different points outside of this district. There are no steam vessels from Europe engaged in regular trade on this coast.

There are now five Mexican small steamers of under 280 tons register engaged in the trade of the coast, and one, the *Alejandro*, of 600 tons register. This vessel makes semimonthly voyages to the Mexican coast ports of La Paz, Altata, Mazatlan, San Blas, and Manzanillo, and carries the mails, receiving a subsidy in money from the Mexican Government. One of the small steamers, the *Mazatlan*, makes semimonthly voyages to the coast ports of Altata, Mazatlan, San Blas, and Manzanillo, carrying the mails under a contract, but has no money subsidy from the Government. Two of the small steamers are owned one by the Boleo Copper Manufacturing Company and the other by the phosphates and guano company, and are almost exclusively engaged in carrying workmen and supplies to the works of the companies on the Lower California coast. The Mexican sailing vessels are small craft of from 20 to 60 tons, and are engaged exclusively in the coasting trade with the Mexican ports south. No Mexican steamers or sailing vessels make voyages to foreign ports.

Coast trade.—There has been a slight increase in trade during the past year between this port and the Mexican coast ports south as far as Manzanillo. The total value of the domestic exports and imports will approximate $1,500,000 of goods and products of the coast. Flour and coal oil are the principal exports from Guaymas; the latter comes in transit from the interior of Mexico from the refining works of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, which ships the crude oil from the United States via El Paso to their refining works in the interior of Mexico, and it is then reshipped to Sonora by rail via El Paso and Benson to Nogales and Guaymas. The imports from the coast south are sugar (white and brown), cotton, sheetings, blankets, cocoa oil, common palm hats, and salt. The salt brought here comes principally from Carmen Island, in the Gulf of California, 110 miles from Guaymas, of which I made mention in my last year's report; the supply is said to be almost inexhaustible. This island, with the salt deposits, has been sold during the past year to a company of American capitalists, and they propose to operate on a large scale, and will, during the next six months, construct a wharf and make other improvements, which will enable them to place the salt on shipboard, including the cost of extraction, at 70 cents per ton. As this salt is of superior quality (96 to 98 per cent chloride of sodium) a market, it is expected, can be obtained for it in countries outside of the Mexican coast.

RAILWAYS.

During the past year no work of construction was commenced on the different railways projected in this district, mentioned in my annual report. The Sonora Railway from this port to Nogales (there connecting with the American system of railways) is the only one in operation. Daily trains, with passengers and freight, are run with regularity, and, during the year, owing to the light rainfall, there were no interruptions caused by washouts. The earnings of the road are said to be greater than during the previous year.

MINES AND MINING INTERESTS.

The export of mineral ores from this district has increased slightly over that of the past year. The ores from the northern portion go to the reduction works in the United States; those from the southern portion (Alamos) are shipped via Agiabampo to Mazatlan to be sold, and are exported to the United States and a portion to Europe. The only class of mines worked are those of gold and silver. Copper, lead, iron, and coal are not being developed; the same can be said of cinnabar. The plumbago mines in the Hermosillo district are being worked by an American company, and, I am told, with fair results. The reduction and smelting works, for which concessions were granted by the State government, have not been constructed, and there are no reduction works where mine-owners with small capital can have their ores treated; hence mines containing poor ores (under $56 per ton) can not be profitably worked, as transportation by pack mules and wagons from the mines to the railway and thence by rail to the United States is too costly. The federal concessions or grants of mineral zones under the Mexican law of 1887 have not, as a rule, resulted favorably to the development of certain portions of the districts, which the Government was anxious to have developed. Two-thirds of the foreign companies working mines in Sonora are American, organized in the United States.

The coal deposits or measures found in this consular district belong exclusively to the anthracite family. The reports made by competent experts are that they are extensive and the coal of good quality, having veins varying from 1 foot to 22 feet in thickness, containing from 80 to 85 per cent of fixed carbon. The coal discovered nearest this port is at or near the town of San Marcial, about 60 miles distant, and from that point easterly for 70 miles coal and the indications of coal exist. During the past year explorations were made with a diamond drill by the company owning the coal concession at San Marcial, and the results reported are highly satisfactory. In the perforations made at one place by the drill, from the surface to 393 feet in depth, were found four veins from 7 to 22 feet in thickness (so reported). The veins or measures which have been, to some extent, developed and worked are at or near the two mining towns of Los Bronces and La Barranca, 100 miles northeast of Guaymas. This coal is used by the mining company at said places for their steam works. These veins are from 6 to 14 feet in thickness. Some 2,000 feet of explorations have been made at both places by shafts and tunnels, which show formal veins of good coal. What is needed is a railway to bring the coal to the coast and to a market, which, if done, will make this article one of great commercial importance to the State and district. A railway has been projected for several years from this port to said coal fields, which can be constructed over easy grades, and it is expected that its construction will soon be commenced and completed.

Coal veins, under the old mining code of Mexico, were acquired on the same basis as those of gold, silver, and copper, *i. e.*, separate from the land, and

titles had to be acquired in the same manner as for other mines. Coal veins are now, under the present mining code of Mexico (which went into force in 1884), considered as belonging to the land, and titles are not granted to them as to mines. Previous to the adoption of the present mining code the governor of the State of Sonora, having then the power, made contracts and granted concessions for coal lands within certain defined limits in localities where coal had been discovered or where it was supposed to exist, covering private as well as public lands, with the object of having explorations made that would lead to their development; and, as explorations were made on the lands embraced in said contracts or grants to a limited extent by persons holding the grants before the adoption of the present mining code, they still remain valid. The following are the concessions or grants referred to made by the governor of the State prior to 1884:

(1) Contract made and concession granted by State government to Arturo G. Cubillas for the Barranca Mill and Manufacturing Company for a zone of coal land of 6,000 acres, called "Santa Clara," at La Barranca, February 22, 1882.

(2) Contract made and concession granted by the State government with José Camon and others for a zone of coal land at Fronteras of 8,000 acres, dated June 16, 1882.

(3) Contract made and concession granted by the State government with M. Alsua for two zones of coal lands at Los Bronces of 1,000 acres, dated April 24, 1883.

(4) Contract made and concession granted by the State government with "The Exploration Company of the Coal Lands of Sonora" for eleven zones of coal lands in the districts of Guaymas, Hermosillo, and Ures, containing an area of 570 square leagues (Spanish), dated July 19, 1883.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Owing to the scarcity of rain during the past year, the agricultural products of the State have not been as abundant as in former years.

The corn and bean crops have been much below the general average. The wheat crop was an average crop, with a surplus to export in the shape of flour to the Mexican coast ports south. No wheat has been shipped since 1889 to England. All breadstuffs have increased in value 60 per cent over the past year.

Pasturage in the stock ranges of the coast is scarce, and stockmen at some ranches have been compelled to drive their cattle to new ranges where the supply of pasturage was more plentiful. During the last quarter of the year 250 tons of hay (a greater portion from Arizona) has been imported to this port. Corn is selling at $5.50 (Mexican silver) per fanega (210 pounds), beans at $10 per fanega, and wheat flour at $18 per cargo (300 pounds).

The small amount of cotton cultivated is exported to the south coast. The orange crop the past year has been a fair one. Their cultivation for export is principally confined to the district of Hermosillo, and, as in former years, are sent by rail to Kansas City, Denver, and Chicago. The price this year (on the trees before picking) is $6.50 per 1,000. The oranges, as a rule, are shipped in boxes measuring 2 cubic feet. The shipment this year will be about 22,000 boxes, and each box can be estimated as containing from 150 to 200 oranges. Lemons, figs, and grapes are grown, but none are exported, although the climate is well adapted to their cultivation.

POPULATION.

The population of this consular district remains about the same as during the past year. There has been no perceptible increase in the Chinese population. No attempt has been made to ship Chinamen to this port en route to the United States, as was attempted in 1890. The whole number in this consular district will not exceed 200, employed mostly in Guaymas and Hermosillo in manufacturing shoes and coarse overclothing, a few as gardeners and washermen, but none as house servants or farm laborers.

COLONIZATION.

The colonization of the lands of the Yaqui Valley, under the auspices of the General Government of Mexico, is not yet an accomplished fact. The valley extends from the seacoast (20 miles southeast of Guaymas) easterly 90 miles, and is from 10 to 15 miles in breadth. The soil is fertile, and the greater portion can be irrigated if sufficient capital is judiciously employed for this purpose. The object of the Government is to colonize these lands with native citizens, but as it is still necessary to maintain troops in the valley, there still being bands of rebellious Yaqui Indians who have not submitted to the authority of the Government, but few colonists have gone there.

On the colonization and irrigation grant of Carlos Corrant, a Mexican citizen, under a concession from the Mexican Government for certain lands at the head of the Yaqui Valley and lands in the Mayo and Fuerte river districts, it is expected that during the year work will be commenced on the irrigating canals. A corps of competent engineers are in the field locating the lands. It is said that capital for this project has already been secured in the United States. This enterprise, under the concession of the Government, is to be free from all taxes, both federal and State, for twenty years.

The colony established some years ago on the borders of this consular district at Topolobampo, in the State of Sinaloa and consular district of Mazatlan, is now said to be in a much better condition than at any time during its existence. New colonists are going there, principally from Kansas, well supplied with agricultural implements and seeds, and have also taken with them a small number of cattle of improved breed. During the past year some 350 persons (men, women, and children) have passed through Guaymas en route. The irrigating canal, 13 miles in length, to bring water from the Fuerte River to certain lands owned by the colony, is nearly completed, and is expected to irrigate over 20,000 acres of land that will produce corn, wheat, and other cereals in abundance.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The sanitary condition of the district has been good during the past twelve months, excepting a slight epidemic of "la grippe" during the last quarter of the year, and the political peace and quiet enjoyed for years remains without change.

Table showing the imports at Guaymas for the year ended December 31, 1891.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.
From the United States.	*Pounds.*	
Agricultural and mining implements and lumber	11,113,406	$400,668.00
Drugs and perfumery	48,373	21,898.75
Dry goods, linen, cotton, etc	225,663	201,010.00
Glassware and crockery	182,943	80,025.10
Groceries	4,054,734	92,755.00
Hardware	245,101	130,122.50
Miscellaneous	179,743	38,995.00
Total	16,050,963	965,474.35
By rail via Nogales, not specified		*500,000.00
Alamos via Mazatlan		110,000.00
Total from the United States		1,575,474.35
From Europe.		
Agricultural and mining implements	88,393	30,050.00
Drugs and perfumery	49,495	16,828.37
Dry goods, linen, cotton, etc	388,114	248,900.00
Glassware and crockery	215,925	31,222.50
Groceries	672,620	85,895.62
Hardware	721,299	29,005.00
Miscellaneous	243,800	27,295.75
Total	2,379,646	469,197.24
By rail in transit via Nogales, not specified		*150,000.00
Alamos via Mazatlan		150,000.00
Total from Europe		769,197.24
Grand total		2,344,671.59

*Approximately. Duties paid in Nogales.

Table showing the exports from Guaymas for the year ended December 31, 1891.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Bullion:		
Gold and silver ....bars...	77	$275,625.25
Silver ....do....	42	30,650.09
Gold ....do....	11	32,101.95
Bark ....pounds...	300	200.00
Fish fins, etc ....do....	93	348.00
Fishskins ....do....	4	60.00
Hides ....bales...	4,730	13,393.00
Horns ....pieces...	4,000	500.00
Ores (silver) ....sacks...	489	29,910.00
Pearls ....box...	1	1,000.00
Plumbago ....sacks...	882	2,085.00
Phosphates ....tons...	*911	19,000.00
Sulphides of silver ....sacks...	41	24,000.00
Miscellaneous ....packages...	42	154.00
Total		428,967.29
Exports from Guaymas district through Nogales, not specified (ores, bullion, oranges, etc.)		†500,000.00
From Alamos, belonging to Guaymas district (ores, gold and silver bullion, coined silver dollars), via Mazatlan		†500,000.00
Grand total		1,428,967.29

*Shipped to Germany direct; other European exports shipped indirectly through the United States.
†Approximately.

Table showing the navigation at the port of Guaymas for the year ended December 31, 1891.

ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to—	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Mexican	Coast ports	115	18,703	189	6,036	304	24,739
American	United States	18	12,211	11	6,405	29	18,616
English	Europe	1	1,150	2	1,822	3	2,972
German	do			4	1,893	4	1,893
Total		134	32,064	206	16,156	340	48,220

CLEARED.

Mexican	Coast ports	114	18,129	189	6,036	303	24,165
American	United States	18	12,211	11	6,405	29	18,616
English	Europe	1	1,150	2	1,822	3	2,972
German	do			4	1,893	4	1,893
Total		133	31,490	206	16,156	339	47,646

NOTE.—The above is by Mexican measurement.

A. WILLARD,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guaymas, December 31, 1891.

EXPORTS FROM ODESSA TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL HEENAN.

I transmit herewith a digest of the invoice book for the years 1890 and 1891. I also inclose a statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Odessa to the United States during the years 1887 to 1891, inclusive. If the returns from Batoum, which were formerly included in the returns from this consular district, were added to the returns for 1890 and 1891, it would be shown that the exports for 1891 were much greater than those of the year 1890. In other words, the McKinley bill has had no influence one way or the other on the value of the goods shipped from this consular district to the United States. One effect, however, is noticeable, and that is in the quantities of unwashed wools shipped during the past year. Formerly greasy wools were never shipped to the United States, but during 1891 Rostoff shipped 4,359 bales of greasy Donskir carpet wools. The "sorting clause" under the present tariff prevents shipments of carpet wools in the same condition as was sent in former years, and, while the customs administrative act and the McKinley bill have not caused any diminution in the exports from this district, I am very happy to be able to state that they have served to diminish many of the fraudulent practices associated with much of the shipment of Donskir carpet wools.

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Odessa to the United States during the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rostoff.				
Wool:				
Washed.....bales...	20,454	$1,131,831.68	13,433	$913,434.83
Greasy.....do.....			4,359	
Odessa.				
Wool:				
Washed.....bales...	6,402	299,671.05	5,730	263,489.44
Greasy.....do.....			39	
Sundries.....		5,019.33		
Goatskins.....number...			1,716	102,939.33
Hides.....do.....			13	353.91
Total.....		304,690.38		366,782.68

The exports from Rostoff for 1891 show a decrease from those of the previous year of $218,386.85, and those from Odessa for 1891 an increase over 1890 of $62,092.30

The value of the exports from the consular district of Odessa in 1887 was $1,288,459.06; 1888, $934,180.90; 1889, $1,582,601.41; 1890,* $1,436,522.06; 1891, $1,320,217.15.

THOS. E. HEENAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Odessa, January 16, 1892.

AUSTRALASIAN WOOL SEASON, 1891-'92.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL WALLACE, OF MELBOURNE.

As the wool-selling season of Australasia is understood to close at the end of February, so far as statistics for each year are concerned, the present opportunity is taken of comparing the colonial sales of wool for the twelve months ended February 29, 1892, with previous years.

The annual reviews of the market published by the trade journals and the various firms engaged exhibit a very gratifying increase in the quantity sold, amounting to 109,064 bales, and the effort which has been made to bring producers and consumers nearer together by the inauguration of local sales has been quite successful, a much larger number of buyers being present this year from all parts of the world than at any previous time.

*Since November, 1890, the shipments from Batoum have not been included in the returns from the consular district of Odessa, on account of Batoum having been created a consulate.

The following table exhibits the number of bales sold by the several firms in the given colonies from July 1, 1891, to February 29, 1892:

Brokers.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Goldsbrough, Mort & Co. (limited)	76,254	63,862	.....	140,116
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (limited)	70,612	24,246	11,455	106,313
Dalgety & Co. (limited)	34,407	18,390	.....	52,797
Harrison, Jones & D. (limited)	.....	47,359	.....	47,359
Australasian Mortgage and Agency Company (limited)	32,792	9,229	.....	42,021
Dennys, Lascelles, Austin & Co	36,453	.....	.....	36,453
John Bridges & Co	.....	34,247	.....	34,247
Winchcombe, C. & Co	.....	26,654	.....	26,654
Hill, Clark & Co	.....	24,406	.....	24,406
Elder, Smith & Co. (limited)	.....	.....	24,340	24,340
J. H. Geddes & Co. (limited)	.....	21,615	.....	21,615
Union Mortgage and Agency Company (limited)	16,407	.....	.....	16,407
Lurmore & Co. (limited)	.....	.....	15,221	15,221
George Hague & Co	11,537	.....	.....	11,537
G. Baker	.....	10,791	.....	10,791
Younghusband & Co. (limited)	9,161	.....	.....	9,161
R. J. Coombs & Co	.....	.....	6,995	6,995
Strachan, Bostock & Co	5,071	.....	.....	5,071
J. C. Young & Co	.....	2,238	.....	2,238
Brunker & Wolf	.....	80	.....	80
Others	.....	221	.....	221
Total	292,694	283,338	58,011	634,043

It is estimated that of this amount there has been taken for consumption as follows:

	Bales.
England	101,000
Europe	325,000
United States*	51,300
Japan, India, and China	1,700
Local manufacturers, etc	55,000
Total	534,000

The following figures show a comparison with previous years:

	Bales.
1888–'89	456,961
1889–'90	568,170
1890–'91	524,979
1891–'92	634,043

The most prominent feature of the year in the wool industry of Australasia was the struggle between the pastoralists' and shearers' unions upon the question of freedom of contract, *i. e.*, liberty to employ men whether members of a union or not. The struggle commenced in Queensland, the northern or warmer colony of the continent, where shearing is first begun, and led to unwarrantable proceedings on the part of the union shearers and the intervention of the Government for the purpose of restoring order and preserving property, the squatters finding it necessary to import labor from the

* Including 2,329 bales for Canada.

other colonies. The question of wages was not at issue, as the union list was conceded by the pastoralists from the beginning; but the shearers' union made a determined effort to enforce their demand that none but unionists should be employed. The struggle continued for more than four months, and much bitter feeling was engendered, but finally ended in the squatters securing freedom of contract.

There was thus a little delay in the arrival of early shearings, which was still further retarded by wet weather and floods in the Riverina section, the first sale being held a fortnight late, on October 14. The opening prices were fully 7½ to 10 per cent below the outset of the previous year. The depressing influences of the Barings' suspension, and the consequent unloading of the Argentine clip of wool last year upon the market, and the almost total failure of the European harvest were severely felt, as was also the diminution in the value of the British exports of woolens to the United States, amounting, according to the returns of the English board of trade, to £1,800,000. This last was offset to a great extent, however, by the increasing American demand for wool, a main feature of the season being the very large increase in purchases for America.

Some orders were executed for Japanese account; but whenever American competition was attracted and the limits of the class of wool for that market showed considerable extension the prices realized were very favorable, superior clips netting an equivalent to last year's prices. Generally speaking, however, the basis of values during the past season has been fully 10 per cent below that of its predecessor. The height of the season exhibited the following rates of decline—from Goldsbrough, Mort & Co. (limited)—as compared with the previous season:

	Per cent.
Greasy merino:	
Superior	5 to 7½
Average and inferior	10 to 15
Scoured merino:	
Good combing	15
Average and inferior	15 to 20
Crossbreds:	
Superior	5
Coarse	10

Current rates may be quoted as follows:

Description.	Price.	Description.	Price.
Greasy merino:	s. d. to s. d.	Crossbreds:	s. d. to s. d.
Superior and very superior	1 0 to 1 2½	Superior	0 11½ to 1 2
Average to good	0 9 to 0 11½	Good	0 9 to 0 11
Medium to fair	0 7 to 0 8½	Medium	0 7 to 0 8½
Inferior and wasty	0 5 to 0 6½	Lambs:	
Merino lambs:		Superior	0 10 to 0 11
Very superior	Up to 1 3¼	Average	0 7½ to 0 9
Good	0 8½ to 0 11	Scoured merino:	
Medium	0 6 to 0 7½	Average to good combing	1 3 to 1 5
Inferior	0 4½ to 0 5½	Medium	1 1 to 1 3
Washed merino (average)	1 1 to 1 3½	Inferior	0 10 to 1 0

Nearly all wools sold in the colonial markets are "skirted" more or less heavily, and the practice of sorting has been growing steadily, until as many as eight sorts coming from one flock are known to the trade.

The ever-interesting question of the increase in Australian production is discussed the world over, and the exports from the colonies this year indicate that the average annual increase of past years has been largely exceeded. The season was a remarkably favorable one in all sections, excepting the western district of Victoria and portions of South Australia, the lambing generally heavy, and the increase in the number of sheep shorn admittedly large. The trade estimate of the increased shipments for the twelve months ending June 30 next is from 150,000 to 170,000 bales.

Messrs. Dalgety & Co. (limited) publish the following table and comparison of Australian wool exports from July 1, 1891, to February 29, 1892, and the two preceding years:

Colony.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Victoria	388,902	376,223	426,777
New South Wales	425,263	451,205	545,262
South Australia	142,880	145,555	153,167
New Zealand	210,265	244,202	231,423
Queensland	90,089	98,832	120,469
Western Australia	23,814	25,564	19,473
Total	1,281,213	1,341,581	1,496,571

Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co.'s tables, prepared at a somewhat later date, show a total of 1,522,847 bales, being an increase of 155,200 bales compared with twelve months ago.

In the following table will be found the returns of the sheep in the Australasian colonies to the end of December in each of the past three years, with the exception of 1891, when the figures are those of the census of the early part of the year:

Colony.	1888.	1889.	1890–'91.
Victoria	10,818,575	10,882,231	12,736,143
New South Wales	46,503,469	50,106,768	55,986,431
Queensland	13,444,005	14,470,095	18,007,234
South Australia	7,150,000	6,386,617	7,004,642
Western Australia	2,112,393	2,366,681	2,524,913
Tasmania	1,430,065	1,551,469	1,619,256
New Zealand	15,423,328	15,503,263	17,865,423
Total	96,881,835	101,267,084	115,744,042

The very large increase in numbers from December, 1889, to May, 1891, when the census was taken, is probably due to the fact that the stock inspectors' returns for the former years were but approximately correct.

The increase which the census shows in Victoria and New South Wales was a surprise to many, as it was generally supposed the returns in December,

1889, covered as large a number of sheep as those two colonies could carry; and it is probable the increase has been cared for through the favorable climatic conditions of the seasons of 1890 and 1891, when the rainfall, though no greater than the average, was so distributed as to yield the largest amount of pasturage. There appears to be confirmation of this supposition, now that for some months there has been a drought, in the present condition of the sheep market, as surplus lambs, ewes, and wethers find little or no sale at any price.

Such notices as the following, taken from the Melbourne Argus of the 12th inst., appear almost daily:

PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

COBAR, NEW SOUTH WALES, *March 7.*

* * * Plenty are ready and anxious to sell, but buyers are few and far between. * * * The weather is still hot and dry, with every prospect of a continuance; many holdings are getting short of water, and stock are bogging in the tank bottoms. Probably our pastoralists' difficulties are far from over yet. * * *

NARRANDERA, *March 11.*

* * * Four thousand eight hundred five-year-old Yanco ewes have been offered at public auction and sold at 1*s.* 7*d.* (38 cents) per head.

These were of Ercildoun blood, and two years since would have brought from 8*s.* to 10*s.* ($2 to $2.50) per head.

Practical pastoralists who have studied the situation estimate that for ordinary seasons there is an overstock in Victoria of 2,000,000 and in New South Wales of 5,000,000 sheep. These, however, will be readily absorbed by Queensland if the system of artesian wells now being carried out there is successful.

GEO. H. WALLACE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Melbourne, March 15, 1892.

INCOMES IN PRUSSIA.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH, OF MAYENCE.

Every year there is laid before the Prussian Landtag an official statement of the number of persons paying income taxes in Prussia and the amount of revenue derived therefrom. These statements, while professing to show the incomes of the people, are, of course, only approximations thereof, as they rest largely upon estimate, the taxpayer being more than willing to let the tax officers guess at his income and to protest against the assessment when too high than to declare to it himself. But even an approximation is useful in showing the increase or decrease of the wealth of a country and the distribution of this wealth among the various classes of the population. According to the tax rolls of Prussia, the total population of that monarchy in 1876 was 24,832,784; last year (1890), 29,087,933. There was thus an in-

crease in population of 17.1 per cent, but the number of persons in the population paying an income tax on incomes exceeding $714 increased 64.2 per cent—from 571,975 to 939,072 persons—having risen from 2.3 per cent of the entire population in 1876 to 2.9 per cent in 1889, while the total amount of tax derived from such incomes advanced from 31,054,554 marks ($7,763,638) in 1876 to 49,848,750 marks ($12,462,187) in 1889, or about 60 per cent, making an average annual gain of about 4.3 per cent. At the same time the number of persons entirely exempted from taxation of income increased nearly 16,000,000. In 1876 the number of persons exempted amounted to 6,369,856, or 26 per cent of the population; in 1890 to 22,318,273, or 77 per cent, through extension of the amount exempted.* From the statistics thus far given it is not to be hastily inferred that a great augmentation of the wealth of the people of the country and of their incomes has taken place. A good improvement has undoubtedly occurred, but not to the extent the income-tax tables would lead one to conjecture. Prussia, during these years, has been growing in wealth and numbers, and the wages and salaries of its working and clerking population have in general experienced a rise, though, unfortunately, counterbalanced to some extent by enhanced prices for the necessaries of life. The people of Prussia in recent years have taken an immense amount of German and other bonds and securities, through some of which heavy losses have been sustained, but, on the whole, they have no doubt been a source of profit and income to their holders; and it is said that it can not be denied that there has been an increase of the incomes of the Prussian people taken altogether since 1876, and especially of the wealthy classes.

The number of persons in Prussia having incomes that might be taxed amounted in 1890 to 10,207,892, of which 6,769,660, or 23 per cent of the population, were taxed. The taxable population in 1876 was 8,467,076. From 1876 to 1890 this population, with their estimated incomes (converted into dollars), has run as follows:

Year.	Taxable persons.*	Estimated incomes.		
		Total.	Per person.	Per head of population.
1876	8,467,076	$1,870,013,600	$220.86	$75.20
1879	8,390,257	1,944,230,000	216.34	73.78
1882	9,205,205	1,975,757,000	214.67	73.78
1885	9,434,864	2,072,004,200	219.67	75.44
1886	9,603,375	2,114,415,800	220.15	76.16
1887	9,796,791	2,173,384,100	221.81	77.35
1888	9,915,739	2,221,039,800	223.95	78.30
1889	9,992,296	2,274,209,000	227.52	79.25
1890	10,207,892	2,364,791,800	231.57	81.39

*By taxable is meant not subject to tax, but having incomes upon which the legislature might impose taxes.

An approximate exhibit, based on the tax tables and official returns, of the incomes of the different classes of the Prussian population, made by a

*The exemption is of all incomes under 900 marks ($214). Up to 1883 the exemption was only of those under 420 marks ($99.96).

writer for the Quarterly for Political Economy, etc. (Viertelzahrschrift fin Volksmithschaft Politik und Kulturgeschichte), makes these incomes in 1876 and 1890 to be as follows:

Table showing the taxable population in 1876 and 1890.

Amount of income by classes.	Taxable population, exclusive of dependents.			
	Number.		Percentage.	
	1876.	1890.	1876.	1890.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
To 525 marks ($124.95)	3,311,752	4,094,428	39.11	40.11
525 to 2,000 marks ($476)	4,704,757	5,517,828	55.57	54.05
2,001 to 6,000 marks ($1,428)	384,248	490,541	4.53	4.81
6,001 to 20,000 marks ($4,760)	58,286	91,512	0.69	0.90
20,001 to 100,000 marks ($23,800)	7,501	12,521	0.10	0.13
Over 100,000 marks	532	1,062		
Total	8,467,076	10,207,892	100	100

Amount of income by classes.	Taxable population, including family membership.			
	Number.		Percentage.	
	1876.	1890.	1876.	1890.
			Per cent.	*Per cent.*
To 525 marks ($124.95)	6,369,856	8,383,359	25.65	28.82
525 to 2,000 marks ($476)	16,840,444	18,562,145	67.82	63.81
2,001 to 6,000 marks ($1,428)	1,381,044	1,778,155	5.56	6.12
6,001 to 20,000 marks ($4,760)	212,200	317,193	0.85	1.09
20,001 to 100,000 marks ($23,800)	27,300	43,400	0.12	0.16
Over 100,000 marks	1,940	3,681		
Total	24,832,784	29,087,933	100	100

Table showing the incomes in 1876 and 1890.

Amount of income by classes.	Aggregate income.			
	1876.		1890.	
	Marks.		*Marks.*	
To 525 marks ($124.95)	1,324,701,000	$315,278,838	1,647,444,650	$392,091,826
525 to 2,000 marks ($476)	4,254,426,600	1,036,353,530	5,119,735,640	1,218,497,082
2,001 to 6,000 marks ($1,428)	1,219,543,600	290,251,376	1,593,074,721	379,151,783
6,001 to 20,000 marks ($4,760)	559,639,100	133,194,105	882,105,000	209,940,990
20,001 to 100,000 marks ($23,800)	285,736,000	68,005,168	474,174,000	112,853,412
Over 100,000 marks	113,146,000	26,928,748	219,609,800	52,267,132
Total	7,857,192,300	1,870,011,764	9,936,143,811	2,364,804,227

Table showing the incomes in 1876 and 1890—Continued.

Amount of income by classes.	Percentage for each class.		Income per taxable person.			
	1876.	1890.	1876.		1890.	
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Marks.*		*Marks.*	
To 525 marks ($124.95)	16.86	16.58	400	$95.20	402	$95.67
525 to 2,000 marks ($476)	55.42	51.53	926	220.15	928	220.86
2,001 to 6,000 marks ($1,428)	15.52	16.03	3,174	756.41	3,248	773.02
6,001 to 20,000 marks ($4,760)	7.12	8.88	9,601	2,267.03	9,639	2,294.08
20,001 to 100,000 marks ($23,800)	3.64	4.77	38,093	9,066.13	37,855	9,009.49
Over 100,000 marks	1.44	2.21	212,681	47,618.07	206,789	49,215.38
Average			928	220.86	973	231.57

Amount of income by classes.	Income per head of population.			
	1876.		1890.	
	Marks.		*Marks.*	
To 525 marks ($124.95)	208	$49.50	197	$46.88
525 to 2,000 marks ($476)	258	61.40	276	65.68
2,001 to 6,000 marks ($1,428)	833	198.25	896	213.24
6,001 to 20,000 marks ($4,760)	2,637	627 60	2,781	661.87
20,001 to 100,000 marks ($23,800)	10,467	2,491.14	11,027	2,624.42
Over 100,000 marks	58,323	13,880.87	59,666	14,200.50
Average	316	75.20	342	81.39

The average income of a common toiler in Prussia he estimates at 350 marks ($83.30) and 500 marks ($119) as the average income of a laboring household, which figures are said to be a mean computation between the highest and lowest estimates for this class of people; but it is extremely difficult to draw an average for the whole country, and no estimate is to be regarded as accurate.

The number of persons in Prussia enjoying an income of from 6,000 to 20,000 marks ($1,428 to $4,760) a year increased from 58,286 in 1876 to 91,512 in 1890, or 57 per cent, and the sum total of their incomes from 560,000,000 marks to 882,000,000 marks ($133,280,000 to $209,916,000), or 60 per cent. In the case of incomes of from 20,000 to 100,000 marks ($4,760 to $23,800) the number of taxpayers increased from 7,501 in 1876 to 12,521 in 1890, and their aggregate incomes from 286,000,000 marks to 474,000,000 marks ($68,068,000 to $112,812,000), or nearly 66 per cent. The number of persons with incomes exceeding 100,000 marks ($23,800) rose from 532 in 1876, with an estimated aggregate income of 113,000,000 marks ($26,894,000), to 1,062 in 1890, with one of 220,000,000 marks ($52,360,000), or nearly double.

How these incomes have grown from year to year the following t hibits:

Years.	Incomes of from $1,428 to $4,760.		Incomes of from $4,760 to $23,800.		Incomes ove	
	Number of taxable persons.	Estimated incomes.	Number of taxable persons.	Estimated incomes.	Number of taxable persons.	Es
1876	58,286	$133,194,082	7,501	$68,005,168	532	
1877	60,583	138,277,048	7,602	68,525,198	505	
1878	61,972	141,185,408	7,671	68,875,772	491	
1879	62,644	142,400,398	7,721	66,117,828	501	
1880	65,211	148,345,876	8,017	72,403,884	525	
1881	66,935	152,478,984	8,242	74,081,546	543	
1882	68,809	156,837,240	8,540	76,856,864	575	
1883	71,065	161,921,634	8,966	80,473,274	639	
1884	74,037	169,206,338	9,517	85,646,204	695	
1885	76,005	173,889,702	9,932	89,565,350	735	
1886	77,779	178,020,192	10,123	91,198,030	737	
1887	80,753	184,831,276	10,587	95,143,832	810	
1888	83,823	191,866,080	11,029	99,752,940	840	
1889	87,700	200,410,280	11,793	106,038,520	949	
1890	91,512	209,940,990	12,521	112,853,412	1,062	

The incomes from 2,000 to 6,000 marks ($476 to $1,428) also ir considerably during the period in question, but not in the same rati larger ones. The number of persons estimated in 1876 to have an in from 2,000 to 6,000 marks amounted to 384,248, with an aggregate of 1,220,000,000 marks ($290,360,000), or 3,174 marks ($755.41) pe in 1890, to 490,541, with 1,593,000,000 marks ($379,134,000) inc 3,248 marks ($773) per head. In this class of people the increase number of taxpayers was 28 per cent and in incomes 30 per cent, th behind the augmentation in the greater incomes.

There has been a stricter estimate of incomes in Prussia in recen especially of the larger incomes, which fact swells the statistics to s tent, but an increase of general wealth has been a still greater fact said. This fact is better shown by the Kingdom of Saxony, where e is required, under severe penalty for false declaration, to state his i According to the official statistics of Saxony, the number of people and the aggregate amount of incomes from 1879 to 1888 was as foll

Years.	Number of persons assessed.	Aggregate income.		Average income per he ulation.
		Marks.		*Marks.*
1879	1,088,002	959,442,075	$228,347,213	327.41
1880	1,119,546	982,451,967	233,823,568	330.48
1882	1,162,694	1,058,778,851	251,989,366	345.53
1884	1,213,188	1,140,977,502	271,552,645	361.57
1886	1,267,866	1,236,610,569	294,313,315	385.67
1888	1,327,771	1,337,624,568	318,354,647	406.56

The number of taxpayers has, therefore, increased 22 per cent and the total amount of their income 40 per cent in Saxony during the ten years ending with 1888. In Saxony 40 per cent (23 per cent in Prussia) of the population pay an income tax. Everyone there with an annual income of 300 marks ($71) is subject to income tax. In Prussia all incomes under 900 marks ($214) are exempted from taxation. Prussia in 1890 showed thirteen persons having an estimated income of over 1,000,000 marks ($238,000) each, and Saxony one. The exhibits of the savings banks show also a general augmentation of the wealth of the people, and since 1875 the books of the depositors and the sums deposited have doubled in number and amount.

Statistics for the grand duchy of Hesse, in which this consular port is situated, show that during the twenty-one years since 1870 the total amount of income on which tax is raised has increased from 12,751,303 marks to 27,301,920 marks for the fiscal year 1891–'92, or a gain of 114 per cent.

Early next year a new system of income taxation will go into effect in Prussia, from which the state treasury is expected to experience great benefit. This is a system of enforced personal declaration of income, with severe penalties for failure to conform to the law. All persons resident in Prussia having an income of over 900 marks ($214) a year are, with a few exceptions mentioned by the law, to be taxed upon their incomes, which they must themselves faithfully declare or run the risk of the penalties provided by law, which it will be difficult to escape in a Kingdom like Prussia, where the subject can keep but little hid from the eye of the magistrate.

The rate of tax to be imposed upon incomes is as follows:

Incomes.	Rate.	
	Marks.	
From 900 to 1,050 marks ($214 to $249)	6	$1.42
From 1,050 to 1,200 marks ($249 to $285)	9	2.14
From 1,200 to 1,350 marks ($285 to $321)	12	2.85
From 1,350 to 1,500 marks ($321 to $357)	16	3.80
From 1,500 to 1,650 marks ($357 to $392)	21	4.99
From 1,650 to 1,800 marks ($392 to $428)	26	6.18
From 1,800 to 2,100 marks ($428 to $499)	31	7.37
From 2,100 to 2,400 marks ($499 to $571)	36	8.56
From 2,400 to 2,700 marks ($571 to $642)	44	10.47
From 2,700 to 3,000 marks ($642 to $714)	52	12.37
From 3,000 to 3,300 marks ($714 to $785)	60	14.28
From 3,300 to 3,600 marks ($785 to $856)	70	16.66
From 3,600 to 3,900 marks ($856 to $928)	80	19.04
From 3,900 to 4,200 marks ($928 to $999)	92	21.89
From 4,200 to 4,500 marks ($999 to $1,071)	104	24.75
From 4,500 to 5,000 marks ($1,071 to $1,190)	118	28.08
From 5,000 to 5,500 marks ($1,190 to $1,309)	132	31.41
From 5,500 to 6,000 marks ($1,309 to $1,428)	146	34.74
From 6,000 to 6,500 marks ($1,428 to $1,547)	160	38.08
From 6,500 to 7,000 marks ($1,547 to $1,666)	176	41.88
From 7,000 to 7,500 marks ($1,666 to $1,785)	192	45.69
From 7,500 to 8,000 marks ($1,785 to $1,904)	212	50.45
From 8,000 to 8,500 marks ($1,904 to $2,023)	232	55.21
From 8,500 to 9,000 marks ($2,023 to $2,142)	252	59.97
From 9,000 to 9,500 marks ($2,142 to $2,261)	276	65.68
From 9,500 to 10,500 marks ($2,261 to $2,499)	300	71.40

On higher incomes the rate of increase is 30 marks ($7.14) on every 1,000 marks of income from 10,500 to 30,500 marks ($2,499 to $7,259); 60 marks ($14.28) on every 1,000 marks from 30,500 to 32,000 marks ($7,259 to $7,616); 80 marks ($19.04) on every 1,000 marks from 32,000 to 78,000 marks ($7,616 to $18,564); 100 marks ($23.80) on every 1,000 marks from 78,000 to 100,000 marks ($18,564 to $23,800).

On incomes from 100,000 marks ($23,800) to 105,000 marks ($24,990) the tax is 4,000 marks ($952), and for every 5,000 marks ($1,190) additional of income the tax is 200 marks ($47.60).

Income is to be regarded as all receipts in money or money value from capital, real estate, trade, or other business or profession, but not extraordinary receipts, as inheritances, gifts, life insurance, sales of real property (when not effected in a speculative or regular business way), and similar acquisitions, which are to be considered as additions to capital rather than as income. All expenditures, too, made in the acquisition and preservation of income, taxes thereon, and general expenses connected with the conduct of a business or maintenance of real property, are, of course, to be deducted in fixing one's proper income.

The penal provision of the statute is that whoever willfully makes false, incomplete, or deceptive answers, tending to lessen his income tax, or maintains silence when there is an obligation to report income, whereby the state is defrauded of tax, is liable to a penalty of from four to ten times the amount of the deficit; but anyway to a fine of at least 100 marks ($23.80), in the place of which penalty a fine of from 20 to 100 marks only ($4.76 to $23.80) can be imposed when the failure to properly declare has been committed knowingly, but not with the intention of avoiding tax. Instead of fine, imprisonment can be decreed when there is no property to levy upon.

The new method of taxing incomes has, it can well be conceived, given rise to a great deal of disquietude among the Prussian people, and the discussion of the new law and of the manner of declaration of each individual's income is the great topic of conversation everywhere in the Kingdom. The assessments are understood to have been hitherto, as a rule, much lower than the actual incomes, and under the new act many persons will have to pay three-fourths as much tax as they have been accustomed to paying, and some even more. That there is, therefore, a great deal of talk and perturbation on the subject is natural.

JAMES H. SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, December 30, 1891.

THE VINE IN URUGUAY.

REPORT BY CONSUL HILL, OF MONTEVIDEO.

The department of Salto, situated in the extreme northwest of Uruguay, has until lately been almost exclusively engaged in cattle-raising. Within the last few years, however, more and more attention has been devoted to growing the vine, which has been attended with results quite surprising in their nature and very encouraging to the people who are striving to diversify the industries of the country and make of Uruguay something more than a sheep and cattle producing land.

This department has at the present time about 750 squares* planted with about 3,000,000 vines. The production of the last season was in the neighborhood of 3,500 bordalesas,† and it is predicted that this amount will be increased to 6,000 bordalesas next year. The class of vine which predominates is the Lorda or Harriague (better known by the latter name on account of Don Pasqual Harriague having been the person who began the cultivation to any large extent of this variety), which came from Iruleguy, a French hamlet in the Lower Pyrenees, and which was introduced into Concordia (Argentine Republic) by a Mr. Lorda, an old resident of that locality.

This plant is the base of the splendid Harriague vineyard, which is to-day the most important in the country, as well on account of the amount of its production as of its wine cellars and accessories.

To-day the old and forgotten plant of Iruleguy covers more than 1,500 squares on both sides of the River Uruguay between Salto and Concordia. The other European varieties of most reputation, as the Cabernet, Pinot, Gamai, Garnacha, etc., scarcely figure at all.

The development of the Harriague vine is considered extraordinary. Its production per square is from 25 to 30 bordalesas of wine after four years, from 35 to 45 bordalesas from five to six years, and from 50 to 60 bordalesas from eight years upward. In fertile land the product reaches 50 bordalesas the fourth year.

The wine is very red (*tinto*), alcoholic, and of much body. In stony soils, with subsoils impregnated with iron, which is the prevailing formation in a great part of the district, the wine when new is somewhat harsh, but with age it improves. In fertile lands it is somewhat softer in flavor, while in sandy soils it is more suave and aromatic.

The mildew attacked many of the vines to such an extent that for two years the grape matured imperfectly, and the vines became rough and discolored, as happened in Europe before a means of combating the evil was discovered. Now, owing to the use of the *caldo bordalès*, it is hoped that the damage done by this parasite will be reduced to the minimum or wholly averted. The cultivation of the vine in this department is carried on in the latest and most approved manner. All the plantations are made in straight

* The square=85.9 meters, or 100 varas. † The bordalesa=330.7 quarts.

lines, and are wired with two or three wires in such a manner that no vine leaf touches the ground, which is kept soft and free from vegetation. The work is done with horses in tandem, oxen being excluded because of their slowness and clumsiness.

The vineyard of Don Pasqual Harriague is situated at a distance of perhaps 2 miles from the city of Salto, on the Uruguay River, directly across from the Argentine city of Concordia. It has under cultivation 187 squares, or about 130 hectares. The Harriague vine predominates, but the white Semillon, Cabernet, Sauvignon, Pinot-noir, Coutrouge, Isabella, and many other varieties, all of which flourish, are grown. The soil of this vineyard is a ferruginous gravel, so destitute of earth that it seems impossible that any vegetation would thrive. The harvest last year amounted to 2,200 bordalesas of red wine and a large quantity of white wine.

The cellars are large, the principal one measuring 33 by 100 varas. There are twenty-two wooden tanks and six brick vats for fermentation, with a capacity of 1,000 bordalesas. The second fermentation is made in twenty-four immense casks, holding 100 bordalesas each. The facilities are, however, inadequate for future demands, and twenty-four more casks will be added, with a capacity for 2,400 bordalesas; the number of hogsheads is also to be increased, so that there may be from 8,000 to 10,000 bordalesas of wine in the cellar at one time. From eighty to one hundred persons are constantly employed at this establishment, the number being increased to one hundred and fifty during the harvest season. It may be remarked that the vineyard is but a part of Mr. Harriague's establishment, no fewer than 60,000 head of cattle having been slaughtered last year in the *saladero* section of the business.

The small vineyard of Cañizas, Antia & Co. is situated close to the city of Salto. It was planted three years ago with shoots of the Harriague vine, and covers 12 squares. The soil is of all characters, and very stony, thousands of wagon loads of stone having been taken out before planting the vines. The vines have grown luxuriantly, and are covered with bunches of grapes. It is calculated that the yield of the coming harvest will be 200 bordalesas of very red wine. Cellars are in process of construction.

The vineyard of Cañizas, Antia & Co. is planted with vines of the Harriague variety, and consists of over 100 squares. The product at the end of the third year was 80 bordalesas of red wine and 10 bordalesas of white wine, the estimate the coming year being 600 bordalesas. The soil is fertile in parts and stony in others, and is well adapted for vine-growing. The present cellar is being enlarged considerably and 12 large tanks for fermenting the wine are being placed in it. Because of the quality of the soil and on account of the situation of the place—in close proximity to the railway—this vineyard seems destined to become of great importance.

The vineyard of Don Pedro Ambrosoni, like the preceding one, is situated near the railway station of Santa Rosa. Twenty-five squares are planted with vines, 8 squares of which now yield. The soil is very fertile and appa-

rently little fitted for the production of vines, yet the result is astonishing. The head of the vineyard states that vines three years old of the Harriague variety produced last year 16¾ kilograms per plant on an area of 1½ hectares. Quite a quantity of Malvasia is raised, which promises well this year. Cellars are being made.

The vineyard of the Sociedad Vitícola, of Salto, is the oldest in this district, and should be the one in best condition, but the planting was made the year before the invasion of the mildew, from which it has suffered severely. The vines cover 75 squares, 25 squares of which produce grapes. The soil is fertile and should give good results, but perhaps the wine is not so alcoholic as that produced in stony soils. The oldest vines are of the Harriague variety, and are laden with thick bunches of grapes. Among the new vines is the Cabernet, which will yield next to nothing this year, and many Pinot-noir, which are doing well. A large building, which was formerly used as a limekiln, is being converted into a storeroom for wine.

The vineyard of Señor Balsani y Pierri, at San Antonio, near the preceding, has 50 squares planted with vines, 15 squares of which produce grapes. The Harriague vine predominates, with a large number of Cabernet, Pinot-noir, Coutrouge, and other plants. The Harriague does well in all soils, but especially in fertile land, while the Cabernet gives best results in stony formations. A cellar, 20 by 10 meters, has been constructed.

Halfway between Salto and San Antonio the vineyard of Don Augusto Clavé & Co. is situated, covering 60 squares. The greater part of the vines are producing, but they have suffered much from locusts the past year. The plants are very irregular. Almost all the vines are of the Harriague class. The vegetation is not so rank as in fertile soils, but the wine is better, and meets with much acceptance at Salto. The soil is very sandy, and, in many places, the land is a veritable sand heap. The cellar was destroyed by fire, but it has been reconstructed, and is being enlarged. The fermentation casks differ from those generally used; it having been observed that the fermentation is more active when the must and the pressed grapes are brought into closer contact, they have been made small, containing 35 hectoliters, (16 bordalesas, more or less) with a height of 1.3 meters. At 25 to 30 centimeters from the upper edge there is a movable bottom, in form of a sieve, which prevents the pressed grapes from rising up to the level of the must, which ought constantly to bathe the sieve. By means of a pump the liquid is extracted from the bottom and turned on the crust formed by the pressed grapes, which the French call *chapeau*, in order that it may be charged with ferment and increased in color. These casks have the advantage of favoring tumultuous fermentation, and can be placed in cellars with low ceilings; but they demand more space than those of 50 hectoliters, which are the most general. Another innovation is the employment of two fine, heavy Percheron draft horses, each one of which does with ease the work of two native horses, thus dispensing with a boy to each plow.

The number of squares in Salto prepared for planting new vines is 554, distributed as follows:

Name of owner.	Squares.	Name of owner.	Squares.
Granja Harriague	150	Clavé, & Golron	14
Vitícola Salteña	100	Simon, Chuy & Co.	20
S. Pierri & Co.	65	Valentin Palma	20
Clavé & Co.	60	Various viticulturists	15
Cañizas, Antia & Co.	60	Total	554
Moll, Salterain & Delgado	30		

The number of vines existing last year in the department of Salto was as follows:

Name of owner.	Squares.	Name of owner.	Squares.
Granja Harriague	200	Simon, Chuy & Co.	10
Vitícola Salteña	80	Moll, Salterain & Delgado	25
Pierri & Co.	40	Various viticulturists	10
Clavé & Co.	45	Total	460
Cañizas, Antia & Co.	38		
Vitícola del Cerro	12		

From these figures it will be seen that during the present year the area planted with vines will have been duplicated, and that there will be 1,014 squares under cultivation. When it is considered that this is a new industry, which was not thought worthy of mention in 1885, the progress is noteworthy. Salto will produce this year 6,000 bordalesas of wine, which, united with the 3,000 or 4,000 bordalesas which the other vineyards of the country will produce, represents a tenth of the total consumption of the Republic. There were introduced into the country in 1887 25,247,383 liters of foreign red and white wines in casks, valued at the custom-house at $3,070,796; in bottles, 7,559 dozens, valued at $39,973. In 1888, in casks, 26,115,931 liters, valued at $3,281,051; in bottles, 1,735 dozens, valued at $7,889. In 1889, in casks, 33,549,815 liters, valued at $4,173,917. At the present rate of progress, if phylloxera or some other unknown plague does not invade the country, Uruguay ought, within ten years, not only to supply the home demand, but to have a surplus of good wine available for export.

FRANK D. HILL,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

Montevideo, December 10, 1891.

AFFAIRS IN TUXPAN.

REPORT BY CONSUL DRAYTON.

In submitting a report of the quarter and of the calendar year ended December 31, 1891, I am sorry to state that business at this port appears to be in a depressed condition. The exports of the September quarter were

$476,520.82, and of the last (December) quarter $330,036.18, showing a decrease of $146,484.64. There was also a considerable difference in the exports for the whole year, these being $1,955,443.03 for 1890 and $1,566,752.26 for 1891, showing a decrease of $388,690.77.

I am not able to give the amount of imports, but there must be the same ratio of decrease, for I am given to understand that the custom-house has not collected sufficient revenue during the last quarter to pay its officers their fees. The merchants are also despondent, and are reducing their demands for stocks of supplies. Some have gone into liquidation, and others are changing copartners.

Yet, at the same time, within the last two weeks there have been two bodies of engineers here, one body running the coast line for the Central American Railroad between Tampico and this city, and the other from the bar of this port to the interior. When these lines are put into operation it is hoped that this city will put on a different aspect, for this is certainly one of the most prolific of valleys, and can be made the best port on the coast; but it will take foreign enterprise to effect it.

The work of dredging the canal between the Tampico River and the Lagona is still being carried on to complete the internal navigation from Tampico to Tuxpan, which is at present imperfect.

There have been some changes made in the customs regulations, the duties being reduced on certain articles of iron manufacture and increased on others, including copper wares. Paper has also been reduced; it therefore behooves our shippers and packers to put their packages in paper bundles as much as possible, especially those which pay on the gross weight, for it is a great deal in the packages and freight charges which gives the advantage to European powers.

Finance and exchange are still controlled by two or three merchants dealing with New York houses. At present exchange is between 35 and 37 per cent premium.

JOHN DRAYTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tuxpan, January 12, 1892.

NATURAL GAS IN ONTARIO.

REPORT BY CONSUL BEDELL, OF FORT ERIE.

Natural gas is being found in abundant quantities about 10 miles from here (Fort Erie), and is being utilized here and in Buffalo, N. Y., both for heating and illuminating purposes. The prospect is good also for manufactories.

The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company have put down twelve good wells within a radius of 8 miles. The average depth of these wells is 860 feet and size of hole 6 inches in diameter. Three of these wells pro-

duce 5,000,000 feet each of gas every twenty-four hours, two of them 3,000,000 feet each, and the remaining seven over 1,000,000 feet each.

An 8-inch pipe has been laid from the wells to this place, which was intended to extend across the river to Buffalo, the distance being about 2,800 feet. They worked at it nearly four weeks, and then abandoned it, leaving about 1,400 feet of pipe in the river, which will probably be taken up in the spring. A 4-inch pipe was then tried, with two tugs and a scow, and successfully laid in about six minutes. This is now supplying a part of Buffalo.

This place is supplied by a 4-inch pipe, and nearly every house in the village is using it. The gas for Buffalo and this village all comes from one of the smallest wells. It is impossible yet to say what is in the future for it.

Since writing the above a 6-inch pipe has been successfully laid across the river in about eight minutes. This, with the 4-inch pipe, will give the city of Buffalo a good supply of gas.

OSSIAN BEDELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fort Erie, February 11, 1892.

COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WEBB, OF MANILA.

The accompanying tables, compiled from the Government report issued on December 23, 1891, show the total values of the exports from and imports to all the ports of the Philippine Islands during the year 1889. They are of value only as a compact statement of the aggregate commerce of the islands, rather than as an accurately detailed exposition of the direct business of the country with the various nations of the world. This is due to the imperfect and inaccurate methods of recording the exports and imports at the Manila custom-house, by which the countries of origin and final destination are deprived of the proper credit for their exports and imports, while other countries are credited with merchandise which they neither produced nor received. For example, the bulk of the imports from the United States comes from San Francisco to Hongkong, where they are reshipped to Manila and are credited to China in the custom-house here. Nearly all the wheat flour imported comes from the United States, and yet it is all credited to China, Spain, and the British colonies. The same is true of canned goods, mess pork, and other provisions; hence it is impossible to obtain from the Government records anything like an accurate knowledge of the amount of merchandise imported from the United States.

While this applies to the European countries also, to some extent, they are deprived of only an exceedingly small portion of their export credits, for the reason that nearly all their shipments come direct via Singapore, and the transshipments made at that port, Hongkong, and Saigon are rarely attended by the issue of new shipping documents, under which the port of transshipment can be taken as the port of origin.

As to exports, the United States receives more nearly the proper credit, for the major portion of the hemp and sugar shipped goes direct by sailing vessels or steamers to New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, but there are instances of direct shipment of goods intended for the United States to Europe and Hongkong under documents in which these countries appear as the ports of final destination.

Under these circumstances the impracticability of obtaining from the Government statistics a statement showing accurately the trade of the Philippine Islands with the United States will be readily seen.

Table showing the value of the imports (by articles and principal countries) into the Philippine Islands during the year 1889.

Articles.	United States.	England.	China.	British possessions.	French possessions.
Fans:					
Fine	$1,367	.....	$5,545	$240	$2,002
Ordinary	.....	$1,761	7,117	280	439
Petroleum	521,142	167	150,392	.....	.....
Steel:					
In bars, etc	.....	30,962	2,275	5,860	2,600
Needles, pins, etc	.....	5,569	813	924	35
Ornaments:					
Jet and stone	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Of other materials	.....	21,369	16,853	660	2,550
Alcohol	.....	5	395	.....	.....
Liquors	228	148,595	64,557	129,011	15,056
Cotton wicking	.....	10,043	18,263	4,981	108
Illuminating apparatus	162	25,420	13,338	1,456	1,297
Firearms	.....	1,791	852	30	750
Rice	.....	.....	2,435,633	200,576	2,555,426
Live birds	.....	.....	2,283	11	.....
Refined sugar	.....	12	1,684	177	.....
Earthenware	.....	2,318	30,044	8,736	18
Fire bricks	.....	4,220	50	.....	.....
Rattan	.....	.....	8,473	.....	.....
Pumps	.....	785	1,000	.....	.....
Chocolate, all kinds	.....	3,277	1,031	30,645	1,720
Boots and buskins	.....	4,226	4,666	4	1,876
Shoes of all kinds	.....	11,163	10,547	658	2,152
Slippers	.....	1,017	6,701	56	54
Children's shoes	.....	13,148	307	773	1,135
Cartridges	159	1,070	46	.....	.....
Bamboo	.....	1,370	.....	.....	.....
Coal	184,748	16,597	6,900	41,178	.....
Roman cement	.....	87,404	312	.....	9,530
Beeswax	.....	644	48,022	14,211	.....
Beer and cider	.....	64,710	22,981	10,420	501
Copper, brass, and zinc:					
In sheets, nails, and wire	.....	12,224	5,630	3,022	460
Manufactured	96	25,077	1,307	1,145	2,540
Sheet copper for ships	90	50,829	8,396	1,430	640
Preserves in tins and bottles	671	61,552	58,633	19,037	10,940
Preserved meats	594	15,509	68,677	773	146
Manufactured cork	.....	73	796	265	15
Leather belting	.....	728	.....	.....	.....
Wooden vessels of 100 tons capacity	.....	.....	6,462	.....	.....
Iron vessels	.....	60,626	.....	28,489	.....
Vessels repaired in the archipelago	.....	468	.....	.....	.....
Packing for steam engines	.....	1,521	.....	.....	.....

Table showing the value of the imports into the Philippine Islands, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	United States.	England.	China.	British possessions.	French possessions.
Oakum	.....	$50	$245	$170	$50
Nutritious fecula	.....	653	2,076	3,195	33
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	.....	183	54,642	302	1,259
Tarred felt	$100	922	.....	.....	.....
Fruits	.....	684	88,283	959	260
Matches	.....	.....	124,982	919	.....
Gum elastic:					
Manufactured	.....	1,234	5,871	24	97
In sheets for vessels	.....	1,237	.....	.....	.....
Horses	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Sheep	.....	.....	4,215	.....	.....
Flour:					
Wheat	.....	.....	448,601	4	.....
Of other cereals	.....	28	13,163	.....	.....
Cast iron:					
Ordinary	.....	2,416	3,010	150	.....
Finished, porcelain lined	.....	22,607	1,867	233	14
Forged iron:					
In bars, braces, wire, screws, etc	74,151	356,797	13,372	4,405	14
Ordinary	.....	29,119	9,337	719	116
Fine	377	25,854	4,740	1,658	3,663
Iron:					
In boilers, anchors, chains, etc	62,158	146,633	4,503	805	5,203
In pieces for machinery	.....	6,263	1,328	128	189
Ingots	.....	4,388	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel in knives, razors, and scissors	.....	21,564	10,720	636	1,588
Hemp, jute, and woolen yarn	.....	1,583	451	.....	.....
Thread:					
Hemp and jute	47	5,556	37,903	2,720	12
Cotton	2,252	738,080	57,434	186,303	197
Silk	.....	535	10,290	150	23
Woolen	.....	150	4,053	.....	.....
Tin:					
Sheet	.....	6,360	3,333	150	96
Manufactured	404	5,294	753	459	.....
Vegetables	118	90	130,967	14,949	376
Rubber and oilcloth for floors and linings	.....	716	1,548	22	.....
Oilcloth of other kinds	5,435	11,603	3,465	2,312	.....
Scientific instruments	.....	7,769	2,248	68	2,610
Fishing tackle:					
Hemp	.....	438	870	.....	.....
Wire	.....	915	.....	.....	.....
Games and toys	17	17,308	1,009	1,840	461
Printed books	.....	7,205	363	277	913
Earthenware:					
Fine	.....	86,114	123,717	720	21
Porcelain	.....	6,102	15,705	93	67
Machinery	74	182,562	42,412	13,054	232
Timber	.....	1,000	4,716	.....	.....
Fire hose	.....	520	950	.....	.....
Gold:					
Jewelry	.....	1,435	800	.....	10,145
Coin	.....	.....	30	.....	.....
Gold, silver, or platinum in other articles	.....	836	4,056	1,436	1,724
Blank books	13	21,216	31,596	4,406	14,529
Paper:					
Printing, etc	.....	4,726	68,827	7,468	8,252
Wall	.....	1,153	23,919	100	245
Gold, silver, etc	.....	467	1,246	11	.....
Packing	.....	7,713	56,970	88	73

Table showing the value of the imports into the Philippine Islands, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	United States.	England.	China.	British possessions.	French possessions.
Butter and lard	$178	$9,325	$8,838	$335	$508
Furniture	840	28,281	130,423	21,336	18,383
Ivory	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Umbrellas and parasols:					
Silk	.....	8,322	14,043	222	1,896
Cloth	.....	182,663	6,315	39,140	874
Paper	.....	.....	22,022	.....	.....
Trimmings:					
Silk	.....	3,836	1,540	630	1,612
Woolen	.....	8,596	4,640	.....	617
Other kinds	.....	5,290	3,604	800	764
Perfumery	2,171	30,093	22,990	3,134	2,730
Fish, dried, smoked, and pickled	22,888	4,775	437,811	7,144	1,562
Skins:					
Dressed	762	12,439	1,187	3,466	524
Enameled	99	8,570	1,866	2,790	.....
Other	.....	11,956	670	1,318	71
Stones:					
Granite, paving	.....	.....	19,276	250	.....
Lithographic	.....	48	10	.....	.....
Live plants	.....	120	937	33	60
Spanish silver coins	.....	.....	87,858	57,417	.....
Silver jewelry	.....	1,939	320	.....	14,966
Portmonnaies, card cases, etc	.....	1,826	345	606	888
Drugs and chemicals	2,687	57,165	287,098	155,057	1,790
Powder	.....	.....	724	.....	.....
Type for printing	.....	700	160	270	.....
Pig lead	.....	937	6,622	1,885	46
Cheese	258	17,518	2,144	1,641	665
Watches and clocks	359	4,591	6,912	.....	18,408
Sacks:					
Grass	.....	.....	20,975	319	900
Hemp and jute	.....	18,069	55,614	38,983	.....
Salt	.....	50	60,037	.....	.....
Flower and garden seeds	.....	5	161	170	26
Axle grease	.....	25	275	20	.....
Bran	.....	.....	2,192	.....	456
Hats and caps	.....	220,463	51,956	41,537	2,014
Tobacco:					
Manufactured	.....	240	1,872	.....	.....
Leaf	.....	.....	2,004	16	.....
Tea of all kinds	.....	.....	53,009	2,283	35
Foundry sand	.....	.....	460	.....	.....
Cotton cloth:					
To 25 threads	.....	1,863,690	88,178	665,050	2,920
From 26 to 35 threads, inclusive	.....	742,630	10,693	255,147	1,002
36 threads and upward	.....	471,093	15,035	59,651	16,298
Diaphanous—					
Up to 30 threads	.....	729,966	6,057	114,785	1,555
31 threads and upward	.....	135,460	2,067	35,385	904
Quilted and piqués	.....	7,175	6,745	1,765	85
Cotton velvet, plush, etc	.....	21,294	2,938	5,114	2,010
Tulles and laces	.....	48,178	182	7,588	168
Embroidered cloth in pieces and dress patterns	.....	25,713	13,978	7,678	3,398
Hemp and jute cloth:					
To 17 threads	890	127,469	12,779	5,712	42
From 18 to 36 threads, inclusive	220	98,989	7,142	26,933	55
37 threads and upwards	.....	7,830	11,905	5,393	50
Crossed and damask	.....	6,560	16	804	32

Table showing the value of the imports into the Philippine Islands, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	United States.	England.	China.	British possessions.	French possessions.
Point lace and crochet work	.....	$24	$161	.....	.....
Calicoes	.....	66	.....	.....	$552
Woolen cloths	.....	27,870	4,060	$1,285	1,345
Wool and hair table covers	.....	29,191	3,082	6,074	604
Cassimeres, etc	.....	34,546	5,468	5,470	2,460
Stamped woolen cloth	.....	994	6,043	180	154
Silk, velvet, and plush cloth	.....	38,325	32,501	45,977	27,152
Silk lace, tulles, etc	.....	12,154	.....	1,920	105
Stamped silk cloth	.....	14,762	13,635	.....	396
Silk waterproof cloth	.....	12,188	3,718	6,156	1,156
Sperm and stearin	.....	24,448	18,675	13,085	.....
Plate glass or mirrors	.....	7,742	19,392	158	.....
All kinds of hollow glass	$47	227,507	21,568	10,877	1,712
Crystallized glass and manufactured crystal.	22	15,847	13,611	1,553	281
Wines:					
Effervescent	.....	1,599	3,037	1,945	190
Other	43	7,128	18,580	4,485	1,948
Total	759,530	7,596,317	5,870,977	2,742,076	2,800,827

Articles.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Belgium.
Fans:				
Fine	$1,248	$2,052	$693	.....
Ordinary	363	.....	4,821	.....
Steel:				
In bars, etc	33	4,163	64	$6,573
Needles, pins, etc	979	12,174	69	576
Ornaments:				
Jet and stone	50	.....	58	.....
Of other materials	15,570	42,882	670	645
Alcohol	.....	4,325	32,272	.....
Liquors	115,362	36,615	6,928	182,657
Cotton wicking	.....	134	1,760	.....
Illuminating apparatus	2,870	20,085	1,005	2,424
Firearms	2,494	1,282	805	481
Rice	.....	.....	3,702	.....
Earthenware	6	5,503	3,482	2
Chocolate, all kinds	1,830	648	.....	.....
Boots and buskins	1,604	6,160	3,352	768
Shoes of all kinds	1,052	10,576	1,214	748
Slippers	24	54	3,163	.....
Children's shoes	5,263	3,480	4,227	514
Cartridges	812	705	12,052	150
Coal	.....	.....	.....	230
Roman cement	.....	3,980	.....	150
Beeswax	751	10	.....	.....
Beer and cider	225	50,355	484	13,380
Copper, brass, and zinc:				
In sheets, nails, and wire	585	4,424	1,547	4,054
Manufactured	7,365	31,642	952	562
Sheet copper for ships	.....	850	111	9,655
Preserves in tins and bottles	8,964	30,719	49,251	1,089
Preserved meats	100	2,781	20,653	.....
Manufactured cork	.....	381	2,110	11
Nutritious fecula	40	666	10	28
Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	704	38	13,203	.....
Tarred felt	.....	230	.....	.....
Fruits	39	8	11,185	.....

Table showing the value of the imports into the Philippine Islands, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Belgium.
Matches	.....	$1,730	$30	$84
Manufactured gum elastic	$37	624	.....	8
Horses	.....	.....	400	.....
Cattle	.....	.....	30	.....
Flour:				
Wheat	.....	.....	208	.....
Of other cereals	.....	.....	386	.....
Cast iron:				
Ordinary	1	113	.....	3,588
Finished, porcelain lined	25	346	.....	1,168
Forged iron:				
In bars, braces, wire, screws, etc	526	21,383	50	41,117
Ordinary	509	8,544	117	1,052
Fine	3,472	24,458	1,106	6,368
Iron:				
In boilers, anchors, chains, etc	520	920	7,485	35,998
In pieces for machinery	.....	.....	260	.....
Iron and steel in knives, razors, and scissors	1,764	24,971	925	506
Hemp, jute, and woolen yarn	.....	1,816	562	.....
Thread:				
Hemp and jute	.....	1,392	171	.....
Cotton	150	35,795	82	29,508
Silk	.....	180	27	.....
Woolen	.....	8,778	.....	.....
Tin:				
Sheet	687	2,349	.....	.....
Manufactured	72	198,517	3	17
Vegetables	72	.....	33,500	10
Rubber and oilcloth for floors and linings	41	698	26	.....
Oilcloth of other kinds	3,036	6,934	26	.....
Scientific instruments	1,305	1,945	1,294	13,020
Fishing tackle:				
Hemp	.....	124	12,887	.....
Wire	.....	.....	329	.....
Games and toys	12,456	18,424	20,407	12,278
Printed books	556	993	12,396	101
Earthenware:				
Fine	1,333	6,556	378	2,436
Porcelain	1,641	8,691	652	308
Machinery	344	29,947	1,865	1,025
Butter and lard	9,051	3,584	608	1,596
Furniture	37,838	94,710	7,904	12,308
Gold:				
In jewelry	6,700	504	.....	.....
Coin	.....	.....	2,700	.....
Gold, silver, or platinum in other articles	3,164	4,083	653	.....
Blank books	22,150	15,822	30,328	370
Paper:				
Printing, etc	2,575	75,455	35,893	18,892
Wall	.....	5,163	215	.....
Gold, silver, etc	30	196	.....	.....
Packing	103	4,948	746	524
Umbrellas and parasols:				
Silk	2,814	16,572	195	72
Cloth	1,092	7,501	593	.....
Trimmings:				
Silk	7,959	2,170	2,167	.....
Woolen	1,260	13,832	63	.....
Other kinds	484	25,736	254	.....
Perfumery	3,634	8,615	2,414	2,336
Fish, dried, smoked, and pickled	1,890	3,824	4,198	.....

Table showing the value of the imports into the Philippine Islands, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Belgium.
Skins:				
Dressed	$1,578	$2,284	$2,470	$426
Enameled	.....	1,439	1,317	.....
Other	251	394	551	.....
Lithographic stones	.....	.....	250	.....
Live plants	.....	.....	21	.....
Spanish silver coins	.....	.....	12,645	.....
Silver jewelry	126	9	106	.....
Portmonnaies, card cases, etc	1,925	1,445	551	.....
Drugs and chemicals	12,729	49,328	10,127	12,518
Type for printing	88	2,800	.....	.....
Pig lead	.....	.....	.....	46
Cheese	2,183	3,796	596	1,441
Watches and clocks	8,277	1,295	298	245
Grass sacks	.....	6	.....	.....
Salt	.....	110	.....	.....
Flower and garden seeds	.....	.....	81	.....
Axle grease	.....	85	.....	.....
Hats and caps	18,223	344,260	2,286	8,792
Tea of all kinds	.....	78	.....	.....
Cotton cloth:				
To 25 threads	6,280	51,544	693,799	2,019
From 26 to 35 threads, inclusive	30,182	32,568	66,200	6,508
36 threads and upwards	23,630	21,136	12,025	689
Disphanous—				
Up to 30 threads	35,811	2,327	417	.....
31 threads and upwards	6,353	5,304	28	.....
Quilted and piqués	340	230	220	1,095
Cotton velvet, plush, etc	292,213	3,446	733	20
Tulles and laces	966	28,739	300	.....
Embroidered cloth in pieces and dress patterns	11,967	52,467	54,977	35
Hemp and jute cloth:				
To 17 threads	410	3,394	571	.....
From 18 to 36 threads, inclusive	241	1,990	585	121
37 threads and upwards	435	41	.....	.....
Crossed and damask	222	136	33	.....
Calicoes	102	.....	.....	.....
Woolen cloths	2,806	26,505	1,163	1,566
Wool and hair table covers	2,082	12,518	1,090	.....
Cassimeres, etc	3,524	49,928	1,650	764
Stamped woolen cloth	712	1,166	80	88
Silk, velvet, and plush cloth	141,688	74,784	3,685	720
Silk lace, tulles, etc	4,800	30,286	247	.....
Stamped silk cloth	140	22	6	198
Silk waterproof cloth	453	840	18	32
Sperm and stearin	261	4,342	2,690	1,373
Plate glass or mirrors	885	19,106	475	8,204
All kinds of hollow glass	3,984	22,700	1,613	12,732
Crystallized glass and manufactured crystal	1,291	65,574	4,522	70,745
Wine:				
Effervescent	1,913	990	2,036	2,333
Other	4,928	1,684	325,697	792
Total	922,794	1,878,454	1,389,728	546,657

Table showing the value of the exports from the Philippine Islands for the year 1889.

Articles.	United States.	England.	China.	British possessions.
Hemp	$4,597,784	$5,731,847	$3,295,148	$306,486
Cordage	.....	34,000	41,350	16,584
Fans	.....	.....	60	.....
Oil:				
Mineral	9	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanut	.....	.....	8,473	91,177
Lumbang	.....	.....	56,033	1,720
Steel (manufactured)	.....	.....	400	.....
High wines	.....	.....	3	.....
Benne seed	.....	.....	4,768	.....
Shark fins	.....	.....	777	.....
Gum almaciga	.....	1,299	1,247	27,484
Indigo	7,190	.....	98,024	.....
Other dyes	.....	.....	7,216	8,105
Firearms	.....	90	10	.....
Rice	33	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo horns	.....	.....	740	4,729
Sugar	7,039,308	1,797,551	1,774,892	135,485
Earthenware	5	.....	.....	.....
Walking sticks	.....	.....	3	.....
Slate	.....	.....	10,300	.....
Rattan	.....	.....	2,286	.....
Lottery tickets	.....	.....	570,300	.....
Pitch	.....	200	180	.....
Coffee	.....	424,407	910,139	140,031
Tortoise shell	.....	.....	5,070	.....
Shoes	.....	.....	149	170
Coal	.....	.....	12,700	.....
Bark	.....	.....	1,088	.....
Wax	.....	.....	300	.....
Copper:				
Old	.....	.....	6,847	20
Sheet	.....	3,794	640	.....
Manufactured	.....	2,800	.....	.....
Mother-of-pearl shell	1,200	478	3,982	190
Cork (manufactured)	.....	.....	32	.....
Cocoanuts	.....	23,400	46,019	214,270
Preserves	2	50	2,237	6,145
Smoked fish	.....	.....	27	.....
Hide cuttings	.....	9,840	4,749	.....
Hides	4,650	200	21,828	19,944
Oakum	10	.....	.....	.....
Essence of ihlang-ihlang	700	4,240	2,650	1,400
Matches	15	.....	.....	.....
Fruit	.....	.....	1,236	6
Horses	.....	.....	300	.....
Flour	274	.....	.....	.....
Iron:				
Sheet	.....	.....	80	70
Old	.....	6,000	3,448	90
Vegetables	4	.....	11	.....
Bones	.....	.....	1,714	.....
Scientific instruments	.....	.....	133	.....
Fish nets	.....	278	.....	.....
Soap	.....	.....	16	.....
Games	.....	.....	170	.....
Legia	.....	.....	237	.....
Books	.....	.....	613	.....
Porcelain	.....	.....	.....	170
Dyewoods	1,172	150	79,211	.....
Timber	.....	100	13,466	1,710

Table showing the value of the exports from the Philippine Islands, etc.—Continue

Articles.	United States.	England.	China.	Britis sessi
Maguey	.....	$12,250	$5,300	
Machinery	.....	1,350	.....	.....
Furniture	$60	50	1,220	
Gold:				
Coin	.....	219,943	119,856	.....
Bars	.....	2,000	3,600	.....
Dust	.....	.....	10,400	.....
Bullion	.....	5,400	13,200	.....
Writing paper	.....	.....	.....	
Horse hair	.....	.....	153	.....
Lumbang seeds	.....	.....	30,445	.....
Perfumery	.....	.....	123	.....
Dried fish	.....	.....	200	.....
Trunks	.....	.....	30	
Live plants	.....	587	75	
Silver coin	.....	.....	212,008	
Medicines	93	1,305	765	.....
Hats	4,943	15,770	7,379	
Tobacco:				
Manufactured	23,890	222,942	423,820	21
Leaf	282	108,810	206,045	1
Wine	29	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,691,673	9,121,131	8,025,959	1,2

Articles.	French possessions.	Australia.	Spain.	Egy
Hemp	$170,150	$51,801	.....	.....
Cordage	230	.....	$6,693	.....
Fans	130	.....	128	.....
Oils:				
Tagulabay	.....	.....	36	.....
Lumbang	3	.....	.....	.....
High wines	.....	.....	128	.....
Tree cotton	.....	.....	282	.....
Gum almaciga	1,432	.....	.....	.....
Indigo	3,160	.....	.....	.....
Rice	.....	.....	11	.....
Sugar	116	.....	539,711	$1,0
Earthenware	500	.....	.....	.....
Walking sticks	.....	.....	102	.....
Slate	.....	.....	2	.....
Rattan	50	.....	.....	.....
Pitch	102	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	25,039	.....	974,494	.....
Tortoise shell	120	.....	43	.....
Copper:				
Old	.....	.....	11	.....
Manufactured	320	.....	1	.....
Mother-of-pearl shell	90	.....	40	.....
Cocoanuts	1,780	.....	.....	.....
Preserves	40	.....	270	.....
Smoked fish	.....	.....	30	.....
Hides	447	.....	.....	.....
Essence of ihlang-ihlang	13,920	.....	.....	.....
Horses	1,300	.....	.....	.....
Gogo	.....	.....	1	.....
Iron:				
Sheet	60	.....	.....	.....
Old	5	.....	.....	.....

Table showing the value of the exports from the Philippine Islands, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	French possessions.	Australia.	Spain.	Egypt.
Scientific instruments	.....	.....	$60	.....
Games	.....	.....	56	.....
Books	$10	.....	967	.....
Fintware	.....	.....	200	.....
Porcelain	480	.....	189	.....
Timber	.....	.....	79	.....
Maguey	720	.....	.....	.....
Furniture	110	.....	10,768	.....
Gold:				
Bars	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Bullion	3,500	.....	.....	.....
Writing paper	.....	.....	6	.....
Dried fish	.....	.....	10	.....
Trunks	150	.....	108	.....
Live plants	961	.....	4	.....
Silver:				
Coin	.....	.....	45,875	.....
Bars	.....	.....	1,500	.....
Manufactured	.....	.....	113	.....
Medicines	.....	.....	13	.....
Watches	521	.....	.....	.....
Sigay	140	.....	.....	.....
Hats	.....	.....	700	.....
Tobacco:				
Manufactured	32,100	$65,570	1,753	$400
Leaf	60	.....	1,472,338	.....
Total	258,586	117,371	3,056,722	1,095,683

RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
England	$7,596,317	$9,121,131
China	5,870,977	8,028,925
French colonies	2,800,827	258,586
British colonies	2,742,076	1,273,822
Germany	1,878,454	96,776
Spain	1,389,718	3,056,722
France	922,794	6,842
United States	759,530	11,691,673
Belgium	546,657	.....
Switzerland	85,532	360
Holland	56,222	42,286
Siam	55,700	.....
Austria	44,411	.....
Italy	20,882	.....
Japan	18,751	3,440
Dutch colonies	2,058	136,318
Egypt	.....	1,095,683
Australasia	.....	117,371
Total	24,790,906	34,926,969

ALEX. R. WEBB,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manila, January 4, 1892.

FARM STATISTICS OF ONTARIO.

REPORT BY CONSUL BEDELL, OF FORT ERIE.

LIVE STOCK.

The following table gives the number of farm live stock in the pr based upon returns made by farmers to the bureau under date of July

Description.	1890.
Horses and colts	659,636
Milch cows	777,838
All other cattle	1,116,874
Sheep and lambs	1,339,695
Swine	1,140,559
Poultry	6,854,865

Horned cattle and sheep show a small decrease and horses and p steady increase. The number of swine took a sudden leap upward si year, the increase being 305,090, or 36 per cent.

The wool product was 4,588,896 pounds in 1889 and 4,574,700 in 1890.

FARM VALUES.

The following table presents the values of farm property in the p for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, under the classification of land ings, implements, and live stock:

Description.	1890.	1889.	
Land	$622,896,000	$632,329,433	$6
Buildings	193,438,826	192,464,237	1
Implements	50,515,583	51,685,706	
Live stock	104,086,626	105,731,288	1
Total	970,937,035	982,210,664	9

CROPS.

In scarcely any section of the province can it be said that the app was abundant. The trees blossomed with great promise in the sprin blight, apparently caused by cold and wet weather, was the cause failure of the crop. Pears were moderately plentiful, and generally out better than apples.

Fall pastures were in unusually fine condition all over the pr owing to the abundance of showery weather. Hay was very abundan kinds of live stock are consequently in a thriving condition, but, w exception of hogs, their numbers are somewhat small.

The acreage of spring wheat, oats, peas, beans, corn, and buckwhe greater than their respective averages for nine years, while those of fall

barley, and rye were less. Fall wheat and buckwheat are the only crops whose yield per acre is greater than the average of nine years, while peas, beans, corn, and buckwheat are the only crops whose aggregate yield is greater than the average of nine years. The following table gives acreage, total yield, and yield per acre of the several crops for the years 1889 and 1890:

Crops.	Area under cultivation.	Total yield.	Yield per acre.
Fall wheat:	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1890	720,101	14,267,383	19.8
1889	822,115	13,001,865	15.8
Spring wheat:			
1890	601,753	7,683,905	12.8
1889	398,610	5,697,707	14.3
Barley:			
1890	701,326	15,600,169	22.2
1889	875,286	23,386,388	26.7
Oats:			
1890	1,882,366	52,768,207	28
1889	1,923,444	64,346,301	33.5
Rye:			
1890	103,061	1,563,345	15.2
1889	90,106	1,431,679	15.9
Peas:			
1890	781,206	15,389,313	19.7
1889	708,068	13,509,237	19.1
Corn (in the ear):			
1890	223,836	14,011,181	62.6
1889	187,116	9,248,199	49.4
Buckwheat:			
1890	90,111	2,653,720	22.8
1889	56,398	1,272,578	22.6
Beans:			
1890	39,456	761,341	19.3
1889	21,830	371,893	17
Potatoes:			
1890	158,094	17,561,117	111.1
1889	145,812	14,355,529	98.5
Mangel-wurzels:			
1890	25,953	11,594,518	447
1889	21,218	7,223,478	341
Carrots:			
1890	11,977	4,210,543	352
1889	11,261	3,431,959	305
Turnips:			
1890	111,055	47,040,563	424
1889	111,103	37,021,260	333
Hay and clover:		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
1890	2,462,002	4,305,915	1.75
1889	2,386,223	3,728,313	1.56

The acreage and average yield of all the crops was greater than their annual averages for nine years, and in yield per acre the potato crop alone was under the average.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The situation as regards farm wages is but little changed from that of last year. The supply of labor has been, on the whole, adequate, except at

Twenty-one departments show an increase in both quantity and valu and eighteen a decrease.

During the first eleven months of 1891 there were imported from Spa 187,924,000 gallons of wine; from Italy, 176,000 gallons; Portugal, 440,0 gallons; Algeria, 24,574,000 gallons; Tunis, 220,000 gallons.

A tax levied upon wine made in France from dried grapes or raisins, a which became a law on July 26, 1890, has served to visibly diminish th product. In 1890 there were made from this material 94,442,700 gallon in 1891, but 37,497,812 gallons.

The compiler of the Government report directs special attention to t rapid extension and augmentation of viticulture in Algeria, the crop of 18 being of much greater importance than any hitherto. It may be estimat at 89,285,064 gallons, as against 61,939,000 gallons in 1890. There are present 264,334 acres of land given over to the culture of the grape in th colony, one of the most productive of France. In 1890 there were 253,3 acres.

Returning to the product in France for 1891, but more especially to t red-wine crop in the several departments given over to its culture, we m best appreciate its yield by comparison with previous years. The depa ment of the Gironde, wherein are situated the most noted *chateaux* of t world, and which is first and foremost among the wine-growing districts France, naturally supersedes all others in point of production. The produ as throughout the country, was, at the end of the 1891 vintage, known to unusually large. Favorable weather and the required degree of temperatu and moisture had all worked to bring about an exceptional crop, and, while t 1891 Medoc clarets may not be at the time of writing adjudged as equal those of 1890 in quality, they are in no wise inferior to the average.

The total yield of Gironde wines during the last ten years was as follow

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	Gallons.		*Gallons.*
1882	24,519,140	1887	25,077
1883	41,104,973	1888	58,690
1884	29,453,427	1889	47,288
1885	23,683,992	1890	35,082
1886	24,401,156	1891	53,859

The following table shows the product of the entire country for 1891, well as for the nine preceding years:

Years.	Quantity.	Years.	Quantity.
	Gallons.		*Gallons.*
1882	679,800,860	1887	535,575,1
1883	792,998,290	1888	662,548,1
1884	735,529,810	1889	511,150,1
1885	628,080,683	1890	603,426,1
1886	551,644,223	1891	663,058,1

Below is given the yield, extent of land planted with vines, and the average yield per acre of the five principal red-wine-growing departments of the French Republic:

Districts.	Total yield.			Extent of vineyards.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Gironde	47,288,837	35,082,641	53,859,058	346,410	339,084	346,447
Lot-et-Garonne	4,952,206	5,080,590	7,088,686	140,853	140,182	146,895
Basses-Pyrénées	2,855,643	3,185,287	4,460,742	61,316	48,231	48,920
Hautes-Pyrénées	1,469,256	2,018,087	3,009,358	40,190	40,216	38,956
Landes	6,191,171	6,048,360	8,176,300	45,606	45,233	46,329

Districts.	Average yield per acre.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Gallons.	*Gallons.*	*Gallons.*
Gironde	136.51	103.46	155.46
Lot-et-Garonne	35.15	36.24	48.25
Basses-Pyrénées	46.56	66.04	91.18
Hautes-Pyrénées	36.55	50.18	77.5
Landes	135.75	111.6	176.26

HORACE G. KNOWLES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, January 14, 1892.

COMMERCE OF THREE RIVERS IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL SMITH.

While the following table shows a large increase in the traffic between Three Rivers and the United States in the past year, it is by no means a fair exhibit of the commerce between them.

Nearly all shipments that are susceptible of division into lots of less than $100 in value—and they include farm produce, personal effects, and the lighter manufactures, constituting until recently the major part of the exports from this district—are now passed by our frontier collectors without consular certificates, and are not of record in this office. It is quite safe to assume, therefore, that the exports were more than double the amount indicated; and I am assured by the Dominion collector at this port that the imports from the United States into this district through Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, and Quebec were at least three times larger than those which passed through his hands.

Table showing the exports from Three Rivers to the United States for the year 189

Articles.		Quantity.	Val
Copper medals			
Fish	pounds	4,700	
Grass-paper stock	tons	42	
Hay	do	1,599	12,
Hides and furs			3,
Horses	number	42	4,
Iron castings			
Iron ore	tons	40	
Laths	number	600,000	1,
Lumber	feet	21,946,000	211,
Oxide of iron	tons	170	2,
Personal effects			2,
Potatoes	bushels	12,511	6,
Pulp wood	cords	5,997	22,
Telegraph poles	number	3,062	1,
Timber	cubic feet	8,739	
Wood pulp	pounds	9,676,464	73,
Wool	do	10,790	2,
Total			344,
Arthabaska agency			156,
Grand total			501,

*Table showing the exports from Arthabaska consular agency to the United States for the 1891.**

Articles.		Quantity.	Val
Butter	pounds	252	
Crude asbestos	bags	252	3,
Guns	pieces	2	
Glue stock	bags	50	
Galvanized iron spouts	number	600	
Household goods			6,
Hemlock bark	cords	1,221	7,
Hay	tons	407	3,
Horses	number	9	
Hair (lime)	bags	214	
Lumber	feet	32,641	38,
Lambs	number	11,429	31,
Pulp wood	cords	341	
Potatoes	bushels	52,217	24,
Posts (cedar)	number	13,000	
Railway ties	do	19,000	12,
Shingles	M	12,238	25,
Sugar (maple)	pounds	1,900	
Sap buckets (tin)	number	600	
Telegraph poles	do	1,249	
Total			156,

*Reported by N. Poitras, consular agent.

From 1885 to 1890 there was a steady falling off in the exports from Three Rivers to the United States, but in the latter year—my first at the consulate—they rose more than 100 per cent, and to the highest figure they had ever reached. In 1891 the increase continued, and, in the face of adverse circumstances, their aggregate advanced from $449,547.89 to $501,257.65.

Table showing the imports into Three Rivers from the United States for the year 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Brass	$540	Locomotives and machinery	$12,705
Coal, anthracite	9,743	Personal effects	15,930
Coke	2,118	Pig iron	2,160
Cotton wool (raw cotton)	2,267	Prints, books, and paper	1,449
Dyes, drugs, and chemicals	3,368	Provisions	2,329
Electrical apparatus, etc	1,516	Sand, fire brick, etc	947
Fancy and dry goods	1,226	Tobacco	99
Fish	86	Sundries	930
Hardware and cutlery	3,258	Total	69,340
Hides and furs	1,082		
Leather	7,647		

The only new industry established during the year was the St. Maurice Lumber Company—an association of American capitalists—and it did not get fully upon its feet till near the end of the season. Another company has been organized, and a mill site and large timber limits purchased in the expectation that, by the end of another year, it will be able to enter the American market with its produce; and this, too, with no thought of a repeal of our tariff upon lumber.

If effective measures were taken to prevent the subdivision of invoices, and the consular fee upon the personal effects of emigrants restored (as it should be in the interest of the emigrants themselves), and no disaster should overtake the rapidly developing lumber interests of the district, the fees of this consulate would soon reach $5,000 and its records show an exportation of $1,000,000 per annum.

The situation, however, is not altogether hopeless, as many of the young men and women have found their way to the United States, and each returning youth is a commercial traveler and every revisiting maiden an emissary of fashion.

NICHOLAS SMITH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Three Rivers, February 5, 1892.

THE NEW CURRENCY OF KOREA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL HEARD, OF SEOUL.

In a former report I spoke of the existence of a mint in Seoul which been lying idle since its completion, and I now have the honor to inf you that it is proposed to put it into operation in the early spring and c silver and copper coins. They are to be four in number, the dollar, equ lent to the Japanese yen (20 cents), 5-cent, and 1-cent pieces. The c are to be called in, and for this purpose exchange offices are to be establis in different parts of the Kingdom, which may, after a time, become gen banks. The mode and extent of calling in the cash is variously stated. cording to one version, the present 5-cash piece is to be estimated as 1 c and the dollar is to bear the inscription "500 cash," making its v equivalent to 2,500 Seoul cash; according to another, they are to be deemed everywhere at their current market value. According to both st ments, all the cash will be taken out of circulation—a measure, it seem me, extremely liable to cause distress in a country so poor as Korea.

The scheme is entirely under Japanese management. The manage a former manager of one of the leading national banks, who has been gaged at a salary, it is said, of $500 per month, and the working staff is from the Osaka mint. The company advanced the Korean Governm copper to the value of $250,000, and took their profits largely from indi sources. Mr. Kajiyama, the Japanese minister, told me it was altogeth private enterprise, of which he knew nothing till the arrangements were c pleted.

Mr. Ye Wan Yong, formerly chargé d'affaires for Korea in America, to-day, been gazetted as superintendent.

In this connection it may not be amiss to note the great spread of Ja influence in Korea. They hold 95 per cent of the export trade; steamers frequent every port and afford the chief means of communi with the outside world, and the prejudice against them in the Korean derived from the recollections or traditions of their cruelty in the o is in the south rapidly dying away, though it is still potent in the nort cently a school was established in Seoul for the purpose of teach Japanese language to Koreans, and it is, I am told, largely attende number of Japanese in Korea is now about 10,000, and is rapidly in

AUGUSTINE HEARD
Consul-Ge

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Seoul, December 17, 1891.

LINSEED CROP OF RUSSIA IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL CRAWFORD, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Owing to the fact that the official statistics touching the crop of farm products in Russia are published late in the year following the harvest, it is exceedingly difficult to obtain at this time reliable information with reference to the crop of linseed for 1891. However, I have succeeded in securing privately from the secretary of the imperial minister of finance some data relative thereto, which I hope will be of some interest to the Department.

As mentioned in my previous report upon "Russian Farm Products in 1891,"* the growth of flax and hemp in the southern, southeastern, and partly in the central governments was interfered with by the dry weather prevailing there during the greater part of the summer. On the other hand, the crop in the western and northern districts was very satisfactory; in some instances, in fact, being better than that of the preceding year, as may be seen from the following table showing the linseed crop of the sixty governments of European Russia in 1891, as compared with that of the previous year:

Table showing the linseed crop in European Russia in 1890 and 1891.

Governments.	1890.	1891.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
Archangel	5,216	3,428
Astrakhan	5,297	2,885
Bessarabia	216,490	130,552
Chernigov	187,029	143,863
Courland	204,575	186,440
Don	390,110	358,623
Estland	66,638	59,033
Grodno	161,352	150,562
Kalooga	281,126	198,049
Kazan	90,756	23,787
Kharkov	78,576	63,874
Kherson	237,661	187,300
Kalisz	72,200	56,690
Kielce	17,322	14,517
Kiev	26,115	31,337
Kostroma	614,765	534,608
Kourak	71,791	7,624
Kovno	940,216	771,820
Livland	952,119	854,364
Lomza	39,934	36,097
Lublin	83,613	58,802
Minsk	298,453	253,222
Mohecelev	300,173	284,998
Moscow	197,547	197,853
Nizhnee Novgorod	163,193	545,173
Novgorod	223,732	211,978
Olonets	38,596	21,314
Oosa	67,526	30,533
Orel	84,202	31,579

*CONSULAR REPORTS No. 137, p. 321.

Table showing the linseed crop in European Russia in 1890 and 1891—Continue

Governments.	1890.	1
	Bushels.	*Bu*
Orenboorg	105,700	
Penza	69,823	
Perm	207,830	
Petrikau	32,162	
Plock	35,878	
Podolia	6,543	
Poltava	277,606	
Pskov	573,307	
Radom	52,040	
Riazan	139,386	
Samara	138,999	
Saratov	251,130	
Seidlec	55,127	
St. Petersburg	78,749	
Simbeersk	37,376	
Smolensk	715,751	
Suvalki	228,948	
Tambov	307,858	
Taurida	125,682	
Toola	69,829	
Twer	762,909	
Viatka	815,763	
Vilna	300,929	
Vitebsk	322,958	
Vladimeer	471,484	
Volhynien	110,847	
Vologda	208,903	
Voronezh	526,207	
Warsaw	42,588	
Yaroslav	558,946	
Yekaterinoslav	163,793	
Total	13,860,874	11

According to the above table, is will be seen that Russia pro 11,800,000 bushels of linseed in 1891, or about 2,000,000 bushels less in the previous year, which, however, is considered here as being an a linseed crop in Russia.

EXPORTS OF FLAX AND HEMP.

The export of flax and hemp from Russia to different countries d 1891 is given in the following table, which data, being from official so may be regarded as authentic:

Countries.	Hemp.	Flax.	Co
	Tons.	*Tons.*	
France	.....	498,393	
Great Britain	46,255	342,741	
Other countries	9,365	222,614	
Total	55,620	1,063,748	

In comparing the foregoing table, showing the export of flax and hemp from Russia to different countries in 1891, with the corresponding exports of the preceding year, it will be seen that, although the crop of flaxseed in 1891 was 2,000,000 bushels less than in 1890, the export of flax and hemp in the year just ended has been greater than that of the preceding year.

J. M. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, February 10, 1892.

ENGLISH HOPS.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL NEW, OF LONDON.

The territorial limits of the English hop culture, acreage, etc., are given in the following table, issued by the board of agriculture in November, 1891:

Counties.	Estimated total produce.		Acreage.		Estimated average yield per year.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
	*Cwts.**	*Cwts.**	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cwts.**	*Cwts.**
Berks	77	58	11	11	7	5.27
Gloucester	130	22	25	†11	5.2	2
Hants	13,793	19,104	2,749	2,614	5.02	7.31
Hereford	44,170	22,473	6,560	†6,077	6.73	3.7
Kent	271,347	175,008	34,266	33,525	7.92	5.22
Notts	20	29	14	14	1.43	2.07
Salop	577	336	112	†98	5.15	3.43
Suffolk	118	13	20	†25	5.9	0.52
Surrey	14,212	9,025	1,955	1,874	7.27	4.82
Sussex	67,861	43,599	7,150	6,787	9.49	6.42
Worcester	24,411	13,962	3,280	†2,925	7.44	4.77
Total	436,716	283,629	‡56,142	†53,961	‖7.78	‖5.26

NOTE.—As the above preliminary estimate is issued at the earliest possible moment after receipt of the particulars, it is necessarily subject to correction in the annual produce statistics.

*1 cwt.=112 pounds.

†These acreages do not agree with those given in the agricultural returns for 1890, owing to 3 acres in the county of Gloucester and 4 acres in the county of Suffolk having been originally returned in error, and to the returns for parts of the counties of Hereford, Salop, and Worcester having been originally made in hop acres instead of in statute acres, causing a reduction of 442 acres in Hereford, 12 in Salop, and 133 in Worcester.

‡This acreage does not agree with that previously published, owing to 3 acres in the county of Cambridge and 3 acres in the county of Hants having been originally returned in error.

‖Average.

There is usually 25 per cent of crops in growers' and dealers' hands combined, except, perhaps, in very large crops, such as in 1886, when it may be as much as 40 per cent.

Nearly the whole of the hop trade, both English and foreign, is done in London.

Table showing the imports of hops into London from September 1, 1891, to March 10, 1
as compared with those in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

From—	1891–'92.	1890–'91.	1889–'90.	Month ended March 10		
				1892.	1891.	18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Ba*
Flushing	7,628	8,377	12,118	217	439	
Baltimore	8,191	10,664	6,445	106	56	
Bremen	2,446	1,508	2,697	.....	27	
Hamburg	507	2,147	1,211	17	67	
Antwerp	562	571	1,281	.....	39	
Ghent	2,707	31	71	80	.....	.....
Ostend	666	50	127	.....	.....	
New York	9,253	917	6,628	566	.....	
Boston	611	682	60	.....	.....	.....
Montreal	168	108	76	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	250	702	61	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	284	335	418	38	.....	
Terneuzen	138	45	21	108	.....	.....
Boulogne	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libau	545	25	.....	122	.....	.....
Brussels	300	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
Amsterdam	7	.....	11	7	.....	
Total	34,325	26,192	31,215	1,289	628	

Table showing the imports of hops into the other ports of the United Kingdom from Septe
1, 1891, to March 10, 1892, as compared with those of the six previous years.

From—	Into Liverpool.						
	1891–'92.	1890–'91.	1889–'90.	1888–'89.	1887–'88.	1886–'87.	188
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Ba*
New York	36,314	16,236	16,043	36,730	25,456	151	
Philadelphia	345	1,218	772	1,817	125	.....	
Boston	955	60	.....	581	983	100	.....
Antwerp	362	160	494	180	133	123	
Hamburg	82	24	113	114	42	101	
Rotterdam	50	18	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghent	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38,052	17,716	17,524	39,422	26,739	475	

From—	Into Hull.						
	1891–'92.	1890–'91.	1889–'90.	1888–'89.	1887–'88.	1886–'87.	188
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bi*
Antwerp	513	375	412	930	412	947	
Hamburg	74	62	112	336	125	422	
Bremen	137	165	66	40	18	.....	.....
Rotterdam	72	50	284	206	53	204	
Flushing	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	916	652	874	1,512	608	1,573	

Table showing the imports of hops into the other ports of the United Kingdom, etc.—Continued.

From—	Into the Clyde.						
	1891–'92.	1890–'91.	1889–'90.	1888–'89.	1887–'88.	1886–'87.	1885–'86.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
New York	2,306	1,089	764	1,052	980	.....	505
Philadelphia	50	213	143	581	309	.....	195
Antwerp	23	14	55	18	7	487	104
Hamburg	19	6	42	45	50		.....
Total	2,398	1,322	1,004	1,696	1,346	487	804

From—	Into Leith.						
	1891–'92.	1890–'91.	1889–'90.	1888–'89.	1887–'88.	1886–'87.	1885–'86.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Hamburg	1,086	1,223	1,194	883	749	612	543
Antwerp	664	556	643	389	407	495	1,18
Rotterdam	286	194	48	563	120	1,298	7
Bremerhaven	68	39	89	55	149	.....	89
Total	2,004	2,012	1,974	1,890	1,425	2,405	1,889

From—	Into Harwich.				Into Newhaven.		
	1891–'92.	1890–'91.	1889–'90.	1888–'89.	1891–'92.	1890–'91.	1889–'90.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Antwerp	4,112	4,080	3,994	2,508	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg	946	980	495	465	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam	907	693	1,323	266	.....	.....	.....
Dieppe	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,637	1,917	4,484
Total	5,965	5,753	5,812	3,239	3,637	1,917	4,484

From 12 to 33 cents per pound has been the range of prices in 1891.

The following are the names and addresses of three of the most prominent hop-growers in England: Henry Barnes, Boughton Court, Faversham, Kent; Jesse Piper, Conghurst, Hawkhurst, Sussex; John Powell, Ledbury, Worcester.

The following are the addresses of two of the largest dealers: Wigans & Cosier, 13 Southwark street, London, S. E.; William Noakes, Son & Collard, 9 Southwark street, London, S. E.

There are no organizations of hop growers and dealers.

The Kentish Observer, Canterbury, Kent, publishes local and general reports about the hop crops and the hop markets.

The acreage in this country under cultivation of hops rises or falls according to the ruling values of the produce. These of late years may be considered as being rather above the average, and therefore the acreage may be expected to increase slightly this year. The yield per acre varies immensely, and the present acreage is capable, under the most favorable cir-

cumstances, of producing about five-sixths of the annual English consumption, which is estimated at 650,000 cwts. Of the deficiency the continent of Europe generally supplies England with two-fifths and the United States three-fifths.

JOHN C. NEW,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, April 6, 1892.

AMERICAN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN MOROCCO.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MATHEWS, OF TANGIER.

The total of all imports into the various ports of Morocco during the fiscal year 1890–'91 amounted to $9,425,165, against $8,714,850 during the previous year, an increase of $710,315. The total exports from all the ports in Morocco during the year amounted to $7,937,355, against $7,554,850 the previous year, an increase of $382,505, and an increase of $2,261,195 over the year 1888–'89.

IMPORTS.

The goods imported were from the following countries: Belgium, to the amount of $223,415; England, $4,934,830; France, $2,121,865; Germany, $379,375; Holland, $52,800; Italy, $102,965; Portugal, $31,850; Spain, $547,360; other countries, $12,480. From the above countries, but chiefly from England and France, the sum of $1,011,975 in specie entered the various ports of Morocco.

There is no direct communication between the United States and Morocco; nevertheless American goods to the value of $129,050 were imported from England and Gibraltar, as follows: Raw cotton, $40,400; staves, $2,000; furniture, $1,100; hardware, $750; petroleum, $30,000; tobacco, $30,000; lard and preserves, $6,000; firearms and ammunition, $40,200; also various small lots of smuggled rifles, whose value I have not been able to ascertain. The aforesaid articles are credited in the returns as imports from England. Besides these, there are other articles of American production which only reach this country through second and sometimes third hands, such as deal planks, preserved provisions, and many fancy articles, which are brought from France, Germany, and Gibraltar; thus proving that were these articles not hampered with the heavy percentage of duties paid in the countries through which they pass, and the profits of those who import them from the United States, a greater and more profitable trade could be done either direct from the United States to Morocco or in transit via Gibraltar.

The chief difficulties in the way of establishing direct trade between Morocco and the United States have been the want of steam communication, the absence of American agents or agencies, and the possession of markets

by England and France. These difficulties, however, have met us everywhere, and they should be no more difficult to overcome in those countries than elsewhere. Where other producers and manufacturers introduce their trade we should be able to secure a footing by using similar methods.

It is only a few years since Germany, for the first time, began a small trade which was carried in foreign bottoms, which gradually increased, thus inducing the establishment of two direct lines of steam communication between Germany and Morocco. Even with the present lines of steam communication (the Anchor and Florio Rubattino, whose steamers call at Gibraltar several times a month), a start could be made which would soon induce them to call at Tangier on their way to and back from New York to the Mediterranean.

Our manufacturers and producers would find it worth their while to try and make an opening for their productions in this country, which represents not only an important Empire, but, under normal circumstances, the high road to many districts bordering on Central Africa, whence great caravans come twice or thrice a year to meet traders at Wadnoon and Ait-Bau Amran. I feel confident that our manufacturers and producers can compete advantageously with those of European countries, as is proved by the fact that many American articles find an easy sale in Europe itself.

Having at different times during over twenty years expounded my views exhaustively on this subject, I confine my present remarks to these cursory statements, and have no doubt that those of our manufacturers and merchants who desire the development of our trade will find among the articles enumerated in the accompanying report many which the United States can supply to greater advantage than Europe. It is needless to add that many of our manufacturers and merchants, who, in the past, have required it, have always found this consular office, as well as our consular agencies, ready to furnish the best and most reliable information on any topic of inquiry connected with trade.

Although progress is slow here for many political reasons, nevertheless it is evident that the gradual increase of trade has opened the way to the introduction of many commodities hitherto unknown to the native population, and of which our country abounds in great varieties. Following is a review of the various articles which form the staple trade in the country:

Amber beads all come from England, and were imported in amount more than double those of last year.

Bagging comes mostly from England and in large quantity, about 100,000 secondhand, for grain, etc., having been received.

Beer is imported mostly from Germany, and shows an increase over last year.

Candles come mostly from England, Germany, and Belgium. France also contributed.

Cloth is imported from Germany, France, and England, in proportion respectively.

Coffee of the Rio quality is imported from England, France, and Germany.

Confectionery comes from England and France.

Coral is imported from France, and imitations from Germany.

Raw cotton from England, France, and Germany shows an increase over last year.

The importation of deals was more than double that of last year, and comes from Sweden, indirectly from the United States, and a small quantity from Spain.

Glassware was formerly imported from England, Germany, Austria, and France, but Germany has now taken up most of the trade.

Hardware formerly came from England, but now Germany is rapidly taking up the trade. Some of the hardware entered as coming from England was really of American origin.

The iron imported for the making of tools, etc., comes from Sweden.

The thin wax matches of France, Italy, and Algeria are most in favor with the natives, in preference to the wooden ones.

Nails all come from England.

Provisions and rice come mostly from England and France. Much of them are of American origin.

French textures of all descriptions are imported in small quantities, excepting silk goods, in which no country has been able to compete with any success against Lyons and Nîmes.

Spices are mostly imported from England.

The importation of sugar shows an important increase over last year. It came from France, England, Belgium, and Germany. Loaf sugar comes mostly from France, and brown sugar from England.

Most of the clocks imported are of American origin. Electro-plate, gold lace, jewelry, quicksilver, sarsaparilla, shoes, and tinware, from Gibraltar.

Tobacco comes from Gibraltar, to which place it is imported from the United States. The Germans are introducing their cigars in small quantities.

Green Hyson, Young Hyson, and gunpowder teas are imported from England in large quantities, with an increase this year over the last. Young Hyson continues in favor, varying in price from 25 to 37½ cents per pound. Germany, for the first time, has this year imported tea in small quantities.

Tin and other metals, such as brass, copper, bar tin, tin zinc, and zinc pails, brass and copper sheets for the making of trays etc., are imported from England.

Some manufacturers having marked their goods intended for this market with inscriptions in Arabic characters doubtless intended to be pleasing to their Mohammedan customers, the Sultan of Morocco, in consequence thereof, issued a circular warning to importers through the custom-houses as follows:

His Sheriffian Majesty, having learned that certain goods, including candles, matches, etc., have been imported bearing in Arabic characters the names of Mohammed, of Hassan, and Ali, and others held sacred by Mohammedans, and bearing other writing not suitable to be

on such articles, I order you to give notice to the merchants to advise their correspondents in foreign countries to discontinue the sending of goods so marked. A reasonable time will be allowed for this notice to reach them.

Any such goods imported after due notice has been given will be seized by the Government and treated as contraband.

In case the importer be a Mussulman, he will be punished in addition to the forfeiture.

EXPORTS.

The total exports from the ports of Morocco to foreign countries show an increase over those of last year of $382,505. The exportation to the United States, according to the declared value, amounted to $50,591.49, of which $11,375 went direct and $39,216.49 via England and Gibraltar, divided as follows: Coriander seed, $1,578.03; goatskins, $48,207.86; gum Senegal, $101.89; olive oil, $153.71; works of art and curios, $550. Besides these goods, quite a large number of goatskins have been exported to England and then to the United States without invoice from this consular district.

Generally all the above-mentioned goods are shipped to the United States via London, thus paying double freights and shipping expenses, to the detriment of American importers. Had there been a direct line of steamers the freight and charges would have been much less, and thus larger quantities of the products of this country would be imported into the United States.

The countries to which the goods from Morocco were exported and their values were the following: To the United States, $50,591.49; Great Britain and Gibraltar, $2,939,595; France and Algeria, $2,552,555; Spain, $1,293,155; Portugal, $225,490; Italy, $29,570; Belgium, $2,275; Germany, $316,445; and to other countries, $64,860.

In consequence of the working of the German line of steamers, the trade lists show greater subdivision than usual.

The crop of almonds was smaller than last year, and prices ruled at an average from $20 to $24 per cwt. The total amount exported was $463,755, which went to England, France, and Germany.

The supply of beeswax was lower, the value being $114,865, ranging in price from $27 to $28 per cwt. It was exported to England and Germany.

The crop of birdseed was shorter than last year. Tangier, Laraiche, and Tetuan exported 8,640 quarters, valued at $28,225. Prices ruled at from $2.16 to $2.20 per cwt.

Goatskins are becoming an important item of export. There was quite an increase over last year. The value exported to France and England for transshipment to the United States amounted to $572,985. There were some small shipments to Germany. The current prices are from $15 to $20 per cwt.

The exportation of carpets, rugs, etc., was much smaller than last year. Only $12,775 worth of these articles went out.

A little increase is observed in the supply of dates over last year; prices ruled from $17 to $20 per cwt.; 2,794 cwts., valued at $41,910, were exported, mostly to England.

Beans, maize, and a little barley, amounting to 394,295 quarters, of the value of $2,096,950, were shipped to England, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and Madeira. The price of wheat and barley is from $2 to $2.25 per cwt.

Gums, such as brown, sandarac, and Senegal, to the value of $167,375 were shipped, mostly to England.

The shipments of oil were more than double those of last year, amounting to 5,721 barrels, valued at $783,700. The current price is between $6 and $8 per cwt. It went to England, France, and Germany. The Barbary oil, owing to its strong taste of the olive, stands a greater quantity of the cotton oil for adulteration, and consequently is by far more profitable for bottling than the Italian or French oils.

There is a revival of the trade in ostrich feathers, six cases, valued at $10,500, having been shipped. It is acknowledged that the feathers of the wild ostrich shipped from Morocco are of better quality than those of the ostrich farms, the Barbary feather being larger, softer, and of larger filaments.

The sundries exported to England and Germany consisted of gum (euphorbium), cuttlefish bones, orris root, porcupine quills, and walnuts, to the value of $101,460.

The shipments of wool to England and France were much larger than those of last year, amounting to 78,299 cwts., valued at $1,512,485. The ruling price for washed wool was from $14 to $18 per cwt., according to quality.

Last year a commercial convention was concluded between Germany and Morocco, in the advantages of which the citizens of the United States, by virtue of the most-favored-nation clause in our treaty of 1836, are entitled to participate.

The Sultan's permission for the exportation of wheat and barley to foreign countries was granted in this convention, and the duties, fixed at 15 reals vellon per strike fanega on wheat and 6 reals vellon on barley, seem to correspond to $3 per quarter of 480 pounds on wheat and $1.50 on barley. At present prices this high duty is virtually prohibitory.

Considerable damage was done to the crops by the ravages of swarms of locusts, which, towards the end of October, 1890, were first heard of in Soos, and gradually advanced northward until they reached Tangier, devastating various districts of its crops and herbage, and, in many localities, seriously injured groves of almond and olive trees by stripping them even of their bark.

FISHERIES.

Sardines and mackerel were abundant. An Italian house at Tangier has been shipping sardines in salt to Genoa and Barcelona for tinning. The tasergelt, or bluefish, has returned again to the coast of Morocco, particularly at Mogador, as it had done during the three previous years. Mackerel was caught all along the coast in large numbers. The usual supply of shad for the home market was secured.

NAVIGATION.

The shipping return shows a large increase in the tonnage visiting the ports of Morocco. The total entrances were 2,658 vessels, with a tonnage of 936,865, and clearances 2,488 vessels, with 921,374 tons, being an increase of 333 vessels and 159,773 tons over the figures of last year. This is owing to a number of Spanish vessels which came to Tangier to perform the quarantine, to which vessels from various ports of Spain were subjected during the greater part of last summer, and to the continued visits of the German steamers.

France leads the list in point of tonnage. The steamers visiting these ports are of fair size, and consist of Paquet & Co.'s line, which leaves Marseilles twice a month, visiting Tangier and all the ports of Morocco, and back; the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, one of whose steamers leaves Oran (Algeria) every Friday, calling at Nemours, Malaga, Gibraltar, and Tangier, leaving this port on Tuesday and returning to Oran after touching for a few hours at the aforesaid ports. Besides these, four other steamers brought Moorish laborers from Oran and one pilgrims from Jeddah.

British shipping consists of the Forwood steamers (Mersey Steamship Company), which leave London twice a month, calling at all the ports of Morocco, Gibraltar, and back. Pilgrim steamers every year take pilgrims from Tangier to Jeddah and back, and small steamers trade between this port and Gibraltar almost every other day.

Spain leads in the number of small vessels. The steamers of the Transatlantic Company sail once a month from Barcelona to Cadiz, Tangier, and the western ports of Morocco; also, steamers every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from Cadiz to Tangier, returning on the following alternate days. The Thomas Haynes' Sons' steamers ply irregularly between the European ports of Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malaga and Tangier and the western ports of Morocco.

German shipping shows a considerable increase. The itinerary of their lines is as follows: The Atlas Line, of Hamburg, to Lisbon, Tangier, and western ports of Morocco as far as Mogador and back to Hamburg the same way; the Sloman's Line, plying between Hamburg and the Mediterranean ports of Barcelona, Genoa, etc., and calling at Tangier on their way out; the Waermann boats from Hamburg on the 15th of each month for Tangier, western ports of Morocco, the Canaries, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Gold coast, Kongo, and the German possessions, and returning by approximately the same route to Hamburg.

F. A. MATHEWS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Tangier, November 28, 1891.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN VENEZUELA.

REPORT BY CONSUL PLUMACHER, OF MARACAIBO.

There is no material increase in the arrivals of vessels from foreign ports, and in the coasting trade, indeed, there has been some falling off; but navigation facilities on the lake and its tributary rivers have been greatly augmented. Much impetus has been given to this trade by the railroads now in operation to the interior, each of which now has its own steamers plying between Maracaibo and the lake termini of the lines.

The railway now in construction from San Carlos, on the River Escalante, to the Merida coffee region, which has been described in detail in various previous dispatches, purchased a few months ago in the United States a fine steamer of ample capacity for freight and passengers, and, as about one-half of the line is now in working order (to the foot of the cordillera), there is already quite a brisk traffic on this route.

The Ceiba Railway, of which I have also given a detailed description, and which is now in active course of extension to the chief interior towns east of the lake, is now also owner of its own steamer, similar to that belonging to the San Carlos line, and also of American construction.

River navigation by way of the Catatumbo and Zulia rivers, extending far southward to the port of the Colombian city of Cucuta, is carried on briskly, both by steamers and launches, and, with the steady increase in the quantity of coffee sent from the interior to Maracaibo for shipment, there is a constant augmentation of transportation facilities of this character.

A few weeks ago a new steel stern-wheel steamer arrived from the United States in sections, to be put together at Maracaibo, and no doubt others will follow, until finally all river transportation will be carried on by steam vessels. It is gratifying to know that all these will be ordered from the United States, as the superiority of our hulls and engines has been so clearly demonstrated that no one now thinks of placing an order of this kind in Europe.

In this respect we have made rapid progress in this section of Venezuela, and there is no other part of the Republic where we have secured such a firm foothold commercially and industrially.

With the advance in lake and river navigation, the Maracaibo mole now presents a busy aspect, which is in great contrast to the situation of a few years ago.

Hardly a day passes that steamers are not arriving, departing, or loading, and, indeed, the fine wharf, which formerly was much more than sufficient for the exigencies of discharge and dispatch, is by no means equal to the demands made upon it to-day.

As to foreign trade, the Red D line from New York has still a monopoly, thanks to its excellent management and the exceptional facilities for shippers and the comfort of passengers. Of the various lines that have endeavored to compete with the Red D not one has been able to keep up the fight for

more than a few weeks, and the company now proposes to increase its service so as to give us a weekly arrival from the United States.

Of foreign sailing vessels, about the same number arrive from year to year, bringing miscellaneous cargoes from Europe and returning with wood and divi-divi.

Our flag has made but a poor showing in this respect, as only three schooners have arrived during the year. This, however, is in part accounted for by the regularity of our steamship line, and also because there is as yet but a trifling demand in the United States for wood or divi-divi.

As this increases more sailing vessels will no doubt be dispatched from our ports, but so long as coffee, hides, etc., are practically the only articles of import from Maracaibo into the United States the Red D line will offer sufficient facilities for transport.

Table showing arrivals of vessels at Maracaibo during the year ended December 31, 1891.

Flag.	Steamers.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Total.
American	46	.....	.....	3	49
British	.....	.....	3	6	9
German	.....	3	7	.....	10
Dutch	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Norwegian	.....	3	2	.....	5
Danish	.....	2	8	.....	10
Spanish	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Italian	.....	2	2	.....	4
French	.....	2	1	.....	3
Venezuelan	1	.....	.....	51	52
Total	47	12	24	75	158

E. H. PLUMACHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Maracaibo, December 31, 1891.

OVERPRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MASON, OF FRANKFORT.

In view of the experimental success which the cultivation of the sugar beet has already attained in various parts of the United States and the preparations that are being made to greatly extend the area of such cultivation by farmers and others who are more or less inexperienced in the sugar industry, it would seem timely and prudent to consider some facts of recent development which relate more directly to the commercial aspect of the subject. That the soil and climate of large areas in our country are well adapted to the growing of beet sugar has been practically demonstrated—if, indeed, any such demonstration were necessary in a country possessing soil so fertile and climate so varied as those of the United States.

It remains to be proven whether, under the conditions that now exist, the production of beet sugar on a large scale can be made permanently profitable in face of the competition which is so rapidly developing in other countries. Upon this and several coördinate questions opinion in this country is sharply divided, and it may be of interest to inquire what suggestion may be fairly derived from the present condition of beet culture in the principal sugar-producing countries of Europe.

At present there are two important operations involved in the cultivation of sugar beets which require to be performed by hand labor. These are the thinning out of the young plants in the spring or early summer and the topping of the mature vegetable in the autumn. The labor requisite for this purpose is far more costly in the United States than in France, Germany, or Austria. But, on the other hand, land is far cheaper and more fertile in our country than it is abroad, and American laws secure to the farmer a bounty of from 1¾ to 2 cents per pound for all sugar which he may produce, whether it be exported or sold for domestic consumption. Will the advantages thus secured to our sugar culturists enable them to permanently maintain the competition against sugars imported free of duty and which have been grown on lands worn by centuries of cultivation and requiring constant fertilization by labor which costs only from 25 to 50 cents per day? This question has been already discussed by some of the more thoughtful economists of France and Germany, and opinion is divided as to whether, in the issue which must soon be practically tested, it will be the American or the European sugar-grower who must go to the wall. The rapidity with which the issue is approaching will be apparent from the following comparison, which shows the increase during the past three years of the area devoted to beet culture in France, Germany, and Austria, and which is here quoted on the authority of the Deutsche Zuckerindustrie, the leading organ of the trade in this country:

Years.	France.	Germany.	Austria.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
1888–'89	424,840	691,600	289,97[illegible]
1890–'91	607,867	880,062	796,32[illegible]
Increase	183,027	188,462	506,35[illegible]

If these statistics may be trusted, they reveal an increase in the area of lands devoted to sugar culture of 43½ per cent in France, 27 per cent in Germany, and 174 per cent in Austria within a period of three years. This enormous expansion would doubtless have already precipitated a crisis in the sugar market but for the influence of two important facts, viz: The unfavorable season of 1891, which greatly reduced the yield of beet sugar in proportion to the area of land under cultivation; and the abolition of sugar import duties in the United States, which opened a free market that has for the moment absorbed the surplus from Europe and prevented the break in prices that would otherwise have been inevitable.

The question is, therefore, will the cheapness of sugar in the United States so stimulate its consumption there as to consume the surplus that would be grown in Europe during a fairly productive year in addition to the steadily growing supply from domestic production? This is where will come the rub, for which it is wise to be prepared. It is estimated that, if the season of 1891 had been fairly productive, Germany, France, and Austria would have been able to export 780,000 tons of sugar in addition to their already enormous export, which far exceeded that of any previous year, the shipments from the single port of Hamburg having reached 8,196,000 sacks of refined sugar, against 7,127,000 sacks in 1889 and 4,363,000 sacks in 1888. Careful examination has shown that only two-fifths of the present sugar product of Germany is consumed at home, leaving three-fifths of the whole for export; and it is not apparent that the ratio of sugar consumption per capita is higher in Austria or France than here or that it will be likely to increase.

Taken alone these facts would seem to be ominous for the future of sugar culture in the United States. But, on the other hand, there are certain considerations which weigh in the opposite direction. Beet culture rapidly drains the soil of several elements that can only be restored by fallowing, rotation with other crops, and by fertilizing with costly artificial manures. Ground rents and wages are steadily though slowly advancing in all these countries, notably in Germany; so that the farmers of Saxony, for example, already complain that, except in the case of a full crop, there is no longer any important profit in sugar-growing. It is not probable that the cost of sugar production can ever be lower in Germany than it is at present, but there is a strong probability that the bounties now paid by the Government on domestic sugars exported from this country will be reduced or wholly abolished. There is a large proportion of the German people who insist that the sugar industry has been overstimulated at the expense of other interests, so that any change that may be made in future will undoubtedly be in the direction of reduced bounties.

From the standpoint of the American farmer who is about to engage in the culture of beets to be sold to a neighboring sugar factory, there is also the consolation that beet-raising, unlike wine or fruit growing, does not involve the planting of vines or trees which must be tended for years before they become productive. If, upon trial, beet culture does not prove remunerative, it can be promptly abandoned and the land devoted to other crops. The principal risk would seem to be on the part of the firms and individuals who are erecting extensive plants for the manufacture of sugar from beets in the United States, for which they guaranty to pay a fixed price during a prescribed period, and it is to these that the logic of the present situation is especially important.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort, February 26, 1892.

WEAVERS' WAGES IN BRADFORD.

REPORT BY CONSUL TIBBITS.

I have the honor to report that an inquiry has recently been made with a view to ascertaining the average wages of weavers in the Bradford trade. The inquiry grew out of an assertion made by Mr. W. H. Drew, president of the Bradford and District Labor Union, in the course of testimony given by him before the royal commission on labor, that the average wages of weavers in the Bradford trade would not exceed 9*s.* ($2.16) per week. The accuracy of this statement was promptly called in question by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and, at the suggestion of that organization, a committee consisting of seven members of the chamber and an equal number of representatives of the working classes appointed by the Yorkshire Weavers' Association, the Power-Loom Overlookers' Association, and the Trades and Labor Council was formed for the purpose of obtaining authentic information on the subject.

The results of the inquiry conducted by this committee were submitted to section C of the royal commission on labor on the 2d instant.

The method of procedure adopted by the committee was as follows: A circular was prepared to be sent out to manufacturers, requesting them to reply to the following questions:

(1) How many weavers have you employed, on an average, from January 1 to December 31 in each of the two years 1890 and 1891?

(2) What were the average weekly earnings per weaver employed from January 1 to December 31 in each year?

(3) What, in your opinion, would be the percentage of broken time from all causes during 1890 and 1891?

The management of the details of the inquiry was then intrusted to a reputable firm of chartered accountants, by whom a copy of the circular above-mentioned was sent by mail to 435 manufacturers engaged in what is commonly known as the Bradford trade, which includes the manufacture of fabrics of wool, wool and cotton, and wool and silk in a great variety of goods for ladies' dress materials, linings, etc., the manufacture of worsted coatings, and, to a limited extent, the manufacture of pure cotton fabrics.

Of the 435 firms and individuals to whom the circular was sent 209 replied as to the year 1890; but only 109 of these replies, representing 11,779 weavers, contained any information bearing on the question of wages. As to the year 1891, replies were received from 210; but in only 118 cases, representing 11,625 weavers, did the replies contain the information asked for.

Basing their calculations upon the above returns, the chartered accountants reported the average weekly earnings per weaver for 1890 to be 13*s.* 5.88*d.* (about $3.24), and the average estimated percentage of broken time to be 7.825 per cent. For 1891 they reported the average weekly earnings to be 13*s.* 3.84*d.* (about $3.08), and the average estimated percentage of broken time 9.316 per cent.

The chairman of the committee of inquiry, Mr. E. P. Arnold-Foster, himself a manufacturer, upon submitting the report to the royal commission, was asked whether the commission were to understand that the average weekly earnings per weaver were 13*s*. 5*d*., notwithstanding the broken time reported, which amounted to about 8 per cent. His reply was that he had not seen the chartered accountants since they had sent in their report, but that it had been explained over and over again (presumably to the recipients of the committee's circular) that the questions submitted were intended to be separate, that the answer to each question "was intended to be complete in itself," and that "it was left to anybody to deduce what they pleased."

The chairman further stated to the commission that the greatest difficulty in connection with the inquiry was as to the replies to the question concerning broken time. He admitted that he had no knowledge as to the nature of the replies that had been submitted on this point by other manufacturers, but gave the items contained in his own reply that went to make up the percentage of broken time. These items for the year 1891 were as follows: The water wheel was standing, owing to floods, twelve hours and fifty minutes; sixteen hours were lost in putting in new looms, and thirty-three hours by weavers waiting for warps and weft; the aggregate time lost by individual weavers, by absence on account of sickness and from other causes, was twenty-three hours and thirty-four minutes; extra holidays amounted to twenty-seven hours and fifteen minutes. These items aggregate one hundred and twelve hours and thirty-nine minutes, or 3.99 per cent of the total number of factory hours in the year, which, exclusive of statutory holidays, is two thousand three hundred and eighty-nine.

Following the chairman of the committee of inquiry, Mr. R. Wilson, president of the Bradford Power-Loom Overlookers' Society, gave testimony before the commission. He claimed that the average weekly wages disclosed by the inquiry were higher than the wages actually received, but submitted no facts in support of the claim. In his opinion, the average short time far exceeded the percentage shown by the returns to the committee. He did not doubt the accuracy of the returns submitted by the committee, but based his opinion on the facts that would have been disclosed had returns been received from all the manufacturers engaged in the Bradford trade.

It is evident that the report of the committee of inquiry, as submitted to the royal commission on labor, is not calculated to furnish a satisfactory solution of the question with which it deals, and for these reasons:

(1) It is exceedingly doubtful whether the circulars prepared by the committee of inquiry were properly distributed by the chartered accountants. Indeed, from the facts that have been made public, it would seem that the accountants conducted the investigation and prepared their report in a loose and slipshod manner that is open to criticism; and it is a matter of surprise that the committee should have accepted, without question, the results of such an investigation and set the seal of their approval upon it by submitting it to the royal commission. It is sufficiently apparent that the accountants did not take proper measures to bring the committee's circular to the

notice of all the manufacturers of the district. There is no evidence that they made any systematic and thoroughgoing effort to ascertain the names and addresses of all employers of weavers. They accepted, it would seem, the addresses given in the local directory, which in many cases, doubtless, were out of date and wholly unreliable. They looked to the same directory for the names of manufacturers, and made no effort to satisfy themselves that the list therein given was complete. If, in any case, a reply to the circular was not received, no second application was made for the purpose of securing the desired information.

(2) While four hundred and thirty-five circulars were sent out, but one hundred and nine replies containing the desired information were received as to the year 1890 and one hundred and twenty-eight as to the year 1891. It thus appears that only one-fourth of the whole number of employers to whom application was made furnished statistics for the year 1890 and less than three-tenths for 1891.

(3) The number of weavers employed by the manufacturers making returns to the committee was, as before stated, 11,779 in 1890 and 11,625 in 1891. The whole number of weavers employed in the Bradford trade may be safely stated as not less than 30,000; it is estimated by the president of the Bradford and District Labor Union, who has exceptional facilities for obtaining accurate information on the subject, at 32,000.

(4) It is claimed by the labor representatives on the committee of inquiry, and it must be admitted that the claim is not entirely without force, that the small percentage of replies received can not be accepted as indicating with any degree of accuracy the actual average wages, because it is a reasonable supposition that the employers who gave the desired information were, as a rule, those who had done a profitable business, had the smallest percentage of broken time, and paid the highest rate of wages, while those who withheld information were those who paid lower rates.

(5) It is not by any means made clear, from the testimony of the chairman of the committee of inquiry before the royal commission, that the loss from broken time, which, according to the returns made, averaged for the two years over 8 per cent per annum, was taken into account in arriving at the estimate of average weekly earnings prepared by the committee.

At a public meeting held on Sunday last under the auspices of the Bradford and District Labor Union, the president of that organization, by way of discrediting the report of the committee of inquiry, stated that he had received returns from upwards of one thousand weavers as to the wages received by them for the first five weeks of the present year. These returns, he intimated, although he did not make a positive statement to that effect, disclosed average weekly earnings of less than 9*s*. ($2.16). He had previously explained that his testimony before the royal commission that the average wages did not exceed 9*s*. per week was not intended to apply to weavers of worsted coatings, and at the Sunday meeting he neglected to state whether weavers of that class of goods were included in the one thousand individual returns received by him. The natural inference is that

those returns were confined to weavers of other fabrics than worsted coatings, who, as a rule, undoubtedly receive lower wages than are paid in the worsted trade. At the same time it must be admitted that these individual returns raise additional doubts as to the accuracy of the estimates submitted by the committee of inquiry.

A thorough and impartial investigation of the subject will, it is believed, show that the actual average wages are somewhere between the extremes that have been named. There is little reason, however, to expect that such an investigation will be had in the near future, unless it is conducted under the immediate supervision of the Government. It has been sufficiently demonstrated that, so far as concerns the Bradford trade, an inquiry conjointly conducted by employers and employés is not likely to bring out the truth.

In connection with this subject, it may be stated that a large majority of the weavers employed in the Bradford trade are women. The average earnings of male weavers, however, are not claimed to be any greater than those of females. As a rule, each weaver minds two looms. The president of the committee of inquiry testified before the royal commission that "three-loom weavers are very rare." There is, however, reason to believe that the number of three-loom weavers has been materially increased in this district since the McKinley tariff went into effect.

JOHN A. TIBBITS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bradford, February 19, 1892.

AMERICAN TRADE IN VENEZUELA.

REPORT BY CONSUL HANNA, OF LA GUAYRA.

There are twelve lines* of foreign steamships running regularly to this port, viz:

Lines.	Steamers entered during January, 1892.	
	Number.	Tons.
2 French lines	6	22,500
4 English lines	7	19,970
2 German lines	6	13,630
4 Spanish lines	3	5,800
1 Dutch line	3	4,160
1 American line	6	10,608
Total regular	31	76,668
English tramp steamships	3	5,100
German tramp steamships	2	3,400
English sailing vessels	11	4,015
American sailing vessels	3	1,267
Other foreign sailing vessels	9	4,150
Total	59	94,600

*In the list given there are fourteen lines.

Table showing comparison of English and American ships.

Description.	Number.	Tons.
English steam and sailing vessels	21	29,085
American steam and sailing vessels	9	11,872
Difference in favor of English	12	17,213

The number of foreign vessels leaving this port for the United States to load for Europe was two, of 3,150 tons.

The number of steam and sailing vessels arriving from the United States with cargo was as follows:

Description.	Number.	Tons.
Foreign steamships	4	5,540
Foreign sailing vessels	1	360
American steamships	3	5,304
American sailing vessels	3	1,267
Total	11	12,471

The American steam and sailing vessels arriving from the United States with cargo were as follows:

Description.	Number.	Tons.
Steamships	3	5,304
Sailing vessels	3	1,267
Total	6	6,571

It will be seen that the number of American ships carrying American goods was six, of 6,571 net tons, whereas the whole number of ships bringing American goods was eleven, of 12,471 tons.

While the United States has some cause to rejoice at the steady increase of trade with Venezuela, yet, when we compare our commerce and the tonnage of our ships at this port with that of England, France, or Germany, and at the same time consider the convenient location of Venezuela for trade with the United States, we must make such comparison in humility, and endeavor to ascertain the cause for such a condition of affairs and provide a remedy. The smallness of our trade with Venezuela is certainly not caused by prejudice or unfriendly feeling towards us in any way. I am fully convinced by the answers I have received from importers to my questions concerning trade that the merchants and people had much rather buy goods from the United States, providing our merchants furnish them such goods as they want and sell them as cheaply as they can be purchased in Europe. In the past our manufacturers and merchants have paid every attention to the demands of the great Northwest, the new territory within our own borders, but have failed to conform to the tastes of Venezuelans

in supplying the quality and style of goods which are here demanded. To lead in the Venezuelan trade, I am convinced that our manufacturers must want it badly enough to make goods especially for this tropical country. They must make their goods attractive, and at the same time make them so that they can be sold cheaper than the kinds of goods made for the rich farmer of the Northwest, or for any of our home markets—pretty and showy, but cheap, goods.

The dealers here tell me that American goods are the best in the world, but that they cost too much to suit the pocketbooks of the common people. Something that looks well or tastes well and costs little will take in this market.

Dealers here complain that American merchants often cause them great trouble and expense when packing goods for this country by placing more than one class of goods in the same package; and, as the rate of duty of the highest class of goods is placed on the whole bale, no matter if the bale contains but a small amount of the goods of high class and the most of the contents are of low class, the receiver of the bale of goods must pay the highest rate of duty. If the bale weighs 200 pounds and 199 pounds are cheap muslin and 1 pound silk, duty will be charged on the whole bale at the rate for silk. Two months ago an American house consigned to parties at this port several hundred pounds of goods of a low class, among which were scattered a few packages of fine envelopes and stationery, probably worth $1; this blunder raised the whole shipment of goods to a high class, and caused an extra duty of about $800.

An importer said to me last week:

When we buy your dress goods we do not like to pay dress-goods duty on 200 or 300 feet of American 1-inch pine boards. There is too much box. Pine is too cheap in the United States, but it comes high when we buy your great shipping boxes and pay 3 or 4 bolivars per kilogram for them.

American merchants should remember that duty here is charged on the gross weight of every bale or box, and they should make the covering for goods of the very lightest material consistent with strength. Packages intended for reshipment to the interior must conform in size and weight to the strength of the poor ass which must carry them over the mountains.

The principles of reciprocity, when established with these southern countries, will open doors to us which have long been closed; but our merchants must step into these open doors and act as though they wanted this trade. After manufacturers have conformed to the demands of the Venezuelan people, the goods should be introduced by commercial travelers, who should come here with samples and prove to the dealers that the American factories can produce goods adapted to the tastes of the people in this country. There have been representatives of more than twenty leading American wholesale houses here within the last three months, and the great increase of cargo from the United States proves that their efforts to sell American merchandise have not been in vain. I understand that this country has never been

thoroughly worked by our commercial men, and I am of the opinion that active representatives of American houses could do much toward turning the tide of commerce to the United States.

It is my opinion that, with branch American houses, conducted by the sons or partners of large merchants and located in the largest cities of Venezuela, where our goods could always be kept before the people and direct acquaintance made with the merchants of this country, a much larger trade would be assured, and upon a much safer basis. Collections would be better, and, as they would know who to trust, longer time could be given to the right parties, which would be a great point gained. The question often arises, how can European merchants give such long time, and how is it that they lose but few bills in their dealings with South America? The answer is, they know whom to trust; they know the men personally to whom they sell their merchandise. England, Germany, France, Spain, and all the leading countries of Europe have their branch houses located in nearly all the cities of South America, with some member of the firm or the sons of the members of the firm in charge; they know who are honest, who are safe, how much goods to sell, how long a time to grant, and they are where they can watch the dishonest and look after bad debts. When we want this trade as badly as Europe seems to want it and will put forth the same effort for it that England or Germany does, being more conveniently located than Europe and with a strong friendly feeling among the people towards us, the greater part of this trade will be ours.

PHILIP C. HANNA,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
La Guayra, February 14, 1892.

LABOR IN LEEDS.

REPORT BY CONSUL WIGFALL.

The annexed clippings from the Yorkshire Post of a recent date give some interesting details concerning one of the leading industries of this district:

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOR—LEEDS EVIDENCE.

Group C (textile, etc.) of the royal commission on labor resumed its sittings to-day at Westminster Hall, Mr. Mundella, presiding.

Mr. W. J. Ingle, representing the Employers' Association of the Leeds Boot Manufacturers, gave evidence. Replying to the chairman, he said the total number of hands employed in Leeds was between 7,000 and 8,000, two-thirds of whom were employed by the members of the association.

What are the wages earned?—Girls who are machinists and fitters average about 13*s.*, riveters and cutters (men) average 26*s.* and 27*s.*

You wish to say something about the employment of foreigners in Leeds?—Yes. There are a large number of foreigners in Leeds who come over in a state of pauperism. They are

called "greeners" when they arrive. These men are taken on by other foreigners who have been in England for a year or two. I do not know whether they give them any wages or not, or just keep them, or something of the kind. They make slippers an industry, which was formerly in the hands of respectable persons in the town. It is now entirely in the hands of the foreigners—Russian Jews.

What are the conditions of labor?—They are very bad, indeed. We have known cases where eight or ten work in one little room from morning till 11 o'clock at night. The atmosphere there must be dangerous.

What wages do they receive?—Where we used to pay 9*s*., 10*s*., and 11*s*. per dozen these foreigners get 4*s*. or 4*s*. 6*d*. per dozen. Of course, the article they make is very much inferior to the English one. In fact, one pair of slippers made by an Englishman, I can say without exaggeration, will last twelve pairs of those made by a foreigner.

Although they make a cheap article, it is rubbish?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said he did not think the shoe trade was an increasing one in Leeds, partly on account of the difference in wages paid by the manufacturers at Kingswood, near Bristol. The Leeds manufacturers paid wages which were 25 per cent higher than the wages paid at Kingswood, and the trades union had under their consideration an advance on even the present high prices of another 10 per cent. We have (the witness went on to say) put this matter before them, and we have told them that it will kill and destroy the labor in our town, but they say if it does the men must follow the work. If the wages paid in the Kingswood district were equal to the wages in Leeds, I have no doubt that the enterprise and skill of the Leeds manufacturers would be able to hold their own. In the last thirteen months thirty-six firms have failed in our district in the shoe trade.

And you think they were mainly ruined by home competition in the neighborhood of Bristol?—Yes.

And owing to the low rate of wages in Bristol?—Yes.

Have the trades unions in Leeds done anything to come into coöperation with the Bristol unionists?—I believe they have made a slight advance in that direction; but the difficulty is that Kingswood is not a factory district, and the workers are scattered, the work being put out. I believe women also work at home there. They work for low wages, and in addition to that the employers save money on gas, rates, and wear and tear of machinery.

Why should there be such a disparity between wages in Leeds and Bristol?—Only on account, I suppose, of this domestic industry.

What do you say as to the employment of machinery in England as compared with other countries?—In England the shoe trade is in that respect twenty or thirty years behind the United States.

They use labor-saving machinery in the United States?—Yes; very much more. I have never been to the United States. I know a place in Leeds where £1,000 worth of machinery is lying idle because it can not be worked under the conditions imposed by the trades unions.

What is the difference between the production of the two places?—In Leeds only four pairs are produced per hour. In America £100 worth of boots cost £17 for labor. In Leeds £100 worth of boots cost £33 in labor, and the difference is on account of machinery. At the same time, workmen in America get much higher wages than Englishmen. The men resent the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Another hindrance to the trade is that the unionists refuse to work the improved machinery.

Have you no means of settling disputes?—Up till the trial of Mr. Judge we had a joint committee of masters and men; after that trial the men's representatives withdrew. We have a central board of arbitration formed under the direction of the chamber of commerce.

But your own committee of masters and men has broken down?—Yes.

Through this action against Mr. Judge?—Yes.

Was that broken down in consequence of the employers subscribing money to prosecute Mr. Judge?—Yes; but the money was subscribed privately, and not officially.

The solicitor of Mr. Andrews got his costs paid by the employers?—Yes.

What was the case against Mr. Judge?—He was charged with following Mr. Andrews to different shops, and if Mr. Andrews was taken on Mr. Judge would ask for his dismissal or call all the other men out.

Are you willing as employers to meet the men to try to come to some understanding?—Yes; we are. We have always worked very amicably together.

But you claim the right to employ any improved machinery you think proper?—Yes.

Do the men demur at that?—They want to work the machines on terms which do not pay—they want to limit production. The machines can do twelve pairs of shoes an hour; a mere youth has done it.

Have you any authority for stating that, or is it mere hearsay?—I went to see them.

You were told so by the employers?—Yes; they showed me the boots.

Mr. Livesey (commissioner): Do the unionists object to work with nonunionists?—They do. They do not carry it out strictly, but they try in one or two places to disparage shops where nonunionists are employed.

If they had strength enough you are pretty sure they would?—Yes.

The chairman: That is only an opinion; it had better not go on the notes.

Mr. Livesey: Mr. Judge, I think, had several disputes every day. Is it a fact that there are constant disputes between the men and employers?—I think that could be said without any exaggeration.

That indicates that there is anything but a friendly feeling between workmen and employers. Is there a good feeling?—Yes, there is a good feeling in Leeds, but in the shoe trade there are lots of little things which cause disputes.

Replying to Mr. Tait, witness said there was no sweating in the boot trade in Leeds. It was confined to the slipper trade.

In answer to Mr. Burt, witness said the people of Leeds thought there ought to be a tax on these foreigners, as they worked at much lower wages than the English people, and lived in such unsanitary surroundings. He gave evidence on that subject before the committee on sweating.

The chairman: If the trade is to be preserved in Leeds you will have to use these machines?—Yes.

The commission afterwards adjourned.

The Leeds Boot Manufacturers' Association to Mr. Geoffrey Drage, secretary of the royal commission on labor.

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned committee of the above association, having noticed from the press reports of the proceedings of your commission that the evidence given by our representative, Mr. W. L. Ingle, was not fully confirmed, and, to some extent, was even discredited by subsequent evidence given by another witness, Mr. Salter, we think this should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

We, as local manufacturers, are in a position to confirm the various statements made by our representative, especially on the following points:

(1) That the boot trade of Leeds suffers seriously from the competition of manufacturers in the Kingswood district, who have the advantage of much cheaper labor, and who also save to a large extent rent, rates, and the cost of motive power, owing to the work being performed by the operatives at their own homes, thus effecting a saving of at least 25 per cent in the cost of manufacture.

(2) The strike in April, 1888, at Messrs. H. Walker & Son's, was not, as it has been stated, against the introduction of boy and unskilled labor, but arose solely through the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Messrs. Walker & Son were able to continue their work by employing nonunion labor, and their men to-day are earning better wages under the altered conditions than the operatives employed by other firms working under the old system.

(3) The progress of the boot trade in the district is seriously impeded by the conditions imposed by the trades union on the employment of labor-saving machinery and the restriction

of the quantity of work turned out by such machinery, and a large quantity of valuable machinery is at present idle on this account. The boot trade of this district is in a state of transition, and, if we are to maintain our trade at home and abroad, the manufacturers must have more liberty of action, so that they may take up new ideas and apply new methods in their factories; and we are sure that progress in this direction will not only develop our industry, but also increase the individual earnings of the work people.

(4) The average weekly earnings for fifty-four hours in this district are, as stated by our representative in his evidence: Clickers and riveters, 26*s.*; finishers, 27*s.*; machinists, 13*s.* In our experience the figures named are under, rather than above, the mark.

Further evidence.

Mr. W. Beckworth, president of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, replying to the chairman, said that fortunately Leeds had very diversified industries. The woolen and worsted trade employed some 25,000 people; the clothing trade, 15,000; the iron trade, about 20,000; tanning, 3,500; boot and shoe making, 8,000; flax industry, 2,500; and fire clay and pottery, 2,500. He thought that the relations between capital and labor in Leeds were exceptionally good.

There has been a considerable expansion of some departments in Leeds of late years?—There has. It has been a special feature, I think, that in Leeds there has been less fluctuation than in larger towns.

Is the clothing trade to any extent an export one?—Yes; pretty largely to the colonies and some foreign countries.

What are the hours of labor generally?—I should say that, considering the whole, you might take it the average would be about fifty-six hours.

Is there any general demand for eight hours in Leeds?—There has been no effort made as yet that I have heard of, with the exception, perhaps, of one small trade, to obtain it; but there has been agitation, I may say, among the workingmen especially to have the overtime abolished. In that regard the demand has been fairly met by the employers.

You have not in Leeds, as a rule, periods of briskness and then depression?—That is so.

Is the standard of wages in Leeds supposed to be equal to or lower than the average?—I have heard it alleged that wages are lower in Leeds than in some other large towns, but I am not prepared to say whether it is so or not.

But you have had experience at Leicester in the shoe trade. Do you say there is much difference?—They are in different branches, but I should say that wages in Leicester are rather higher than in Leeds. I think the reason will be found in the fact that work in Leeds is more regular.

There is a considerable immigration of Russian Jews in Leeds, and nearly 10,000, I believe, are employed there?—Yes; I think it may be fairly taken as at that number. It is somewhat difficult to guess the exact number, but I have taken some pains to ascertain. I should say that about 50 per cent are employed in the clothing trade.

Are they much complained of for underworking?—Yes; I have seen it stated in evidence before this commission that the influx of Jews has tended to reduce wages, but, upon investigation, I do not find that to be a fact. They do work that Englishmen don't care to do—rather a low class of work. They have been the means of building up a certain branch of the trade which has been left to them.

What sort of wages do these men get as far as you are able to judge?—Good machinists, tailors, and pressers will earn from 30*s.* to 35*s.* per week.

Are these foreigners?—Yes.

They work very long hours though?—Sixty hours.

Then they do work as slipper makers?—Yes; that is an industry which is not so well paid, and therefore there are longer hours. I take it that about 25 per cent of the foreign element in Leeds is employed in that branch.

Do you think it is desirable or undesirable to interfere with this immigration?—I think there is a case for inquiry, more especially as far as it affects the east end of London than as regards Leeds. But from the wages paid and earned by these men in Leeds, and the fact that there are very few of them unemployed, I think that the result of such an inquiry would be to prove that a good deal of the feeling that has been entertained has been prejudice with regard to these men.

You say that undoubtedly this Jewish labor has aided in the development of the export clothing trade of Leeds?—That is so; and has thereby affected advantageously other branches.

Has not trade organization in Leeds been going on rapidly of late years?—There is no doubt there has been a considerable impetus given to the organization of labor. I think the old trades unionism has been largely reënforced, and there has been a good deal done in the way of organizing unskilled labor, and some attempt has been made in the organization of female labor.

On the other hand, have employers been organizing too?—No; only to a very small extent.

Do you import for the leather trade much leather from the United States?—Yes. It is manufactured into stout boots and shoes, which are largely exported.

We have had a statement here to the effect that the workmen in Leeds object to using improved machinery in the boot and shoe trade. Have you any experience of that yourself?—I have not personally.

Are you aware of any importation of ready-made boots and shoes from America?—I have heard such a thing, but I don't attach much importance to it. It must be to a very small extent.

Replying to questions by Mr. Livesey, witness narrated the origin and result of the gas strike at Leeds. Speaking of the riots attending the bringing in of the new hands, he said that they were due to a general mob, and he did not blame any organization. He did not believe that the general body of gas stokers approved of the violence committed.

By Mr. Austin: He supported the reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours, but not by legislative enactment.

By the chairman: He had made inquiries with reference to the alleged importation by certain employers of Russian Jews, and, so far as he could ascertain, there was no ground whatever for such an allegation. Nothing had been done either by the wholesale clothiers or the Jewish master tailors to induce them to come to this country. It was a case of natural immigration. There was the attraction of a Jewish colony and good work and good wages. Although many of the people came in a destitute condition, the Jewish Board of Guardians relieved them, and he believed that at the present time there were not more than twenty cases out of the ten thousand Jews in Leeds being relieved out of the rates. Last week there were one hundred and twenty cases before the Jewish Board of Guardians. As a class they were thrifty and industrious, and to that he attributed the fact that they appeared to make more wages in proportion.

Mr. Midgley, president of the Leeds Boot Manufacturers' Association, said he attended with reference to the evidence given by Mr. Ingle and Mr. Salter. From inquiries he had discovered that there was considerable difference between the wages paid at Leeds and Kingswood, in the Bristol district. A gentleman recently came from Kingswood to Leeds to make inquiries as to the advisability of introducing finishing machinery at Kingswood, but he came to the conclusion that boots could be produced at Kingswood at a lower rate by hand than at Leeds with the machinery. In Kingswood the work people were employed at their own homes and worked for a low rate of wages.

The chairman: And they compete with you, notwithstanding that you use machinery and they accomplish the same work by hand?—Precisely.

You say the prices in Kingswood are very low?—Yes; very low.

That is a matter for the operatives?—Yes.

Witness explained the cause of the strike at Messrs. Walker's. It arose through the men making the work cost more with the machines than without them. Some of them were dis-

rged, and some American finishing machines were introduced. Since that the men's so- y practically prohibited their people working the machines, and that compelled the firm employ nonunion labor.

Do you think the operatives opposed the introduction of improved machinery in your e?—We have no experience, because we have not introduced the machinery.

Is it a fact, as stated by Mr. Ingle, that the refusal of the operatives of Leeds to use labor- ing machinery has caused American goods to be imported to this country?—I am not are of any importation to any great extent.

I suppose there is no doubt that if our work people used the same machinery as used by mericans we could produce goods cheaper than they can?—Yes; because wages in England less than in America.

Witness said the wages of Messrs. Walker, as proved by an accountant, were higher than average of the large firms in Leeds.

The chairman: Is there any prospect of your setting up in Leeds any mode of settling ur disputes?—Some time ago there was a board composed of representatives of masters and en, but it has ceased to exist.

Is there any desire on the part of the employers to renew those relations?—I should be ry glad to do so.

Mr. John Judge, representing the Leeds boot operatives, was recalled for the purpose of plying to some evidence given by Mr. Ingle, who said that the men's union objected to the troduction of machinery. That was not so. The union had not objected to machinery. hey had, on the contrary, arranged for the introduction of machinery, one of the places being essrs. H. Walker & Sons, of whom Mr. Ingle spoke. When machines were put in, the nion opened negotiations upon which they should be worked.

By the chairman: Surely any employer can introduce machinery if he likes?—Certainly.

But what you want is that if it is introduced that the rate of payment for the new machine ork should be settled?—Yes. It is quite true that a strike did take place at Messrs. Walker's, ut the cause was that the men did not, apparently, give satisfaction, and were dismissed on e ground that they did not do a sufficient amount of work. The machines were just intro- uced. They did not know the capabilities of the machines, and the men were new to the rking of them. When, as we thought, Mr. Walker acted unjustly we had to step in. The rike was not caused by the machinery, but by the "sacking" of men whom we believed ere doing their best at the initial stages.

F. H. WIGFALL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Leeds, February 25, 1892.

CELLULOSE FOR BOTTLE SHELLS.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT SMITH, OF MAYENCE.

An invention which may prove to be of much practical use to the wine trade has recently been made by a gentleman living in this vicinity, and the sole right of the manufacture of it sold to a large and enterprising factory near Mayence, which expects to meet with great success in introducing it. This is simply the conversion of the raw cellulose as it comes from the machine for the paper manufacturer into shells for wine bottles in substitution of straw.

As is well known to the trade, the straw shell is the universal covering and protector of the wine bottle, and is clumsy, dirty, ill smelling when moist,

and prone to fall to pieces; and, also, it does not adhere to the bottle with a firm grasp, but easily slips off. To avoid all this, under the new invention sheets of common cellulose are stamped with fairly deep indentations, oval in shape, about an inch long and less than half an inch wide, and about the same distance from each other. The sheets are then cut into strips of the length of a wine bottle and sufficiently long to go twice around it. They are then rolled twice around with the hand, so as to form a double shell, and fastened together near the top and bottom with a metal sprig. There is thus double protection to the bottle. The raised surface is outside and the indentation within, and the protuberances resemble cocoons in shape and size. The indentations are so made that when the cellulose is rolled together they do not all set into each other, but generally upon the flat surface between the indentations. The result is that great elasticity and power of resistance are given to the shell when on the bottle, so that it can be thrown upon the floor on its side without the bottle breaking, and this resistance will be offered in the case when packed with wine bottles. It also fits tightly and does not lose the bottle in handling or falling.

To begin with, there is, therefore, less breakage. Then the bottles can be packed more closely together than when straw is used, sixty bottles going with cellulose where only fifty could be put with straw. This makes a slight saving in boxes, and consequently, also, another saving in freight by water. Again, the straw is dusty and dirty in character, and the capsules and labels on the bottles, when that is used, have to be protected with tissue paper, which is not required when cellulose is employed, as that presents a white, clean surface to the bottle. The cellulose is also more durable than straw, is compact, and, what is also a desirable advantage, is a nonconductor of cold and heat; so that wine protected by it can be shipped in extreme cold or hot weather without injury, which can not now be done with straw.

The cellulose shells cost here about $1.25 per thousand more than the straw ones do, but in the end are claimed to be cheaper, because they are more durable, admit of more bottles going into a case, are lighter in weight, and, besides, when worn out with use, will be bought back again by the factory making them at about $1.25 per thousand (which is the difference in price between cellulose and straw shells), and worked up again into new shells.

JAMES H. SMITH,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Mayence, February 25, 1892.

CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

No. 141.—JUNE, 1892.

A REMARKABLE STEAMBOAT.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLIAMS, OF ROUEN.

A few days since a small steamer called *Le Louvre* stopped here on its way from St. Nazaire to Paris to discharge and take on freight. This steamer was built especially to ply between Nantes and Paris, thus taking in its course sea, river, and canal. The system by which this vessel is propelled is a modification of that of Thornycraft, which has been employed for many years upon torpedo boats of the Brazilian Government and police boats on the Nile.

The distinguishing feature of the *Louvre* is the arrangement of the screw in the center of the boat, instead of the ordinary location in the stern.

This invention of a propeller in the center of the boat is due to M. Oriolle, the shipbuilder of St. Nazaire. It has already been applied to boats navigating the Loire and some canals, but this is the first attempt to utilize it upon a seagoing vessel, and with success.

The *Louvre* is a steamer of 500 tons burden, with two screws arranged in the center, in front of the engine, in two tunnels parallel to the axis—one starboard and the other larboard.

The tips of the blades of these propellers do not project below the keel of the ship.

The tunnels are always filled with solid water, in which the screws work. This is not the case in the ordinary arrangement of the screws, which, from the pitching of the ship, lifts the propeller, thus working in broken water. In the ordinary arrangement of a propeller placed in the stern a greater draft of water is required, and it was noticed on the arrival and departure of this vessel that the disturbance of the water was materially lessened by this arrangement of the screws. Another advantage is in the facility with which the

screw can be examined in case of an accident. Wells connect the tunnels with the deck. When one enters the tube, it is hermetically closed, and it is only necessary to introduce compressed air to drive the water out below the arbor and work with ease. This steamer is 54 meters in length and 8.5 meters in breadth, and draws 2.8 meters (about 9 feet 2 inches) of water.

The motive power consists of two triple-expansion engines of 400-horse power each. On this first trip the *Louvre* made 10 knots an hour on the rivers and 9 knots at sea.

In the hold of the ship the tunnels which cover the screws are visible. The hold is large and is surrounded on three sides by a false deck, affording storage for parcels as well as strengthening the vessel. The funnels and masts can be lowered very expeditiously as the vessel passes beneath the thirty bridges on the way to Paris.

This Parisian steamer presents a good model for the construction of similar vessels upon our rivers and canals.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rouen, February 15, 1892.

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—1890 AND 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL NEW, OF LONDON.

The volume of trade of the United Kingdom in 1890 was larger than that for any previous year, the total value of imports and exports reaching the enormous total of $3,750,000,000. The imports were valued at $2,103,000,000 and the exports at $1,647,000,000. These totals do not include the gold and silver bullion imported and exported, the value of the imports of which was nearly $170,000,000 and of the exports $125,000,000. The value of goods transshipped for other countries in 1890 was $48,500,000.

IMPORTS.

The total value of goods imported in 1890 was $2,103,459,985, a decrease of $34,727,990 compared with the previous year. This decrease was chiefly caused by a reduced import of the following articles, viz: Unrefined sugar, which showed a decrease when compared with 1889 of $18,500,000; wood, $12,500,000; raw cotton, $15,000,000; wool, $7,500,000; and raw hides, $2,500,000. The following articles showed an increase in the value imported, viz: Cereals and flour, $11,500,000; animals, $7,500,000; and salted and fresh meat, $5,000,000.

The chief articles of import were cereals and flour, valued at $267,000,000; raw cotton, $213,500,000; wool, $135,500,000; sugar, $90,000,000; wood, $84,500,000; silk, $56,500,000; animals, $52,000,000; and butter, $68,000,000.

Table showing the aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals:		
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ..... number...	642,596	£52,527,625
Sheep and lambs ..... do.....	358,458	3,481,560
Bacon and hams ..... cwts...	5,000,016	49,235,880
Beef ..... do.....	2,129,319	21,523,745
Bones, except whalebone ..... tons...	79,563	2,247,630
Brimstone ..... cwts...	568,641	647,490
Bristles ..... pounds...	2,988,100	2,216,000
Butter ..... cwts...	2,027,717	52,994,240
Margarin ..... do.....	1,079,856	15,416,205
Candles of all sorts ..... do.....	45,433	484,265
Caoutchouc ..... do.....	264,008	16,325,440
Cheese ..... do.....	2,114,074	24,875,670
Chemical manufactures and products ..... do.....	184,787	7,209,545
China, porcelain, and earthen ware	.....	3,166,395
Clocks	.....	2,562,095
Cocoa ..... pounds...	28,112,210	4,438,810
Coffee ..... cwts...	864,454	20,022,450
Confectionery and succades ..... do.....	99,427	2,201,385
Milk, condensed ..... do.....	407,426	4,238,125
Cereals and flour:		
Wheat ..... do.....	60,474,180	117,919,220
Barley ..... do.....	16,677,988	24,927,030
Oats ..... do.....	12,727,186	19,542,485
Maize ..... do.....	43,437,834	49,315,165
Other kinds ..... do.....	5,867,470	9,021,330
Flour—		
Wheat ..... do.....	15,773,336	45,371,440
Other kinds ..... do.....	662,979	1,321,250
Total of cereals and flour ..... do.....	155,620,973	267,422,920
Cotton:		
Raw ..... do.....	16,013,350	213,782,875
Manufactures	.....	11,782,440
Drugs:		
Peruvian bark ..... cwts...	116,811	1,706,885
Opium ..... pounds...	451,193	1,413,895
Unenumerated	.....	4,317,670
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:		
Cochineal, granilla and dust ..... cwts...	7,808	255,335
Cutch and gambier ..... tons...	27,445	3,589,100
Extracts	.....	2,436,250
Dyes from coal tar	.....	2,971,890
Indigo ..... cwts...	81,854	7,606,845
Madder, madder root, garancin, and munjeet ..... do.....	11,373	77,725
Sumac ..... tons...	11,432	630,370
Valonia ..... do.....	25,272	2,508,345
Unenumerated ..... cwts...	1,294,609	3,689,695
Dyewoods ..... tons...	87,840	2,729,305
Eggs ..... M...	1,234,949	17,144,030
Feathers, ornamental ..... pounds...	804,666	5,283,285
Fish ..... cwts...	2,295,974	14,057,275
Flax and hemp:		
Flax, dressed and undressed ..... do.....	1,581,849	13,277,500
Tow or codilla of flax and hemp ..... do.....	341,436	1,561,325
Hemp and other like substances (except jute), dressed and undressed .. do.....	1,854,079	14,618,050
Jute ..... tons...	369,958	24,609,945
Flowers, artificial	.....	2,050,840

Table showing the aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Fruits:		
Currants.....cwts...	1,139,939	£6,734,050
Raisins.....do.....	561,848	5,034,490
Oranges and lemons.....bushels...	5,746,135	8,784,260
Raw, exclusive of nuts.....do.....	6,159,625	12,964,415
Glass of all kinds.....cwts...	2,110,239	10,424,325
Guano.....tons...	27,095	822,255
Gum of all sorts.....cwts...	306,052	4,968,070
Gutta-percha.....do.....	70,176	3,991,480
Hair:		
Goats' hair or wool.....pounds...	15,880,314	3,483,690
Manufactures of hair and of goats' wool.....	.....	713,870
Hides (raw, dry, and wet).....cwts...	1,040,046	12,572,080
Hops.....do.....	188,028	4,388,520
Lace and articles thereof.....	.....	4,538,235
Lard.....cwts...	1,273,236	10,458,520
Leather.....pounds...	101,056,394	31,882,150
Gloves.....pairs...	19,541,772	8,748,695
Meat:		
Unenumerated, salted or fresh.....cwts...	1,760,297	18,376,740
Preserved, other than salted.....do.....	734,811	9,730,975
Metals:		
Copper—		
Ore and regulus.....tons...	215,935	19,554,840
Unwrought, part wrought, and old.....do.....	52,028	14,289,210
Iron—		
Ore.....do.....	4,471,790	17,980,280
In bars.....do.....	92,899	4,626,590
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured.....do.....	222,775	15,967,985
Lead, pig and sheet.....do.....	158,649	10,495,230
Silver ore.....	.....	13,186,160
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwts...	540,769	12,737,080
Zinc—		
Crude, in cakes.....tons...	56,205	6,441,790
Manufactures.....cwts...	350,852	2,200,835
Musical instruments.....	.....	4,951,051
Nuts and kernels used for expressing oil therefrom.....tons...	47,526	3,017,845
Oil:		
Fish.....tuns...	20,307	2,097,005
Palm.....cwts...	873,923	5,002,675
Cocoanut.....do.....	184,409	1,308,415
Olive.....tuns...	20,187	3,928,895
Seed.....do	22,988	1,592,450
Turpentine.....cwts...	424,453	3,224,430
Oilseed cake.....tons...	282,616	8,716,395
Onions, raw.....bushels...	3,871,195	3,620,100
Printers' colors and pigments.....	.....	5,174,555
Paper:		
For printing or writing.....cwts...	309,475	1,945,525
Other (except hangings).....do.....	1,954,844	7,644,660
Petroleum, unrefined and refined.....gallons...	105,080,863	11,985,935
Pork.....cwts...	300,106	2,255,940
Potatoes.....do.....	1,940,100	3,571,185
Poultry, game, and rabbits.....	.....	4,479,835
Pyrites of iron or copper.....tons...	656,891	6,097,440
Rags and paper-making materials:		
Rags.....do.....	34,889	1,771,530
Esparto and other materials.....do.....	403,263	10,538,750
Rice.....cwts...	5,957,555	12,742,225
Resin.....do.....	1,627,446	1,883,125

Table showing the aggregate imports into the United Kingdom in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Saltpeter.....cwts...	312,767	£1,413,345
Cubic niter.....do.....	2,117,842	4,518,160
Seeds :		
Clover and grass.....do.....	379,593	3,791,470
Cotton.....tons...	314,050	8,746,075
Flax or linseed.....quarters...	1,933,165	19,757,785
Rape.....do.....	230,547	2,081,885
Silk :		
Knubs or husks and waste.....cwts...	70,634	3,961,615
Raw.....pounds...	1,961,281	6,962,300
Thrown.....do.....	584,589	2,662,425
Manufactures—		
Broad stuffs.....	.....	26,571,230
Ribbons.....	.....	13,283,295
Other manufactures.....	.....	16,739,890
Total of silk manufactures.....	.....	56,594,415
Skins and furs :		
Goat, undressed.....number...	8,888,298	4,464,330
Seal.....do.....	470,230	2,329,220
Sheep and lamb, undressed.....do.....	11,793,116	6,090,500
Furs of all sorts.....do.....	33,725,808	4,496,420
Spices :		
Cinnamon.....pounds...	1,417,754	213,660
Pepper.....do.....	29,691,858	3,624,840
All other sorts.....do.....	22,090,739	2,576,320
Spirits :		
Rum.....proof gallons...	6,237,773	2,764,985
Brandy.....do.....	3,110,450	7,009,745
Other foreign and colonial spirits.....do.....	3,375,826	1,951,945
Total of spirits.....do.....	12,714,049	11,721,675
Sugar :		
Refined, and sugared candy.....cwts...	9,976,665	40,702,550
Unrefined.....do.....	15,717,476	49,675,485
Molasses.....do.....	563,687	922,080
Tallow and stearin.....do.....	1,383,598	8,626,275
Tea.....pounds...	222,494,511	49,598,330
Teeth (elephant, sea cow, and sea horse).....cwts...	14,349	3,775,820
Tobacco :		
Manufactured, cigars, and snuff.....pounds...	3,678,846	7,078,790
Unmanufactured.....do.....	65,729,970	10,463,325
Toys.....	.....	3,740,565
Watches.....	.....	3,373,270
Wine.....gallons...	16,194,107	29,434,335
Wood and timber :		
Hewn.....loads...	2,278,171	25,022,870
Sawn or split.....do.....	4,778,676	55,465,895
Staves.....do.....	156,003	3,346,215
Mahogany.....tons...	39,842	1,804,825
Wool (sheep, lamb, alpaca, and the llama tribe).....pounds...	633,028,131	135,793,810
Woolen rags.....tons...	34,659	3,581,895
Woolen manufactures.....	.....	46,609,650
Woolen and worsted yarn :		
Berlin wool and yarn used for fancy purposes.....pounds...	1,235,931	1,097,835
Yarn for weaving.....do.....	15,144,054	8,577,470
Yeast, dried.....cwts...	250,932	3,355,245
All other articles.....	.....	180,154,915
Total.....	.....	2,103,459,985

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports from the United Kingdom was $1,641,260 an increase, compared with 1889, of $67,731,885.

The value of British and Irish produce exported was $1,317,652,92 80 per cent of the total exports, and showed an increase of $77,411 compared with the previous year.

The value of foreign and colonial produce exported was $323,607,6 decrease of $9,679,755.

The principal articles of British and Irish produce exported were: Al $10,000,000, an increase of $2,500,000; apparel, $25,000,000; railway riages, $15,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000; chemicals, $16,000,00 increase of $2,500,000; coals, $102,000,000, an increase of $22,500, cotton yarn, $61,500,000; cotton manufactures, $310,000,000, an inc of $16,000,000; linen manufactures, $28,500,000; machinery, $82,000, an increase of $5,000,000; iron and steel, $157,500,000, an increas $12,500,000; woolen and worsted yarn, $20,000,000; woolens, $102, 000, a decrease of $5,000,000.

The principal articles of foreign and colonial produce exported w Coffee, $14,000,000; raw cotton, $23,500,000; and wool, $72,000, which showed a decrease of $10,000,000.

Table showing the exports from the United Kingdom in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Valu
British and Irish produce.		
Alkali.....cwts...	6,331,700	$10,4
Animals (horses).....number...	12,916	3,4
Apparel and slops.....	.....	25,1
Arms and ammunition:		
Firearms, small.....number...	184,078	1,3
Gunpowder.....pounds...	10,330,400	1,1
All other kinds.....	.....	6,7
Bags, empty.....dozens...	2,677,605	3,1
Beer and ale.....barrels...	503,221	8,3
Biscuit and bread.....cwts...	228,545	3,1
Bleaching materials.....do.....	1,756,700	2,1
Books, printed.....do.....	162,128	6,6
Butter.....do.....	24,510	6
Candles of all sorts.....pounds...	13,556,800	1,3
Caoutchouc, manufactures of.....	.....	6,1
Carriages, railway.....	.....	15,1
Cement.....cwts...	12,568,800	6,4
Cheese.....do.....	12,211	1
Chemical products and dyestuffs.....	.....	16,1
Clocks and watches.....	.....	6
Coal, etc.:		
Coal, cinders, and fuel.....tons...	30,142,839	95,1
Products of coal (except dyes).....	.....	7,0
Cordage and twine.....cwts...	209,093	1,4
Cereals and flour:		
Wheat.....do.....	143,105	2
Wheat flour.....do.....	222,124	5
Other kinds.....	.....	1,3
Cotton yarn.....pounds...	258,290,800	61,7

Table showing the exports from the United Kingdom in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
British and Irish produce—Continued.		
Cotton manufactures:		
Piece goods—		
White or plain ..... yards...	3,581,715,200	£171,636,495
Printed, checked, or dyed ..... do.....	1,543,206,300	99,149,340
Of mixed materials ..... do.....	44,500	12,955
Stockings and socks ..... dozen pairs...	1,304,564	1,779,305
Thread for sewing ..... pounds...	18,075,000	14,953,755
Other kinds	.....	22,915,360
Total of cotton manufactures	.....	310,447,210
Earthen and china ware	.....	11,192,550
Fish:		
Herrings ..... barrels...	1,150,175	6,424,730
Other sorts	.....	2,551,605
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery wares	.....	3,245,460
Glass:		
Plate ..... square feet...	3,070,456	951,090
Flint ..... cwts...	111,855	1,305,525
Common bottles ..... do.....	934,908	2,166,950
Other sorts ..... do.....	203,475	903,600
Haberdashery and millinery	.....	10,564,555
Hardware and cutlery	.....	13,822,230
Hats of all sorts ..... dozens...	1,328,561	6,360,065
Implements and tools of industry	.....	6,690,055
Leather:		
Unwrought ..... cwts...	155,753	6,941,530
Wrought—		
Boots and shoes ..... dozen pairs...	695,802	9,491,450
Other sorts	.....	1,748,730
Saddlery and harness	.....	3,211,940
Linen and jute yarn:		
Linen yarn ..... pounds...	15,312,600	4,331,965
Jute yarn ..... do.....	34,404,400	1,932,025
Linen and jute manufactures:		
Linen manufactures—		
White or plain ..... yards...	165,498,900	18,697,565
Printed, checked, or dyed ..... do.....	14,859,300	1,765,655
Sailcloth and sails ..... do.....	3,681,600	811,400
Thread for sewing ..... pounds...	2,949,000	1,769,925
Other sorts	.....	5,506,295
Total of linen manufactures	.....	28,550,840
Jute manufactures ..... yards...	273,775,900	13,129,175
Machinery:		
Steam engines	.....	22,214,265
Other sorts	.....	59,839,040
Manure	.....	10,363,365
Medicines	.....	5,301,895
Metals:		
Iron—		
Old for remanufacture ..... tons...	149,902	2,511,115
Pig and puddled ..... do.....	1,145,268	17,492,840
Bar, angle, bolt, and rod ..... do.....	222,835	8,294,000
Railroad, of all sorts ..... do.....	1,035,431	29,908,445
Wire ..... do.....	61,567	5,415,875
Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates ..... do.....	335,592	19,200,710
Tinned plates ..... do.....	421,797	31,807,385
Cast or wrought and all other manufactures ..... do.....	454,171	29,827,865

Table showing the exports from the United Kingdom in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
British and Irish produce—Continued.		
Metals—Continued.		
Steel—		
Unwrought ..... tons...	149,416	£9,512,540
Manufactures of steel or of steel and iron combined ..... do.....	25,451	3,856,910
Total of iron and steel ..... do.....	4,001,430	157,826,685
Copper—		
Unwrought	.....	13,146,000
Ingots, cakes, or slabs ..... cwts...	900,538	13,146,070
Wrought or partly wrought:		
Mixed or yellow metal ..... do.....	351,451	5,024,150
All other sorts ..... do.....	270,017	4,587,550
Brass of all sorts ..... do.....	106,211	2,505,290
Lead (pig, sheet, and pipe) ..... tons...	55,557	4,061,650
Tin, unwrought ..... cwts...	102,642	2,516,855
Zinc, wrought and unwrought ..... do.....	164,176	813,390
Musical instruments	.....	1,035,435
Oil and floor cloth ..... square yards...	16,616,400	3,918,465
Oilseed ..... tons...	65,118	7,497,780
Painters' colors	.....	7,887,400
Paper, other than hangings ..... cwts...	904,997	7,597,275
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces	.....	7,214,435
Pictures ..... number...	17,064	1,630,860
Plated ware and plate	.....	2,018,970
Provisions not otherwise described	.....	4,735,500
Rags and other materials for paper ..... tons...	53,885	2,023,292
Salt ..... do.....	726,021	3,263,355
Silk (thrown, twist, and yarn)	.....	2,387,412
Silk manufactures:		
Broad piece goods ..... yards...	9,507,367	6,357,060
Other kinds	.....	4,789,765
Total of silk manufactures	.....	11,146,825
Skins and furs:		
British	.....	2,752,755
Foreign, British dressed ..... number...	4,060,916	3,559,765
Soap ..... cwts...	496,930	2,671,635
Spirits ..... gallons...	3,658,658	6,382,180
Stationery, other than paper	.....	4,849,130
Sugar, refined ..... cwts...	709,416	2,528,885
Telegraph wire	.....	8,011,025
Umbrellas and parasols	.....	2,887,490
Wool, sheep and lambs' ..... pounds...	19,495,100	4,026,480
Woolen and worsted yarn ..... do.....	41,082,800	20,432,290
Woolen and worsted manufactures:		
Cloths, coatings, etc. (unmixed and mixed) ..... yards...	84,042,000	55,630,410
Flannels, blankets, blanketing, and baizes ..... do.....	28,333,000	5,485,620
Stuffs (unmixed and mixed) ..... do.....	145,078,700	26,253,250
Carpets and druggets ..... do.....	10,737,100	5,575,455
All other sorts	.....	9,147,675
Total of woolen and worsted manufactures	.....	102,092,410
Other articles	.....	72,266,600
Total of British and Irish produce	.....	1,317,652,925

Table showing the exports from the United Kingdom in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign and colonial produce.		
hams.....cwts...	466,747	£3,699,200
c.....do.....	142,524	8,561,490
nanufactures and products.....	.....	1,247,885
.....pounds ..	7,201,411	1,206,660
.....cwts...	669,002	14,438,640
d flour:		
.....do.....	330,285	668,670
t meal or flour.....do.....	156,023	488,360
w.....do.....	1,916,445	23,752,465
nufactures:		
goods.....yards...	18,071,501	1,460,215
articles.....	.....	483,730
ian bark.....cwts...	105,812	1,167,210
.....pounds...	373,450	1,158,650
merated.....	.....	2,149,260
tanning stuffs:		
eal, granilla and dust.....cwts...	6,020	166,160
and gambier.....tons...	9,617	1,327,895
.....cwts...	55,685	4,918,905
r, madder root, garancin, and munjeet.....do.....	1,862	14,880
rnamental.....pounds...	447,623	2,791,850
l or salted.....cwts...	315,562	2,166,365
emp:		
dressed and undressed.....do.....	101,654	687,695
r codilla of flax and hemp.....do.....	33,856	188,855
and other like substances (except jute), dressed and un-		
ed.....cwts...	705,957	5,766,765
.....tons...	109,778	7,771,410
its.....cwts...	106,158	565,145
.....do.....	95,420	722,795
s and lemons.....bushels...	504,992	692,510
.....tons...	3,589	145,900
sorts.....cwts...	188,206	3,133,230
ufactures of, and goats' wool.....	.....	1,350
, dry, and wet).....cwts...	350,720	4,745,330
.....pounds...	18,767,411	7,601,775
r, part wrought, unwrought, and old.....tons...	19,965	4,966,455
bars.....do.....	65,225	2,667,665
d steel manufactures, unenumerated.....do.....	25,321	2,124,785
blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs.....cwts...	296,355	7,043,295
rude, in cakes.....tons...	2,854	324,470
ernels used for obtaining oil.....do.....	24,975	1,644,530
.....cwts...	600,618	3,356,380
ut.....do.....	90,140	635,555
.....tuns...	3,642	743,845
r.....pounds...	4,609,867	2,897,350
.....cwts...	2,819,573	6,662,785
.....do.....	27,727	125,115
niter.....do.....	73,382	160,885
r linseed.....quarters...	96,182	1,016,495
.....do.....	44,940	496,970
merated, used for obtaining oil.....do.....	108,674	1,147,895
.....pounds...	262,168	865,690
m.....do.....	124,149	450,595
factures.....	.....	4,678,650

Table showing the exports from the United Kingdom in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign and colonial produce—Continued.		
Skins and furs:		
Goat, undressed ..... number...	7,958,387	$3,581,325
Seal ..... do.....	54,299	320,795
Furs of all sorts ..... do.....	22,930,287	4,518,510
Spices:		
Cinnamon ..... pounds...	1,107,409	195,275
Pepper ..... do.....	20,402,101	2,453,245
Other sorts ..... cwts...	128,948	1,458,130
Spirits:		
Rum ..... proof gallons...	1,182,154	1,043,605
Brandy ..... do.....	117,184	345,690
Geneva and other foreign and colonial spirits ..... gallons...	533,887	1,181,035
Sugar:		
Refined and candy ..... cwts...	531,876	2,219,980
Unrefined ..... do.....	660,171	2,320,260
Molasses ..... do.....	131,991	258,110
Tallow and stearin ..... do.....	532,274	3,221.805
Tea ..... pounds...	37,297,599	8,710,500
Teeth (elephant, sea cow, and sea horse) ..... cwts...	8,243	2,224,055
Tobacco:		
Unmanufactured ..... pounds...	6,529,443	1,093,310
Manufactured (cigars) ..... do.....	228,865	659,150
Other sorts, including snuff ..... do.....	1,433,204	669.690
Wine ..... gallons...	1,308,035	3,059,870
Wool (sheep, lamb, alpaca, and llama) ..... pounds...	340,712,303	72,360,430
Woolen manufactures	.....	7,628,895
All other articles	.....	57,688,340
Total foreign and colonial produce	.....	323,607,665

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The exports in the table which follows include British and foreign and colonial produce.

Table showing the value of imports and exports by countries.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign.		
Argentine Republic	$20,649,010	$42,652,135
Austrian territories	8,641,685	8,471,590
Belgium	86,918,880	67,974,830
Brazil	21,753,375	38,975,365
Central America	6,601,525	5,187,445
Chile	17,366,740	16,829,120
China	24,154,250	33,816,105
Colombia	1,521,305	6,048,090
Denmark proper and Iceland	38,766,945	14,640,030
Danish West Indies	11,920	591,505
Ecuador	364,215	1,543,860
Egypt	41,844,255	17,299,955
France	224,140,740	123,544,015
Algeria	4,453,060	1,670,445
Possessions in Senegambia	180,660	596,460
Possessions in India	820	1,095
Germany	130,366,655	152,581,405
Greece	9,813,990	6,175,630

Table showing the value of imports and exports by countries—Continued.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign—Continued.		
Hayti and Santo Domingo	$447,965	$2,737,045
Holland	129,504,620	82,229,960
Java and other possessions in the Indian seas	6,115,185	8,375,270
Italy	15,469,590	42,616,043
Japan	5,124,965	20,936,865
Mexico	2,714,895	10,072,810
Morocco	3,340,170	3,810,005
Peru	5,268,020	6,174,230
Portugal	14,710,970	13,063,190
Azores and Madeira	748,890	1,074,420
Roumania	22,235,795	6,752,485
Russia:		
Northern ports	61,794,905	37,583,975
Southern ports	56,959,435	6,656,295
Spain	62,542,665	28,514,020
Canary Islands	826,980	2,438,785
Fernando Po	44,195	56,730
West India Islands	639,365	14,546,515
Philippine Islands	8,238,540	5,155,440
Sweden and Norway	59,531,725	35,021,345
Turkey	24,084,425	36,704,340
United States	486,416,745	231,700,060
Uruguay	1,706,040	10,417,470
Venezuela	1,542,750	4,287,970
Western coast of Africa	5,285,615	8,295,390
Other countries	9,809,445	10,948,505
Total of foreign countries	1,622,653,915	1,168,648,245
British possessions.		
Australia	146,754,220	127,350,970
British Honduras	1,376,465	595,730
British India	163,343,985	176,150,570
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	30,478,060	49,017,760
Ceylon	17,056,045	4,824,675
Channel Islands	4,790,875	4,598,450
Gibraltar	249,490	4,480,435
Gold Coast	4,084,665	2,696,715
Hongkong	6,125,320	13,707,020
Malta	587,975	5,631,955
Mauritius	1,324,500	1,733,155
North American colonies	62,222,445	41,363,715
Straits Settlements	25,939,005	15,123,275
West India Islands and Guiana	13,572,435	19,613,210
West African settlements	1,294,195	2,020,045
Other possessions	1,607,390	3,714,695
Total of British possessions	480,806,070	472,612,345
Grand total	2,103,459,985	1,641,260,590

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of imports from the United States in 1890 was $486,416,745, and of the exports thereto $231,700,060.

The imports showed an increase in value of $9,109,370, and exports of $12,305,390.

The chief articles imported from the United States were raw cotton, wh was valued at $156,500,000, a decrease of $10,500,000; corn, $99,000,0 an increase of $5,000,000; animals, $36,500,000, an increase of $7,500,0 bacon and hams, $37,000,000, an increase of $2,000,000; and fresh be $18,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000.

The exports of British and Irish produce amounted to $160,340,640, increase, compared with the previous year, of $8,000,000. The princi articles were: Alkali, $6,000,000, an increase of $1,500,000; cottons, $1 500,000, an increase of $2,000,000; linens, $14,500,000; metals, $33,00 000; and woolens, $25,500,000.

The value of foreign and colonial produce exported to the United Sta was $71,359,420, an increase of $3,400,000. The principal articles we Caoutchouc, $3,000,000; metals, $6,000,000; wool, $12,500,000; a woolen manufactures, $5,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000.

Table showing imports from the United States.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1889.			
			Quantity.		Value.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrea
Animals, living:						
Oxen and bulls.....No..	384,198	$36,759,905	90,074	.....	$7,793,425	.....
Sheep and lambs.....do...	3,904	39,500	.....	14,786	.....	$141
Swine.....do...	1,086	20,270	1,086	.....	20,270	.....
Horses.....do...	364	100,850	128	.....	32,315	.....
Bacon and hams.....cwts..	4,028,848	37,373,685	599,115	.....	2,141,505	.....
Beef:						
Fresh.....do...	1,693,148	18,149,695	417,200	.....	4,017,115	.....
Salted.....do...	263,052	1,794,560	11,576	.....	57,500	.....
Books.....do...	6,571	236,485	.....	791	.....	2
Butter.....do...	84,553	1,611,925	.....	25,739	.....	634
Margarin (butterine).....do...	965	12,200	132	.....	865	.....
Caoutchouc .....do...	13,749	449,160	3,822	.....	195,100	.....
Manufactures .....lbs..	567,333	310,280	150,945	.....	58,295	.....
Cheese.....cwts..	919,408	10,407,730	93,788	.....	929,335	.....
Clocks and parts thereof.....	.....	531,425	.....	.....	86,835	.....
Coffee, raw.....cwts..	34,060	748,875	.....	4,137	.....	2
Copper:						
Ore.....tons..	2,843	283,480	15	.....	3,470	.....
Regulus.....do...	31,971	4,505,440	.....	11,034	.....	1,53
Unwrought and part wrought.....tons..	1,195	310,065	.....	2,930	.....	77
Cereals and flour:						
Wheat.....cwts..	17,201,063	34,474,035	192,027	.....	373,160	.....
Barley.....do...	415,333	753,175	26,697	.....	.....	5
Oats.....do...	2,010,451	3,102,020	1,861,505	.....	2,885,640	.....
Peas.....do...	624,445	1,005,360	276,653	.....	438,635	.....
Maize or Indian corn.do...	23,226,600	25,767,685	725,465	.....	.....	85
Wheat meal and flour.do...	12,025,800	33,670,040	1,982,080	.....	5,361,725	.....
Oatmeal.....do...	264,534	680,115	95,838	.....	251,875	.....
Cotton:						
Raw.....do...	11,756,758	156,975,275	.....	955,848	.....	10,75
Manufactures.....do...	.....	1,145,265	.....	.....	.....	18
Drugs not otherwise enumerated.....	.....	640,970	.....	.....	16,770	.....

Table showing imports from the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1889.			
			Quantity.		Value.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Dyestuffs (extracts)		£230,995				£8,465
Farinaceous substances not otherwise enumerated		175,015			£45,460	
Fish cwts.	437,152	3,679,320		25,910		1,021,015
Fruit, raw:						
Apples bu.	503,952	821,645		781,618		971,705
Unenumerated do.	5,737	20,570		1,408		180
Hair not otherwise enumerated		329,955			20,660	
Hemp cwts.	24,464	181,205	20,045		133,200	
Hides, raw do.	50,453	571,035	25,404		300,060	
Hops do.	73,448	1,879,650		4,071	519,075	
Iron and steel manufactures:						
Sewing machines		648,225			51,645	
Unenumerated cwts.	136,679	1,837,405	542			71,875
Lard do.	1,248,947	10,248,735	98,752			227,980
Lead, pig or sheet tons.	6,073	428,795	1,485		126,845	
Leather lbs.	44,411,793	10,096,795		5,073,198		951,530
Manures:						
Phosphates of lime and rock tons.	177,283	2,236,790	54,729		871,360	
Unenumerated do.	1,882	21,395	20		18,660	
Meat:						
Salted or fresh cwts.	16,815	162,890	3,095		22,015	
Preserved otherwise than by salting		5,690,815	103,783		1,034,620	
Musical instruments		921,360			157,655	
Mutton, fresh cwts.	134	1,365		1,475		14,100
Naphtha, wood, not potable gals.	2,390	2,785		24,108		22,315
Oil:						
Sperm tuns.	113	28,395		509		100,230
Train, or blubber do.	3,309	315,550	222			12,670
Animal cwts.	77,588	721,730		13,567		201,125
Turpentine do.	410,197	3,148,150	22,916			40,700
Chemical, essential, or perfumed lbs.	74,080	130,650	19,094		39,940	
Oilseed cake tons.	222,256	6,777,265	25,631		316,295	
Paraffin cwts.	489,149	3,100,315	173,811		1,293,500	
Perfumery lbs.	654,364	114,365		146,987		39,985
Petroleum gals.	70,903,026	8,598,270	163,363			1,065,980
Pork, salted cwts.	204,577	1,410,870	12,556			15,435
Resin do.	1,584,739	1,809,610	267,239		359,715	
Seeds (clover and grass) do.	131,033	1,305,265	56,823		501,330	
Silver ore		1,242,520			155,580	
Skins and furs of all sorts		2,149,400				1,680,840
Sugar:						
Refined and candy cwts.	292,895	1,227,670	282,688		1,177,720	
Unrefined do.	14,854	54,070	13,187		44,870	
Molasses do.	518,965	845,405	183,443		245,500	
Tallow and stearin do.	588,221	3,586,915	167,341		1,157,125	
Tar bbls.	9,478	62,615	10,828		33,735	
Tobacco:						
Unmanufactured lbs.	64,415,213	7,889,290		10,986,414		973,565
Manufactured do.	2,715,782	4,763,260		534,497		1,325,800

Table showing imports from the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1889.			
			Quantity.		Value.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decr
Vegetables, raw		$243,515			$93,895	
Watches and parts thereof		132,535				$1
Wax.....cwts.	3,514	49,245		1,487		1
Wood and timber:						
Hewn.....loads.	151,697	3,075,700	2,964			9
Sawn or split.....do...	308,424	4,664,365		71,702		1,44
Staves.....do...	21,831	781,740		3,625		3
Furniture woods and hard woods.....tons.	48,768	1,828,245		1,050		
House frames, fittings, and joiners' work		814,620			40,490	
Wool, sheep or lambs'.....lbs.	716,827	110,930		133,053		6
All other articles		13,386,055			1,341,690	
Total		486,416,745			9,109,370	

Table showing the exports to the United States in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1889.			
			Quantity.		Value.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decre
British and Irish produce.						
Alkali.....cwts.	3,984,900	$6,284,025	590,600		$1,970,730	
Animals:						
Horses.....No.	938	424,095		175	69,550	
Unenumerated		74,870			8,315	
Apparel and haberdashery		2,279,425			317,815	
Arms, ammunition, and military stores		488,085			67,230	
Bags and sacks, empty....doz.	83,892	93,995		68,100		$
Beer and ale.....bbls.	48,991	1,094,415	6,980		196,115	
Bleaching materials.....cwts.	951,400	1,393,095	91,000			1
Books, printed.....do...	43,201	1,839,360		1,115	36,775	
Caoutchouc, manufactures of		323,815			42,285	
Cement.....tons.	236,818	2,424,305	40,303		494,495	
Chemical products and preparations, including dyestuffs		2,497,535			251,745	
Clay and manufactures thereof		493,855			85,500	
Clocks, watches, and parts thereof		153,325				
Coal, cinders, and fuel...tons.	152,016	576,180	71,261		237,475	
Coal, products of (including naphtha, paraffin, paraffin oil, and petroleum		183,985			117,875	
Cordage and twine.....cwts.	10,562	115,705	5,180		60,470	
Cotton yarn.....lbs.	941,400	388,040	5,800			
Cottons:						
Entered by the yard..yds.	58,811,800	6,496,000	9,683,200		1,417,560	
Entered at value		7,179,350			724,740	

Table showing the exports to the United States in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1889.			
			Quantity.		Value.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
British and Irish produce—Continued.						
Earthen and china ware		$4,722,785			$150,670	
Flax and hemp, dressed and undressed.....cwts.	30,512	852,490		2,666		$72,305
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery wares		241,005				2,515
Glass manufactures		927,505				7,625
Hardware and cutlery		1,966,545				35,825
Hats of all sorts.....doz.	44,719	341,070	15,383		86,845	
Hides, raw.....cwts.	22,587	206,820	15,715		147,045	
Implements and tools		245,940			80,960	
Instruments and apparatus (surgical, anatomical, and scientific)		218,790			48,050	
Jute:						
Yarn.....lbs.	12,220,600	691,705		1,773,900		57,120
Manufactures (piece goods).....yds.	152,429,100	6,686,095	12,949,200		18,095	
Leather, wrought and unwrought		983,310			41,135	
Linen yarn.....lbs.	1,074,900	141,210		51,045		
Linens:						
Entered by the yard.yds.	98,226,600	10,519,630			5,890	
Entered at value		4,081,360		109,810		
Machinery and mill work		3,601,230				850,875
Manure		398,140			88,695	
Medicines, drugs, and medicinal preparations		474,620			191,955	
Metals:						
Iron, wrought and unwrought.....tons.	530,047	32,053,785		48,894	1,117,355	
Copper, wrought and unwrought.....cwts.	11,426	179,480	51		19,790	
Tin, unwrought.....do...	5,371	130,395	315		8,790	
Unenumerated and manufactures thereof		798,565			351,385	
Oil and floor cloth.....sq. yds.	914,900	316,480		545,700		100,290
Painters' colors and materials		792,030			56,215	
Paper of all sorts.....cwts.	31,004	474,760	6,575		101,085	
Pickles, vinegar, sauces, etc.		1,506,135			325,485	
Prints, engravings, drawings, etc.		179,975				21,060
Provisions, including meats		54,195				9,075
Rags and other materials for making paper.....tons.	44,961	1,845,570		7,238		364,040
Salt.....do...	113,990	642,295		5,097		13,140
Seeds of all sorts.....cwts.	14,743	123,045	2,967		23,440	
Silk:						
Thrown, twist, or yarn		1,172,515			457,435	
Manufactures		4,962,335				814,750
Skins and furs of all sorts		4,928,145			1,447,680	
Soap.....cwts.	14,994	280,535	1,369		34,035	
Stationery, other than paper		414,720			3,785	
Stone and slates		539,690			105,520	

Table showing the exports to the United States in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1889.			
			Quantity.		Value.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decr
British and Irish produce—Continued.						
Sugar, refined and candy ....cwts..	189	$615	.....	114	.....	
Telegraph wires and apparatus.....	.....	128,130	.....	.....	$100,660	.....
Wool:						
Sheep and lambs, raw and undressed.....lbs..	11,481,500	2,026,650	.....	825,700	323,870	.....
Noils, waste, and carded or combed and tops .....lbs..	3,861,800	954,780	3,861,800	.....	754,780	.....
Woolen and worsted yarn .....lbs..	889,700	572,090	.....	172,500	.....	2
Yarn, alpaca, mohair, and other sorts.....lbs..	262,100	167,140	.....	144,300	.....	10
Woolens and worsteds:						
Entered by the yard.yds..	67,402,200	24,061,625	2,811,800	.....	.....	13
Entered at value.....	.....	1,677,535	.....	.....	.....	7
All other articles.....	.....	7,432,715	.....	.....	.....	1
Total British and Irish	.....	160,340,640	.....	.....	8,870,930	.....
Foreign and colonial produce.						
Animals, horses.....No..	312	45,520	.....	171	.....	2
Art, works of (including pictures).....	.....	31,600	.....	.....	.....	4
Bristles.....lbs..	163,872	121,400	43,143	.....	.....	1
Caoutchouc.....cwts..	57,863	3,216,800	11,246	.....	852,910	.....
Chemical manufactures and products unenumerated.....	.....	386,935	.....	.....	.....	15
China and earthen ware.cwts..	4,835	83,495	.....	1,678	.....	1
Cocoa.....lbs..	1,223,174	280,155	392,224	.....	121,095	.....
Coffee.....cwts..	67,162	1,362,805	46,577	.....	928,070	.....
Cordage, twine, and cable yarn.....	.....	27,555	.....	.....	.....	
Cotton:						
Raw.....cwts..	63,079	1,117,295	6,715	.....	151,945	.....
Manufactures.....	.....	146,885	.....	.....	.....	7
Drugs:						
Peruvian bark.....cwts..	19,665	235,160	.....	406	21,615	.....
Opium.....lbs..	103,893	316,065	.....	36,554	.....	1
Unenumerated.....	.....	800,655	.....	.....	240,465	.....
Dyeing or tanning stuffs:						
Cochineal.....cwts..	987	27,350	.....	2,309	.....	1
Cutch and gambier.tons..	5,015	671,130	1,511	.....	140,480	.....
Indigo.....cwts..	11,893	1,014,810	.....	3,007	.....	4
Unenumerated.....do...	28,775	279,840	.....	7,753	.....	1
Farinaceous substances.....	.....	227,250	.....	.....	40,590	.....
Feathers:						
For beds.....cwts..	5,018	123,800	.....	1,245	.....	
Ornamental.....lbs..	237,329	1,143,875	143,823	.....	535,820	.....
Fish, cured or salted.....cwts..	101,866	459,055	17,199	.....	73,250	.....
Flax (dressed and undressed, and tow or codilla of flax) .....cwts..	99,457	648,430	15,931	.....	.....	

Table showing the exports to the United States in 1890—Continued.

icles.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1889.			
			Quantity.		Value.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
colonial prod- ontinued.						
.....cwts..	13,609	$248,770	.....	537	$13,695	.....
.....do...	9,863	55,200	1,972	.....	12,740	.....
ig cake.....do...	23,175	172,720	9,353	.....	87,450	.....
l as fruit.....	.....	338,755	.....	.....	171,290	.....
ınd lemons..bu..	192,699	247,765	.....	58,932	.....	$93,750
.....cwts..	26,401	189,970	2,242	.....	17,165	.....
rated—						
.....bu..	67,375	177,585	.....	23,989	.....	52,020
l.....cwts..	127,966	515,460	51,304	.....	230,215	.....
inds.....do...	22,564	104,550	305	.....	.....	60,285
d, shell, stick,						
:.....cwts..	27,813	573,180	.....	8,323	.....	82,650
er sorts.....do...	24,901	475,375	2,163	.....	21,805	.....
ir or wool...lbs..	1,338,928	243,780	.....	599,728	.....	207,460
sorts.....	.....	1,476,740	.....	.....	.....	40,505
sed and un- l tow or codilla						
.....cwts..	460,807	3,807,710	17,676	.....	.....	677,840
.....do...	162,952	1,329,525	26,731	.....	251,980	.....
.....do...	4,126	73,555	.....	581	.....	8,680
of elephants, c.).....cwts..	1,688	602,955	.....	141	64,240	.....
.....tons.	2,235	111,160	.....	743	.....	101,875
.....	.....	166,575	.....	.....	.....	260,145
sed and un-						
.....lbs..	6,502,349	2,679,645	483,306	.....	112,030	.....
ictures.....	.....	74,445	.....	.....	.....	12,840
, etc.....tons..	40,620	1,587,225	3,346	.....	177,230	.....
wrought.....do..	1,550	73,735	.....	4,395	.....	136,095
steel manufac- menume rated						
.....cwts..	30,044	188,080	.....	17,833	.....	13,088
; or sheet...tons..	2,265	160,150	1,746	.....	132,350	.....
blocks, ingots, r slabs.....cwts..	198,282	4,733,465	.....	29,466	.....	561,795
es, unset.....	.....	776,060	.....	.....	.....	142,200
.....lbs..	1,246,072	791,895	648,537	.....	458,145	.....
er materials for ger.....tons..	41,828	1,727,635	.....	2,803	.....	323,130
, applicable to than manure,						
not.....tons..	14	2,025	.....	14	.....	395
.....cwts..	128,704	318,455	2,346	.....	34,320	.....
nseed.....qrs..	60,644	640,830	.....	121,513	.....	1,224,985
rated, for ex- g oil therefrom						
.....qrs..	21,930	215,645	903	.....	7,800	.....
rated, not for						
.....cwts..	26,514	65,400	.....	15,761	.....	65,680

Table showing the exports to the United States in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Compared with 1889.			
			Quantity.		Value.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Foreign and colonial produce—Continued.						
Silk manufactures		$240,640				$158,600
Skins:						
Goat, undressed.....No.	6,343,409	3,000,135	25,970		$454,450	
Sheep.....do...	1,626,370	485,440	509,489		102,710	
Skins and furs of all sorts .....No.	11,099,270	863,890	2,761,607			106,370
Spices of all sorts.....lbs..	10,936,704	1,362,065		343,690		325,355
Spirits, not sweetened, of all sorts.....proof gals..	60,864	79,650	9,892		5,940	
Sponge.....lbs..	107,846	146,475	28,388		25,125	
Sugar, unrefined.....cwts..	169,647	511,940		25,757		263,690
Tea.....lbs..	4,592,398	1,013,510	929,346		219,160	
Toys		96,210			24,105	
Vegetables, unenumerated		187,110			36,455	
Wine.....gals..	34,018	106,945	11,203		25,670	
Wood (furniture, veneers, and hard wood).....tons..	1,457	119,415		455		14,665
Wool:						
Sheep and lambs'.....lbs..	67,172,754	12,304,670	75,173			53,420
Other kinds and flock..do..	1,463,319	340,325		652,686		30,420
Woolen manufactures		5,169,695			3,491,485	
All other articles		7,617,420			1,169,955	
Total foreign and colonial		71,359,420			3,434,460	
Grand total		231,700,060			12,305,390	

Table showing the trade between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland for the ten years ended 1890.

Year.	Exports to the United States.			Imports from the United States.
	Produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland.	Foreign and colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	
1881	$148,981,490	$34,933,745	$183,915,235	$516,039,145
1882	154,850,735	38,692,480	193,543,215	441,763,065
1883	136,864,840	46,797,690	183,662,530	496,194,800
1884	122,133,180	41,559,485	163,692,665	431,392,705
1885	109,969,105	45,503,840	155,472,945	432,394,065
1886	134,124,380	52,914,645	188,039,025	408,000,985
1887	147,739,000	53,461,750	201,200,750	415,245,370
1888	144,485,300	61,570,765	206,056,065	398,815,030
1889	151,469,710	67,924,960	219,394,670	477,307,375
1890	160,340,640	71,359,420	231,700,060	486,416,745

Declared exports.—The compilations of the declared exports for the year ended September 30, 1891, forwarded by the various consuls in the United Kingdom, are especially interesting, inasmuch as they show the figures for the first entire year under the McKinley tariff, and thus enable a fair comparison to be made as to the effects of that tariff. The total value of the exports was $176,315,826.70, a decrease, when compared with the previous year, of $29,191,672.99, or more than 16 per cent. Each quarter of the year except the March quarter shows a decrease, the chief decrease being in the last, or September, quarter, which, in fact, accounts for half of the entire decrease. The reasons for this are twofold: First, the rush in the September quarter of 1890 to get the goods through the custom-house before the tariff came into force caused the returns for that quarter to be abnormally swollen; and, secondly, the higher duty on tin plates, which came into force on July 1, 1891, almost entirely stopped the export of that article in the September quarter. The value of tin plates exported in the quarters ended December, 1890, March and June, 1891, were, respectively, $6,947,195, $9,090,949, and $12,865,877; while the value of those exported in the September quarter of 1891 was only $1,879,614. The total increase of tin plates exported in the year was about $6,500,000.

The returns from every consulate of any importance, with the exception of those of Birmingham and Cardiff, exhibit a decrease. The increase at Cardiff is entirely due to the large exportation of tin plates before June 1, 1891. Birmingham is thus the only district which has held its own under the new tariff.

The consulates showing the largest decreases are: Bradford, $12,500,000; London, $7,450,000; Glasgow, $1,700,000; Manchester, $1,500,000; Belfast, $1,100,000; and Sheffield, $1,050,000.

Bradford has felt the effect of the tariff most severely, the falling off of exports from that center amounting to 130 per cent. This great decrease was almost entirely due to the decreased exports of stuffs and woolens and worsteds, and it also affected Leeds and Huddersfield.

The decrease at Sheffield is entirely due to the falling off in cutlery. The decrease from London is principally caused by a smaller export of nondutiable articles, such as skins, tea, tin, etc., and wool.

Table showing value of declared exports from the consular district of London to the United States during the four quarters ended September 30, 1891.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	December 31, 1890.	March 31, 1891.	June 30, 1891.	September 30, 1891.	
Animals	$41,883.02	$25,108.90	$71,230.96	$81,782.02	$220,004.90
Antimony	42,792.53	37,611.94	68,715.12	62,970.93	212,090.52
Artificial flowers	66,680.72	27,509.84	3,924.18	22,940.37	121,055.11
Bags and bagging	.....	7,726.06	31,519.55	19,974.88	59,220.49
Beer, ale, and stout	173,147.04	118,077.45	150,863.93	139,181.63	581,270.05
Blacking	.....	4,756.70	7,044.14	9,503.20	21,304.04
Books	426,869.08	409,424.70	511,636.71	516,977.40	1,864,907.89

Table showing value of declared exports from the consular district of London, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quarter ended— December 31, 1890.	March 31, 1891.	June 30, 1891.	September 30, 1891.	Total.
Bricks and tiles	$1,067.24	$621.98	$2,319.08	.....	$4,008.30
Bristles	.....	46,481.62	54,861.16	$76,333.58	177,676.36
Brushes (tooth and hair)	.....	8,867.65	11,600.40	9,739.04	30,207.09
Burlaps	254.32	237.18	.....	9,204.98	9,696.48
Buttons	.....	251.78	962.92	2,339.33	3,554.03
Carpets	46,620.78	46,598.30	22,434.57	49,720.25	165,373.90
Cement	336,277.54	356,188.14	607,991.73	436,443.98	1,736,901.39
Chalk	.....	11,763.14	22,218.87	14,507.57	48,489.58
China clay	227.27	.....	.....	847.74	1,075.01
Clocks and watches	.....	8,009.04	12,122.45	21,966.24	42,097.73
Coal and coke	1,228.51	.....	17,204.25	20,159.67	38,592.43
Cocoa and chocolate	33,504.35	114,629.05	203,768.04	162,415.72	514,317.16
Coffee	17,882.86	64,493.96	58,273.43	83,466.11	224,116.36
Colors, paints, and varnishes	62,581.73	153,142.32	106,126.28	100,886.04	422,736.37
Confectionery	.....	15,811.68	14,676.70	8,082.53	38,570.91
Cotton	.....	1,451.80	1,662.55	124.09	3,238.44
Manufactures	26,332.91	52,789.30	23,170.60	24,364.01	126,656.82
Cutlery	2,775.37	553.66	349.52	1,857.55	5,536.10
Cycles	8,266.06	21,228.89	36,203.71	19,415.15	85,113.81
Drugs and chemicals	102,845.24	348,948.04	440,898.17	350,301.33	1,278,992.78
Elastic	.....	.....	306.59	.....	306.59
Emery	.....	7,312.48	9,961.11	4,973.42	22,247.01
Feathers	236,642.87	107,891.40	76,822.81	101,366.62	522,723.70
Fish	9,481.09	5,999.56	11,265.84	10,863.53	37,610.02
Floor cloths	3,032.23	90,572.72	20,156.32	28,926.83	142,688.10
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	532,882.97	173,920.30	48,105.35	44,950.64	799,859.26
Fuller's earth	.....	23,689.03	5,808 41	7,555.24	37,052.68
Furniture	.....	28,948.01	5,212.58	50,110.90	84,271.49
Glass, china, and earthen ware	46,398.26	30,175.38	29,057.97	33,254.21	138,885.82
Gloves, hosiery, etc	65,916.72	89,673.90	42,691.64	157,473.11	355,755.37
Glue and gelatin	18,085.43	31,953.21	34,739.06	25,207.39	109,985.09
Grease	3,267.89	16,664.00	5,187.20	3,961.94	29,081.03
Gums	.....	43,560.71	59,782.95	59,571.44	162,915.10
Hair (cow, calf, etc.)	48,827.92	28,879.67	33,866.25	36,540.68	148,114.52
Hardware	.....	12,896.67	3,683.94	5,614.73	22,195.34
Hats and caps	.....	39,745.17	21,128.10	57,531.48	118,404.75
Hemp, flax, and tow	848,785.66	1,162,173.89	465,024.87	714,180.69	3,190,165.11
Indigo	.....	17,830.96	6,943.18	14,251.83	39,025.97
Ivory	.....	60,677.83	42,905.71	32,342.41	135,925.95
Jute	19,463.24	4,624.42	2,788.10	5,438.31	32,314.07
Laces	2,538.37	6,626.23	9,794.30	7,478.53	26,437.43
Leather	348,321.06	85,849.72	114,259.46	151,520.22	699,950.46
Linens	18,198.98	58,627.74	46,239.02	27,080.76	150,146.50
Linseed	.....	36,804.18	23,696.51	30,149.33	90,650.02
Machinery	26,006.09	32,655.71	33,825.83	24,037.54	106,525.17
Matches	.....	3,233.18	4,924.88	3,550.60	11,708.66
Metals:					
Iron and steel and manufactures	100,617.89	119,028.75	63,406.75	32,093.35	315,146.74
Other	464,397.20	54,079.91	130,983.18	117,624.99	767,085.28
Mustard	.....	26,255.72	60,474.59	41,482.60	128,212.91
Oils	.....	53,349.04	58,208.20	92,234.87	203,792.11
Ores (iron, etc.)	.....	1,641.37	6,328.37	8,381.81	16,351.55
Paper and paper hangings	23,199.42	21,842.75	32,627.20	35,510.34	113,179.71
Paper stock	70,688.99	74,799.08	103,282.12	112,089.49	360,859.68
Perfumery	.....	34,745.97	16,972.93	18,178.59	69,897.49
Pitch and tar	.....	91,428.39	63,262.79	43,313.92	198,005.10

Table shewing value of declared exports from the consular district of London, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Quarter ended— December 31, 1890.	March 31, 1891.	June 30, 1891.	September 30, 1891.	Total.
Plumbago	.....	$2,517.50	$26,723.77	$33,571.96	$62,813.23
Precious stones	$364,440.59	625,711.56	1,005,192.18	2,687,137.09	4,682,481.42
Preserves, pickles, etc	237,042.08	61,857.96	140,122.53	176,687.29	615,709.86
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc	.....	16,542.36	6,690.28	8,034.49	31,267.13
Quicksilver	.....	4,175.48	.....	13,787.03	17,962.51
Rice	10,745.23	52,814.36	100,170.94	26,089.85	189,820.38
Rope	.....	.....	1,311.00	1,365.05	2,676.05
Rubber:					
Raw	149,182.45	100,311.85	107,744.92	123,717.44	480,956.66
Clothing and manufactures	35,805.05	21,117.71	4,364.31	5,819.00	67,106.07
Saddlery	23,497.24	16,845.80	28,693.63	19,172.67	88,209.34
Salt	336.82	.....	145.80	987.90	1,470.52
Sausage casings	.....	29,945.76	10,283.27	36,930.53	77,159.56
Scientific and optical instruments	.....	25,793.85	32,065.77	26,242.85	84,102.47
Seeds, plants, etc	96,893.76	59,298.46	77,441.09	75,078.68	308,711.99
Shellac	.....	46,892.76	145,469.70	56,706.18	249,068.64
Shells	.....	40,216.09	111,973.30	78,085.89	230,275.28
Silks	157,673.91	127,004.74	94,944.58	128,912.21	508,535.44
Soaps	.....	34,206.08	58,678.41	58,708.41	151,592.90
Skins, furs, etc	1,478,011.24	1,157,327.98	163,176.88	1,437,364.79	4,235,880.89
Spices	151,397.39	190,966.94	199,369.84	24,889.35	566,623.52
Sponges	.....	47,865.13	24,943.42	11,982.01	84,790.56
Stationery	.....	43,289.67	51,696.08	51,984.19	146,969.94
Sticks and canes	.....	14,847.73	8,542.80	26,071.93	49,462.46
Straw:					
Plait and braids	119,715.77	157,407.97	70,701.54	111,570.74	459,396.02
Manufactures	.....	36,417.64	3,866.86	1,041.43	41,325.93
Stuff goods	2,758.01	.....	.....	.....	2,758.01
Stone (marble, granite, etc.)	.....	659.86	3,914.98	69,739.53	74,314.37
Sugar	.....	37,968.43	2,156.06	12,172.58	52,297.07
Tea	99,368.70	89,365.49	93,476.79	108,702.00	390,912.98
Thread	.....	5,200.30	4,430.98	1,988.75	11,620.03
Tin	376,559.95	150,390.91	497,012.08	43,124.97	1,067,087.91
Tin plates	150,914.78	315,351.23	246,170.83	18,433.72	730,870.56
Tobacco and cigarettes	.....	3,505.64	17,702.06	27,364.47	48,572.17
Unions	598.68	6,531.37	156.48	1,807.17	9,093.70
Wearing apparel	61,736.76	50,595.90	36,594.92	29,819.47	178,747.05
Wines and spirits	75,509.22	33,426.50	41,115.51	83,804.54	233,855.77
Woods	.....	46,902.57	14,813.20	46,347.52	108,063.29
Wool and camel and goat hair	710,188.60	1,362,620.93	1,210,075.79	700,716.56	3,983,601.88
Woolen and worsted goods	258,350.52	620,621.12	303,699.89	806,945.48	1,989,617.01
Works of art	195,644.79	69,928.14	49,344.94	11,542.47	326,460.34
Yarn	1,005.58	2,088.92	4,075.45	620.00	7,789.95
All other articles	3,744,362.28	2,486,174.62	527,666.37	2,530,463.84	9,288,667.11
Total	12,779,728.25	12,781,147.48	9,702,222.36	14,099,878.71	49,362,976.80

Table showing the value of declared exports from London to the United States for 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase	Decrease.
Animals	$394,206.54	$220,004.90	.....	$174,201.64
Antimony	.....	212,090.52	$212,090.52	.....
Artificial flowers	.....	121,055.11	121,055.11	.....
Bags and bagging	.....	59,220.49	59,220.49	.....
Beer, ale, and stout	967,796.74	581,270.05	386,526.69	.....
Blacking	.....	21,304.04	21,304.04	.....
Books	1,778,372.82	1,864,907.89	86,535.07	.....
Bricks and tiles	.....	4,008.30	4,008.30	.....
Bristles	.....	177,676.36	177,676.36	.....
Brushes (tooth and hair)	.....	30,207.09	30,207.09	.....
Burlaps	.....	9,696.48	9,696.48	.....
Buttons	.....	3,554.03	3,554.03	.....
Carpets	161,259.35	165,373.90	4,114.55	.....
Cement	2,014,724.29	1,736,901.39	.....	277,822.90
Chalk	.....	48,489.58	48,489.58	.....
China clay	.....	1,075.01	1,075.01	.....
Clocks and watches	.....	42,097.73	42,097.73	.....
Coal and coke	1,030.00	38,592.43	37,562.43	.....
Cocoa and chocolate	176,858.25	514,317.16	337,458.91	.....
Coffee	1,172,654.98	224,116.36	.....	948,538.62
Colors, paints, and varnishes	283,448.44	422,736.37	139,287.93	.....
Confectionery	.....	38,570.91	38,570.91	.....
Cotton	.....	3,238.44	3,238.44	.....
Manufactures	31,410.15	126,656.82	95,246.67	.....
Cutlery	15,144.20	5,536.10	.....	9,608.10
Cycles	.....	85,113.81	85,113.81	.....
Drugs and chemicals	1,209,767.98	1,278,992.78	69,224.80	.....
Elastic	.....	306.59	306.59	.....
Emery	.....	22,247.01	22,247.01	.....
Feathers	648,537.05	522,723.70	.....	125,813.35
Fish	.....	37,610.02	37,610.02	.....
Floor cloths	110,249.92	142,688.10	32,438.18	.....
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	320,135.50	799,859.26	479,723.76	.....
Fuller's earth	44,746.53	37,052.68	.....	7,693.85
Furniture	.....	84,271.49	84,271.49	.....
Glass, china, and earthen ware	176,611.72	138,885.82	.....	37,725.73
Gloves, hosiery, etc	376,589.02	355,755.37	.....	20,833.65
Glue and gelatin	.....	109,985.09	109,985.09	.....
Grease	.....	29,081.03	29,081.03	.....
Gums	.....	162,915.10	162,915.10	.....
Hair (cow, calf, etc.)	138,361.06	148,114.52	9,753.46	.....
Hardware	57,480.34	22,195.34	.....	35,285.00
Hats and caps	.....	118,404.75	118,404.75	.....
Hemp, flax, and tow	2,156,023.91	3,190,165.11	1,034,141.20	.....
Indigo	.....	39,025.97	39,025.97	.....
Ivory	.....	135,925.95	135,925.95	.....
Jute	9,951.52	32,314.07	22,362.56	.....
Laces	23,524.45	26,437.43	2,912.98	.....
Leather	1,485,420.56	699,950.46	.....	785,470.10
Linens	252,378.57	150,146.50	.....	102,232.07
Linseed	398,112.53	90,650.02	.....	307,462.51
Machinery	96,226.82	106,525.17	10,298.35	.....
Matches	.....	11,708.66	11,708.66	.....
Metals:				
Iron and steel and manufactures	1,051,161.54	315,146.74	.....	736,014.80
Other	.....	767,085.28	767,085.28	.....
Mustard	.....	128,212.91	128,212.91	.....
Oils	.....	203,792.11	203,792.11	.....
Ores (iron, etc.)	.....	16,351.55	16,351.55	.....

Table showing the value of declared exports from London to the United States for 1890 and 1891—Continued.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Paper and paper hangings	.....	$113,179.71	$113,179.71	.....
Paper stock	$1,506,176.71	360,859.68	.....	$1,145,317.03
Perfumery	.....	69,897.49	69,897.49	.....
Pitch and tar	.....	198,005.10	198,005.10	.....
Plumbago	.....	62,813.23	62,813.23	.....
Precious stones	3,425,678.92	4,682,481.42	1,256,802.50	.....
Preserves, pickles, etc	728,225.33	615,709.86	112,515.47	.....
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc	70,635.00	31,267.13	.....	39,367.87
Quicksilver	.....	17,962.51	17,962.51	.....
Rice	.....	189,820.38	189,820.38	.....
Rope	.....	2,676.05	2,676.05	.....
Rubber:				
Raw	418,607.97	480,956.66	62,348.69	.....
Clothing and manufactures	.....	67,106.07	67,106.07	.....
Saddlery	80,922.59	88,209.34	7,286.75	.....
Salt	.....	1,470.52	1,470.52	.....
Sausage casings	136,904.23	77,159.56	.....	59,744.67
Scientific and optical instruments	.....	84,102.47	84,102.47	.....
Seeds, plants, etc	282,365.31	308,711.99	26,346.68	.....
Shellac	.....	249,068.64	249,068.64	.....
Shells	.....	230,275.28	230,275.28	.....
Silks	826,748.65	508,535.44	.....	318,213.21
Soaps	.....	151,592.90	151,592.90	.....
Skins, furs, etc	5,575,885.89	4,235,880.89	.....	1,340,005.00
Spices	813,524.87	566,623.52	.....	246,901.35
Sponges	.....	84,790.56	84,790.56	.....
Stationery	256,121.06	146,969.94	.....	109,151.12
Sticks and canes	.....	49,462.46	49,462.46	.....
Straw:				
Plait and braids	.....	459,396.02	459,396.02	.....
Manufactures	.....	41,325.93	41,325.93	.....
Stuff goods	.....	2,758.01	2,758.01	.....
Stone (marble, granite, etc)	.....	74,314.37	74,314.37	.....
Sugar	.....	52,297.07	52,297.07	.....
Tea	1,173,812.78	390,912.98	.....	1,067,087.91
Thread	.....	11,620.03	11,620.03	.....
Tin	2,771,049.87	782,899.80	.....	1,703,961.96
Tin plates	203,075.62	730,870.56	527,794.94	.....
Tobacco and cigarettes	.....	48,572.17	48,572.17	.....
Unions	39,747.80	9,093.70	.....	30,654.10
Wearing apparel	395,957.26	178,747.05	.....	217,210.21
Wines and spirits	402,310.62	233,855.77	.....	168,454.85
Woods	.....	108,063.29	108,063.29	.....
Wool and camel and goat hair	3,072,992.57	3,983,601.88	910,609.31	.....
Woolen and worsted goods	2,108,108.85	1,989,617.01	.....	118,491.84
Works of art	616,837.95	326,460.34	.....	290,377.61
Yarn	.....	7,789.95	7,789.95	.....
All other articles	16,112,556.44	9,288,667.11	.....	7,083,889.33
Total	56,830,421.06	49,362,976.80	10,154,940.34	17,622,384.60

Table showing the value of exports by consulates from the United Kingdom to the United States for the years ended September 30, 1890 and 1891.

District.	Staple.	1890.	1891.	Decrease.	Increase.
Belfast	Linens	$9,485,669.59	$8,330,463.78	$1,155,205.81	
Birmingham	Iron and steel	4,158,756.78	4,162,370.12		$3,613.34
Bradford	Stuffs	23,688,021.63	10,958,635.31	12,729,386.32	
Bristol	Woolens	444,765.80	563,468.83		118,703.03
Cardiff	Tin plates	11,157,240.35	13,748,031.31		2,590,790.96
Cork	Feathers	125,013.70	126,274.53		1,260.83
Dublin	Beer	1,168,728.41	934,952.35	233,776.06	
Dundee	Burlaps	10,045,296.86	9,561,661.74	483,635.12	
Dunfermline	Linens	2,210,262.57	1,755,381.70	454,880.87	
Falmouth	China clay	138,701.76	181,929.63		43,227.87
Glasgow	Cottons	7,964,485.41	6,244,623.95	1,719,861.46	
Huddersfield	Worsteds	2,486,120.90	3,046,718.85		560,597.95
Hull	Colors	680,017.93	332,699.80	347,318.13	
Leeds	Woolens and worsteds	4,144,232.49	1,796,186.15	2,348,046.34	
Leith	Books	1,031,857.88	686,888.97	344,968.91	
Liverpool	Tin plates	39,028,754.69	38,819,653.78	209,100.91	
London	Miscellaneous	56,830,421.06	49,362,976.80	7,467,444.26	
Manchester	Cottons	13,813,775.50	11,920,516.95	1,893,258.55	
Newcastle	Chemicals	2,371,660.65	1,740,222.61	631,438.04	
Nottingham	Lace	6,961,701.49	5,511,338.61	1,450,362.88	
Plymouth	China clay	283,740.07	287,998.78		4,258.71
Sheffield	Cutlery	3,364,415.14	2,314,160.49	1,050,254.65	
Southampton		7,735.32	74,618.03		66,882.71
Tunstall	Earthenware	3,916,123.71	3,854,053.63	62,070.08	
Total		205,507,499.69	176,315,826.70	32,581,008.39	3,389,335.40

SUMMARY.

Total for year ended September 30, 1890	$205,507,499.69
Total for year ended September 30, 1891	176,315,826.70
Net decrease	29,191,672.99
Decrease in 16 consulates	32,581,008.39
Increase in 8 consulates	3,389,335.40
Net decrease	29,191,672.99

Table showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts of the United Kingdom to the United States for the ten years ended September 30, 1891.

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
Belfast:		Birmingham:	
1882	$9,412,627.07	1882	$5,178,118.16
1883	8,136,805.43	1883	4,719,827.19
1884	6,842,100.73	1884	3,977,812.16
1885	7,800,096.65	1885	2,875,388.26
1886	8,391,933.19	1886	3,218,881.93
1887	8,789,274.12	1887	3,470,593.85
1888	9,827,165.47	1888	3,512,590.05
1889	9,230,991.36	1889	3,377,056.68
1890	9,485,669.59	1890	4,158,756.78
1891	8,330,463.78	1891	4,162,370.12
Total	86,247,127.39	Total	38,651,395.18

Table showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts, etc.—Cont'd.

Districts.	Amount.
Bradford:	
1882	$8,385,638.20
1883	9,463,444.93
1884	13,601,042.51
1885	11,565,989.95
1886	18,319,924.26
1887	16,554,821.28
1888	19,123,358.29
1889	22,266,640.77
1890	23,688,021.63
1891	10,958,635.31
Total	153,927,517.13
Bristol:	
1882	166,304.00
1883	174,567.33
1884	202,126.51
1885	399,655.00
1886	463,995.00
1887	533,273.00
1888	803,661.00
1889	373,304.00
1890	444,765.80
1891	563,468.83
Total	4,125,120.47
Cardiff:	
1882	2,368,766.84
1883	1,672,831.14
1884	4,373,767.29
1885	3,785,602.65
1886	2,378,539.83
1887	3,758,435.38
1888	5,400,611.49
1889	10,490,680.32
1890	11,157,240.35
1891	13,748,031.31
Total	59,134,506.60
Cork:	
1882	124,517.28
1883	86,395.52
1884	71,631.23
1885	65,254.28
1886	256,836.22
1887	139,396.30
1888	127,334.44
1889	112,578.87
1890	125,013.70
1891	126,274.53
Total	1,235,232.37
Dublin:	
1882	976,981.35
1883	903,478.07
1884	937,414.91
1885	781,782.04
1886	1,032,404.87
1887	1,130,616.11
1888	1,262,000.09
1889	986,454.56
Dublin—Continued.	
1890	$1,168,728.41
1891	934,952.35
Total	10,114,821.76
Dundee:	
1882	7,892,926.82
1883	7,917,358.37
1884	7,666,359.66
1885	6,335,495.71
1886	6,858,574.36
1887	7,220,197.56
1888	8,170,227.22
1889	9,737,144.93
1890	10,045,296.86
1891	9,561,661.74
Total	81,045,243.23
Dunfermline:	
1882	2,404,535.63
1883	2,139,489.62
1884	1,846,596.28
1885	1,598,759.89
1886	1,659,097.14
1887	1,790,990.94
1888	2,096,263.11
1889	2,234,920.27
1890	2,210,262.57
1891	1,755,381.70
Total	19,736,297.15
Falmouth:	
1882	108,013.53
1883	53,684.43
1884	104,732.18
1885	98,655.54
1886	59,043.13
1887	46,103.13
1888	77,471.67
1889	126,114.60
1890	138,701.76
1891	181,929.63
Total	994,449.60
Glasgow:	
1882	10,219,715.60
1883	9,662,722.89
1884	7,381,874.93
1885	5,285,319.35
1886	6,549,455.96
1887	7,863,682.55
1888	9,320,713.01
1889	8,166,578.88
1890	7,964,485.41
1891	6,244,623.95
Total	78,659,172.53
Gloucester:	
1882	143,991.74
1883	198,171.52
1884	212,375.36

Table showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts, etc.—Con

Districts.	Amount.
Gloucester—Continued.	
1885	£154,930. 79
1886	140,753. 74
1887	(*)
1888	(*)
1889	(*)
1890	(*)
1891	(*)
Total	850,223. 15
Huddersfield:	
1882	(†)
1883	(†)
1884	(†)
1885	(†)
1886	(†)
1887	(†)
1888	(†)
1889	(†)
1890‡	2,486,120. 90
1891	3,046,718. 85
Total	5,532,839. 75
Hull:	
1882	384,164. 81
1883	371,324. 57
1884	459,468. 67
1885	433,112. 51
1886	249,066. 87
1887	281,673. 44
1888	410,568. 37
1889	510,816. 07
1890	680,017. 93
1891	332,699. 80
Total	4,112,913. 04
Leeds:	
1882	4,776,336. 87
1883	4,508,734. 53
1884	5,377,193. 16
1885	3,884,045. 99
1886	5,179,506. 35
1887	5,854,348. 67
1888	5,921,449. 57
1889	6,018,425. 98
1890	4,144,232. 49
1891	1,796,186. 15
Total	47,460,459. 76
Leith:	
1882	735,938. 67
1883	906,710. 92
1884	993,368. 76
1885	895,903. 50
1886	843,961. 62
1887	805,151. 75
1888	1,144,151. 66
1889	1,064,708. 81

Districts.	Amou
Leith—Continued.	
1890	£1,031,
1891	686,
Total	9,108,
Liverpool:	
1882	34,781,
1883	32,594,
1884	28,728,
1885	26,677,
1886	33,532,
1887	32,801,
1888	35,136,
1889	33,896,
1890	39,008,
1891	38,819,
Total	335,997,
London:	
1882	54,240,
1883	48,015,
1884	46,003,
1885	37,323,
1886	51,632,
1887	55,900,
1888	50,889,
1889	47,385,
1890	56,830,
1891	49,362,
Total	497,584,
Londonderry:	
1882	169,
1883	2,
1884	2,
1885	1,
1886	4,
1887	(‡)
1888	(‡)
1889	(‡)
1890	(‡)
1891	(‡)
Total	180,
Manchester:	
1882	14,383,
1883	14,564,
1884	13,479,
1885	10,583,
1886	11,281,
1887	10,781,
1888	11,075,
1889	12,099,
1890	13,813,
1891	11,920,
Total	123,982,

* Now an agency of the Bristol consulate.

† Returns included in figures of Leeds consulate.

‡ Six months ended September 30.

‡ Included in returns from Belfast consulate.

Table showing value of declared exports from the various consular districts, etc.—Cont'd.

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
Newcastle:		Sheffield:	
1882	$2,994,655.69	1882	$6,217,748.54
1883	2,459,253.23	1883	3,947,766.91
1884	2,202,483.25	1884	3,069,771.88
1885	1,786,211.85	1885	2,186,745.21
1886	1,940,896.69	1886	2,546,092.71
1887	3,452,490.86	1887	4,120,579.95
1888	3,005,493.87	1888	3,321,586.44
1889	1,998,870.04	1889	2,964,488.41
1890	2,372,660.65	1890	3,364,415.14
1891	1,740,222.61	1891	2,314,160.49
Total	23,951,238.74	Total	34,053,355.68
Nottingham:		Southampton:	
1882	9,774,548.65	1882	90,365.87
1883	8,381,569.89	1883	99,396.63
1884	6,536,823.48	1884	148,558.88
1885	5,288,572.34	1885	5,974.05
1886	5,732,355.84	1886	6,437.48
1887	5,862,050.70	1887	7,372.55
1888	5,660,807.90	1888	14,732.96
1889	5,784,667.42	1889	7,046.47
1890	6,961,702.49	1890	7,735.32
1891	5,511,338.61	1891	74,618.03
Total	65,493,425.92	Total	462,236.24
Plymouth:		Tunstall:	
1882	89,117.46	1882	3,429,833.88
1883	152,014.43	1883	4,075,490.89
1884	245,087.15	1884	2,850,551.83
1885	90,727.70	1885	2,809,865.56
1886	97,866.35	1886	3,136,018.95
1887	133,132.40	1887	3,445,178.61
1888	221,143.11	1888	3,821,073.25
1889	237,204.39	1889	3,755,869.02
1890	283,740.07	1890	3,916,123.71
1891	287,998.78	1891	3,854,053.63
Total	1,838,031.84	Total	35,084,059.33

SUMMARY.

1882	$179,439,846.41
1883	165,207,987.61
1884	157,314,696.65
1885	132,713,595.89
1886	165,512,318.36
1887	174,741,320.30
1888	180,344,192.85
1889	182,466,605.26
1890	205,507,499.69
1891	176,315,826.70
Total for the 10 years ended September 30, 1891	1,719,563,889.72

Recapitulation for the ten years ended September 30, 1891.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount
London	$497,584,742.05	Dunfermline	$19,736,2
Liverpool	335,997,774.90	Dublin	10,114,8
Bradford	153,927,517.13	Leith	9,108,6
Manchester	123,982,673.52	Huddersfield*	5,532,8
Belfast	86,247,127.39	Bristol	4,125,1
Dundee	81,045,243.23	Hull	4,112,9
Glasgow	78,659,172.53	Plymouth	1,838,0
Nottingham	65,493,425.92	Cork	1,235,2
Cardiff	59,134,506.60	Falmouth	994,4
Leeds	47,460,459.76	Gloucester†	850,2
Birmingham	38,651,395.18	Southampton	462,2
Tunstall	35,084,059.33	Londonderry†	180,3
Sheffield	34,053,355.68	Total	1,719,563,8
Newcastle	23,951,238.74		

*These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the eighteen months ended Septembe 1891, Huddersfield having previously been an agency of the Leeds consulate.

†These figures represent only the declared value of exports for the five years ended September 30, those for the years 1887 to 1891 being embodied in the reports from Bristol and Belfast, of which consu Gloucester and Londonderry are, respectively, agencies.

Recapitulation for the year ended September 30, 1891.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount
London	$49,362,976.80	Leeds	$1,796,1
Liverpool	38,819,653.78	Dunfermline	1,755,3
Cardiff	13,748,031.31	Newcastle	1,740,2
Manchester	11,920,516.95	Dublin	934,9
Bradford	10,958,635.31	Leith	686,8
Dundee	9,561,661.74	Bristol	563,4
Belfast	8,330,463.78	Hull	332,6
Glasgow	6,244,623.95	Plymouth	287,9
Nottingham	5,511,338.61	Falmouth	181,9
Birmingham	4,162,370.12	Cork	126,2
Tunstall	3,854,053.63	Southampton	74,6
Huddersfield	3,046,718.85	Total	176,315,8
Sheffield	2,314,160.49		

SHIPPING.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels which entered and clea with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British pos sions at ports in the United Kingdom in the year 1890 was: Entere British vessels, 26,777,955 tons; and foreign, 10,057,757 tons; British sh ing an increase of 832,541 tons and foreign an increase of 478,896 to Cleared—British vessels, 27,195,157 tons, an increase of 670,917 tons; a foreign, 10,253,000 tons, an increase of 411,620 tons.

There were 11,570 British vessels, of 2,893,572 tons, employed in 1 in the home and foreign trades, employing 84,218 men, these numbers sh ing a decrease of 399 vessels, of 82,774 tons, and 3,547 men as compared w the previous year. Of steam vessels there were 5,855, of 5,021,764 tons, e ploying 151,890 persons, an increase of 270 vessels, 356,956 tons, and 9, persons—a total decrease of 129 vessels, but an increase of 274,182 t and 5,845 persons employed.

The total number and net tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners) in the year 1890 was 858 vessels, of 652,013 tons, there being the same number of sailing vessels built as in 1889 (viz, 277), with an increased tonnage of 5,743 tons, and an increase of 1 steam vessel built, with a decrease in tonnage of 25,235 tons.

The number of vessels built for foreigners in 1890 was 227, of 160,625 tons. Twenty of these, of 3,437 tons, were built for war purposes, and 207, of 157,188 tons, for mercantile purposes, an increase of 14 war vessels, of 2,711 tons, and a decrease of 14 mercantile vessels, of 25,010 tons.

The total number of British vessels lost in 1889 was 447, a decrease of 96. Of the total number 331 were sailing and 116 steam vessels. The total number of persons who lost their lives in these vessels was 1,045, of whom 56 were passengers and 989 crews, a decrease of 725 in the number of passengers lost and of 147 of crews.

Table showing the number and tonnage of sailing vessels of each nationality that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

ENTERED.

Flag.	1889.		1890.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	72	106,139	58	96,686	.....	.....	141	9,453
Austrian	70	42,618	57	35,493	.....	.....	13	7,125
Belgian	7	3,023	13	2,664	6	.....	.....	359
British	6,808	2,703,884	6,314	2,437,265	.....	.....	494	266,619
Danish	1,810	259,400	1,782	260,430	.....	1,030	38	.....
Dutch	357	80,296	490	88,244	133	7,948	.....	.....
French	1,337	179,021	1,443	183,247	106	4,226	.....	.....
German	1,676	486,563	1,693	483,811	17	.....	.....	2,752
Italian	310	191,291	273	168,220	.....	.....	37	23,071
Norwegian	5,424	1,896,249	5,156	1,902,353	.....	.....	268	6,104
Russian	571	182,158	610	194,123	39	11,965	.....	.....
Spanish	89	26,783	67	20,032	.....	.....	22	6,751
Swedish	1,154	318,226	1,247	345,179	93	26,953	.....	.....
Other countries	27	12,320	30	13,387	3	1,067	.....	.....
Total	19,712	6,487,971	19,233	6,231,134	.....	.....	479	256,837

CLEARED.

American	68	100,484	49	85,244	.....	.....	19	15,240
Austrian	62	35,490	59	36,613	.....	1,123	3	.....
Belgian	1	73	2	1,249	1	1,176	.....	.....
British	6,536	2,745,473	5,877	2,512,072	.....	.....	659	233,401
Danish	1,966	289,259	1,939	284,659	.....	.....	27	4,600
Dutch	356	85,352	478	85,184	122	.....	.....	168
French	1,310	181,689	1,261	184,236	.....	2,547	49	.....
German	1,753	517,800	1,737	507,417	.....	.....	16	10,483
Italian	301	185,099	276	171,513	.....	.....	25	14,586
Norwegian	5,550	1,938,930	5,255	1,928,898	.....	.....	295	10,032
Russian	599	191,429	610	188,388	11	.....	.....	3,041
Spanish	84	23,999	69	21,905	.....	.....	15	2,094
Swedish	1,197	324,711	1,241	345,616	44	20,905	.....	.....
Other countries	38	17,936	34	14,732	.....	.....	4	3,204
Total	19,821	6,637,724	18,887	6,367,726	.....	.....	934	269,998

Table showing the number and tonnage of steam vessels of each nationality that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

ENTERED.

Flag.	1889.		1890.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	29	61,993	23	50,035	.....	.....	6	11,958
Austrian	20	22,701	31	24,069	11	1,368	.....	.....
Belgian	1,238	398,210	1,237	446,806	.....	48,596	1	.....
British	31,869	23,241,530	32,463	24,340,690	594	1,199,160	.....	.....
Danish	1,172	505,593	1,320	641,389	149	135,796	.....	.....
Dutch	1,210	866,067	1,162	864,451	.....	.....	48	1,616
French	1,685	746,324	1,669	650,792	.....	.....	16	95,532
German	2,486	1,450,773	2,757	1,678,725	271	227,952	.....	.....
Italian	26	36,857	32	51,628	6	14,771	.....	.....
Norwegian	1,062	445,607	1,294	575,583	232	129,976	.....	.....
Russian	116	70,220	125	76,120	9	5,900	.....	.....
Spanish	565	562,146	584	611,597	19	49,451	.....	.....
Swedish	747	430,638	775	437,886	28	7,248	.....	.....
Other countries	106	107,645	130	154,827	24	47,182	.....	.....
Total	42,340	29,036,304	43,602	30,604,578	1,262	1,568,274	.....	.....

CLEARED.

American	27	56,994	29	59,968	2	2,974	.....	.....
Austrian	32	24,987	29	21,656	.....	.....	3	3,331
Belgian	1,206	391,088	1,213	422,390	7	31,302	.....	.....
British	32,509	23,778,767	32,972	24,683,085	463	904,318	.....	.....
Danish	1,209	615,878	1,361	667,524	152	51,646	.....	.....
Dutch	1,210	888,581	1,151	863,012	.....	.....	59	25,569
French	1,727	760,535	1,696	668,699	.....	.....	31	91,836
German	2,514	1,501,179	2,792	1,723,002	278	221,823	.....	.....
Italian	29	42,903	34	52,826	5	9,923	.....	.....
Norwegian	1,065	456,425	1,310	593,967	245	137,542	.....	.....
Russian	119	69,312	149	92,492	30	23,180	.....	.....
Spanish	595	595,270	597	622,526	2	27,256	.....	.....
Swedish	726	418,106	807	447,151	81	29,045	.....	.....
Other countries	131	127,871	149	162,133	18	34,262	.....	.....
Total	43,099	29,727,896	44,289	31,080,431	1,190	1,252,535	.....	.....

Table showing the number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of each nationality that entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries and British possessions at ports in the United Kingdom.

ENTERED.

Flag.	1889.		1890.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	101	168,132	81	146,721	.....	.....	20	21,411
Austrian	99	65,319	88	59,562	.....	.....	11	5,757
Belgian	1,245	401,233	1,250	449,470	5	48,237	.....	.....
British	38,677	25,945,414	38,777	26,777,955	100	832,541	.....	.....
Danish	2,982	854,993	3,102	901,819	120	46,826	.....	.....
Dutch	1,567	946,363	1,652	952,695	85	6,332	.....	.....
French	3,022	925,345	3,112	834,039	90	.....	.....	91,306
German	4,162	1,937,336	4,450	2,162,536	288	225,200	.....	.....
Italian	336	228,148	305	219,848	.....	.....	31	8,300
Norwegian	6,486	2,341,856	6,450	2,477,936	.....	136,080	36	.....
Russian	687	252,378	735	270,243	48	17,865	.....	.....
Spanish	654	588,929	651	631,629	.....	42,700	3	.....
Swedish	1,901	748,864	2,022	783,045	121	34,181	.....	.....
Other countries	133	119,965	160	168,214	27	48,249	.....	.....
Total	62,052	35,524,275	62,835	36,835,712	783	1,311,437	.....	.....

CLEARED.

American	95	157,478	78	145,212	.....	.....	17	2,266
Austrian	94	60,477	88	58,269	.....	.....	6	2,208
Belgian	1,207	391,161	1,215	423,639	8	32,478	.....	.....
British	39,045	26,524,240	38,849	27,195,157	.....	670,917	196	.....
Danish	3,175	905,137	3,300	952,183	125	47,056	.....	.....
Dutch	1,566	973,933	1,629	948,196	63	.....	.....	25,737
French	3,037	942,224	2,957	852,935	.....	.....	80	89,289
German	4,267	2,018,979	4,529	2,230,419	262	211,440	.....	.....
Italian	330	228,002	310	224,339	.....	.....	20	3,663
Norwegian	6,615	2,395,355	6,565	2,522,865	.....	127,510	50	.....
Russian	718	260,741	759	280,880	41	20,139	.....	.....
Spanish	679	619,269	666	644,431	.....	25,162	13	.....
Swedish	1,923	742,817	2,048	792,767	125	49,950	.....	.....
Other countries	169	145,807	183	176,865	14	31,058	.....	.....
Total	62,920	36,365,620	63,176	37,448,157	256	1,082,537	.....	.....

Table showing the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels (sailing and steam) entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at the principal ports in the United Kingdom from and to foreign countries and British possessions.

ENTERED.

Port.	1889.		1890.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belfast	319	227,058	339	243,255	20	16,197	.....	.....
Cardiff	3,872	2,912,896	4,074	3,173,699	202	260,803	.....	.....
Glasgow	975	1,058,228	1,025	1,121,700	50	63,472	.....	.....
Hull	3,266	2,008,205	3,250	1,997,138	.....	.....	16	11,067
Kirkaldy	1,047	330,490	1,150	387,107	103	56,617	.....	.....
Leith	1,496	708,084	1,478	706,491	.....	.....	18	1,593
Liverpool	4,689	5,789,400	4,646	5,782,351	.....	.....	43	7,049
London	10,730	7,550,121	10,575	7,708,705	.....	158,584	155	.....
Newport	1,584	945,471	1,396	920,560	.....	.....	188	24,911
Southampton	1,870	924,255	1,856	888,352	.....	.....	14	35,903
Sunderland	1,639	791,119	1,386	725,859	.....	.....	253	65,260
Tyne ports	5,474	2,953,442	6,044	3,401,216	570	447,774	.....	.....
Other ports	25,091	9,325,506	25,616	9,779,279	525	343,773	.....	.....
Total	62,052	35,524,275	62,835	36,835,712	783	1,311,437	.....	.....

CLEARED.

Belfast	116	69,392	147	86,924	31	17,532	.....	.....
Cardiff	6,281	5,401,618	6,452	5,641,511	171	239,893	.....	.....
Glasgow	1,439	1,621,307	1,531	1,697,662	92	76,355	.....	.....
Hull	2,827	1,582,178	2,858	1,655,996	31	73,818	.....	.....
Kirkaldy	1,077	607,885	2,003	716,541	926	8,656	.....	.....
Leith	1,156	557,587	1,263	626,573	107	68,986	.....	.....
Liverpool	4,064	5,147,028	4,030	5,159,450	.....	12,422	34	.....
London	8,089	5,566,620	7,956	5,772,062	.....	205,442	73	.....
Newport	2,172	1,422,712	1,831	1,316,430	.....	.....	341	106,282
Southampton	1,774	838,911	1,726	813,133	.....	.....	48	25,778
Sunderland	1,833	1,001,570	1,648	956,266	.....	.....	185	45,304
Tyne ports	7,970	4,786,050	8,155	5,010,098	185	224,048	.....	.....
Other ports	23,332	7,671,873	23,576	7,995,511	244	323,638	.....	.....
Total	62,020	36,365,620	63,176	37,448,157	1,156	1,082,537	.....	.....

Table showing the number and tonnage of registered vessels of the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands which were employed in the home and foreign trade, and the number of persons employed therein.

Description.	Number.	Tons.	Persons employed.		
			British.	Foreign.	Total.*
1888.					
Sailing vessels	12,292	3,054,059	77,832	12,587	90,594
Steam vessels	5,292	4,297,829	102,137	12,690	133,079
Total	17,584	7,351,888	179,969	25,277	223,673
1889.					
Sailing vessels	11,969	2,976,346	75,282	13,370	87,765
Steam vessels	5,585	4,664,808	108,191	14,471	142,498
Total	17,554	7,641,154	183,473	27,841	230,263
1890.					
Sailing vessels	11,570	2,893,572	72,199	11,809	84,218
Steam vessels	5,855	5,021,764	113,948	15,418	151,890
Total	17,425	7,915,336	186,147	27,227	236,108

* Including Lascars and Asiatics.

Table showing number and net tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom (exclusive of vessels built for foreigners).

[The figures are those of the ships finished building in the years mentioned.]

Description.	Iron.		Steel.*		Wood.†		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1888.								
Sailing vessels	55	20,999	38	45,614	176	9,083	269	75,696
Steam vessels	91	26,183	350	379,358	24	1,904	465	407,445
Total	146	47,182	388	424,972	200	10,987	734	483,141
1889.								
Sailing vessels	24	15,118	62	93,271	191	9,092	277	117,481
Steam vessels	113	35,586	445	518,074	23	553	‡582	554,024
Total	137	50,504	507	611,345	214	9,645	‡859	671,305
1890.								
Sailing vessels	25	12,653	70	101,270	182	9,301	277	123,224
Steam vessels	125	32,818	424	495,274	32	697	581	528,789
Total	150	45,471	494	596,544	214	9,998	858	652,013

* Including vessels built partly of iron and partly of steel.
† Including composite vessels.
‡ Including a vessel built of delta metal.

Table showing number and net tonnage of iron, steel, and wooden sailing and steam vessels built at ports in the United Kingdom for foreigners in 1889 and 1890.

Year.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
War.						
1890	.....	.....	20	3,437	20	3,437
1889	.....	.....	6	726	6	726
Increase	.....	.....	14	2,711	14	2,711
Mercantile.						
1890	29	25,468	178	131,720	207	157,188
1889	17	19,666	204	162,832	221	182,198
Increase	12	5,802	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	26	31,112	14	25,010
Summary.						
1890	29	25,468	198	135,157	227	160,625
1889	17	19,666	210	163,558	227	183,234
Increase	12	5,802	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	12	28,401	.....	.....

Table showing number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom totally lost (exclusive of vessels of the royal navy) and number of passengers and crews lost.

Year.	Vessels lost.		Persons lost.		
	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Passengers.	Total.
Sailing.					
1888	428	115,848	757	60	817
1889	331	93,343	613	21	634
Decrease	97	22,505	144	39	183
Steam.					
1888	115	73,512	379	721	1,100
1889	116	81,199	376	35	411
Increase	1	7,687	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	3	686	689
Summary.					
1888	543	189,360	1,136	781	1,917
1889	447	174,542	989	56	1,045
Decrease	96	15,818	147	725	872

NOTE.—The losses of unregistered vessels are included in the above figures.

TRAMWAYS.

The total paid-up capital of tramways in 1890 amounted to $67,510,130, a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, owing to amalgamation of companies and rearrangement of capital. The number of passengers conveyed was 526,000,000, an increase of about 50,000,000. The net receipts amounted to over $4,000,000, an increase of $500,000, the percentage to the paid-up capital being 6, as compared with 5¼ in 1889.

Table showing the length of lines, capital, passengers conveyed, and receipts and expenses of tramways in 1890.

Division.	Length of lines open.	Paid-up capital.	Number of passengers conveyed.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.
	Miles.					
England and Wales	753	$54,971,765	418,399,936	$12,867,675	$9,662,220	$3,205,455
Scotland	84	6,376,345	76,008,545	2,086,750	1,482,465	604,285
Ireland	111	6,162,080	31,960,847	1,119,290	869,315	249,975
Total	948	67,510,130	526,369,328	16,073,715	12,014,000	4,059,715
Total in 1889	949	67,784,815	477,596,268	14,901,120	11,333,405	3,567,715
Increase	.....	.....	48,773,160	1,172,595	680,595	492,000
Decrease	1	274,685	.....	.....	.....	.....

RAILWAYS.

The length of lines of railway open in the United Kingdom in 1890 was 20,073 miles, an increase of 130 miles in the year. The gross receipts were $399,743,510, an increase of $14,500,000; the expenditures amounted to $215,442,780, an increase of $15,000,000. The net receipts were $183,800,730, which is equal to a dividend of 4.1 per cent on the total paid-up capital. The rate in the previous year was 4.21 per cent.

The authorized capital of the railways of the United Kingdom at the end of 1890 was $5,022,645,820; the total paid-up capital was $4,487,360,130, an increase over the previous year of $285,121,175. The total number of passengers conveyed was 817,744,046, an increase of 42,500,000. The number of miles run by trains was 313,464,792. The rolling stock of the various companies consisted of 16,237 locomotives, 37,068 carriages used for conveyance of passengers, 13,813 other vehicles used with passenger trains, 526,415 wagons of all kinds, and 14,163 other carriages, or a total of 591,459 vehicles of all descriptions for conveyance of passengers, live stock, etc.

Table showing the length of lines, capital, and passengers conveyed on railways in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Length of lines.	Capital authorized.	Capital paid up.	No. of passengers conveyed.
	Miles.			
1886	19,332	$4,708,827,700	$4,141,721,270	725,584,390
1887	19,578	4,758,190,040	4,229,858,270	733,678,531
1888	19,812	4,852,820,780	4,323,479,815	742,499,164
1889	19,943	4,910,835,970	4,382,975,830	775,183,073
1890	20,073	5,022,645,820	4,487,360,130	817,744,046

Table showing receipts and expenditures of railways of the United Kingdom.

Year.	Gross receipts.			
	Passenger traffic.	Goods traffic.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1886	$151,224,690	$181,852,145	$14,882,880	$347,959,765
1887	152,866,435	186,706,495	15,143,950	354,716,830
1888	154,920,450	193,778,900	15,773,975	364,473,325
1889	163,153,620	205,431,665	16,539,800	385,125,085
1890	171,639,825	211,101,910	17,001,775	399,743,510

Year.	Working expenditures.		Net receipts.	
	Total.	Proportion to total receipts.	Total.	Proportion to total paid-up capital.
		Per cent.		*Per cent.*
1886	$182,591,235	52	$165,368,530	3.99
1887	185,316,330	52	169,400,550	4
1888	188,810,535	52	175,662,790	4.06
1889	200,470,580	52	184,654,505	4.21
1890	215,442,780	54	183,800,730	4.1

SEA FISHERIES.

The total quantity of fish landed in the United Kingdom in 1890 was 12,261,000 cwts., valued at $31,455,000 at the point of landing; add to this total the value of shellfish ($2,265,000) and of salmon ($3,105,000), the gross total is $36,825,000, divided as follows:

England and Wales		$23,715,000
Scotland	$8,135,000	
Salmon	1,110,000	
		9,245,000
Ireland	1,870,000	
Salmon	1,995,000	
		3,865,000
Total		36,825,000

These totals show a very considerable increase over previous years. The increase, comparing 1890 with 1889, being for England and Wales 11 per cent, Scotland 10 per cent, and Ireland 12 per cent. While there has been a large increase in the values of fish, there has not been a corresponding increase in quantities, and therefore prices have risen all round. There is a rise in the price of soles from $29.08 to $31.77 per cwt.; turbot, from $16.87 to $18.30; cod, from $3.29 to $3.46; haddock, from $2.05 to $2.40; mackerel, from $3.43 to $3.86; and herrings, from $1.21 to $1.79.

In shellfish the chief increase is in oysters, which have increased in quantity and value as follows:

Table showing increase in the quantity and value of oysters.

Year.	Number.	Value.
1888	29,230,000	$490,000
1889	36,727,000	520,000
1890	47,564,000	725,000

The following table shows the total quantity, value, and average price of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1890:

Table showing the total quantity, value, and average price of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1890.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price.
	Cwts.		*Per pound.*
Prime fish	214,566	$4,519,255	0.18\frac{8}{10}$
Cod	845,315	2,119,915	.02$\frac{14}{100}$
Haddock	2,354,849	5,720,465	.02$\frac{8}{100}$
Herrings	4,929,885	6,413,190	.01$\frac{13}{100}$
Ling	266,075	614,310	.01$\frac{10}{100}$
Mackerel	1,002,421	3,030,645	.02$\frac{10}{100}$
Sprats	149,023	89,980	.00$\frac{6}{100}$
All other	2,494,124	8,806,805	.03$\frac{5}{100}$
Salmon*	5,118	140,275	.23$\frac{1}{10}$
Shell fish:	*Number.*		*Per dozen.*
Crabs	7,871,687	362,140	.55
Lobsters	1,809,562	403,690	2.67
Oysters	48,449,110	738,480	.17$\frac{1}{10}$
	Cwts.		*Per pound.*
Other	790,170	760,460	.84
Total		33,719,610	

* England only.

Table showing the number of boats and men and boys employed in sea fisheries in the United Kingdom.

Division.	Boats.	Men and boys.
England	8,050	41,815
Scotland	11,761	55,148
Ireland	6,714	24,102
Isle of Man	377	2,332
Channel Islands	249	1,390
Total	27,151	124,787
Total in 1889	27,463	121,416
Increase		3,371
Decrease	312	

MINES.

The total number of persons employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom amounted to 674,434, of whom 5,890 were females—an increase of 49,205 over the previous year. The total number of fatal accidents was 899, and the deaths occasioned 1,206, a decrease of 13 in the

number of fatal accidents, but an increase of 78 in the number of lives lost. There was one death for every 543 persons employed, as compared with one in 538 for the preceding year. Explosions of fire damp caused the death of 290 persons; falls in mines, 434; accidents in shafts, 88; miscellaneous underground, 245; on the surface, 103.

The total quantity of coal raised in 1890 was 181,614,288 tons, compared with 176,916,724 tons in the previous year; ironstone, 8,117,476 tons, a decrease of 153,066 tons; iron ore, 2,648,267 tons, a decrease of 205,169 tons; fire clay, 2,405,727 tons, an increase of 212,381 tons; and oil shale, 2,212,250 tons, an increase of 197,390 tons.

Table showing the quantity of minerals wrought in the mines of the United Kingdom.

Description.	1889.	1890.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Coal	176,916,724	181,614,288
Fire clay	2,192,346	2,405,727
Ironstone	8,270,542	8,117,476
Oil shale	2,014,860	2,212,250
Alum clay	9,150	11,527
Arsenic	4,758	4,154
Arsenical pyrites	7,688	5,114
Barites	24,849	24,761
Clays	82,443	90,796
Copper ore	9,029	11,859
Gold ore	6,226	575
Gypsum	92,727	115,055
Iron ore	2,853,436	2,748,267
Iron pyrites	11,908	11,350
Lead ore	48,431	45,627
Manganese ore	8,852	12,444
Ocher, umber, etc	4,169	4,049
Salt	161,205	188,730
Slates and slabs	.....	166,537
Stone, etc	.....	774,617
Tin ore	12,464	12,969
Zinc ore	22,986	21,853
Other	239,950	257,172
Total	192,994,743	198,757,197

Table showing the number of persons employed in and about all mines in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Underground (males).	Above ground, including sidings.		Above ground on branch railways.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1888	465,006	108,054	5,357	13,916	323	592,656
1889	489,179	112,513	5,463	17,760	314	625,229
1890	531,670	118,018	5,599	18,856	291	674,434

Table showing the number of fatal accidents in mines in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Coal mines.				Metalliferous mines.			
	Persons employed.	Fatal accidents.	Lives lost.		Persons employed.	Fatal accidents.	Lives lost.	
			Total.	Per 1,000 employed.			Total.	Per 1,000 employed.
1888	534,945	821	888	1.66	43,472	64	72	1.656
1889	563,735	848	1,064	1.887	43,420	64	64	1.474
1890	613,833	861	1,160	1.891	42,054	38	46	1.094

POST-OFFICE.

The following table shows the estimated number of letters, etc., delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31, 1891:

Description.	Number.	Increase.	Average number to each person.
		Per cent.	
Letters	1,705,800,000	3.4	45.2
Postal cards	229,700,000	5.8	6.1
Book packets, circulars, and samples	481,200,000	8.9	12.8
Newspapers	161,000,000	1.1	4.3
Total	2,577,700,000	4.4	68.4
Parcels	46,287,956	8	1.2
Grand total	2,623,987,956	8.2	69.6

About 85.2 per cent of the total of letters, etc., were delivered in England and Wales, 8.9 per cent in Scotland, and 5.9 per cent in Ireland.

On the 25th of March a new express delivery of letters was introduced in London, and subsequently to various parts of the country. The rates charged are, in addition to the ordinary postage: For the first mile or under, *2d.* (4 cents); for every succeeding mile or part of a mile, *3d.* (6 cents). A new service was commenced in February under which letters are conveyed by railway companies and delivered at the station to which they are addressed or posted in the nearest post-office to such stations by the railway company.

An important change in foreign and colonial postal arrangements came into operation on the 1st of January, 1891, when the ordinary letter rates to and from India and the colonies were reduced from 8, 10, and 12 cents to 5 cents, which added about $500,000 a year to the loss incurred by Great Britain on this branch of business.

The total number of money orders issued was 9,239,005, of the value of $124,667,315, a decrease in the number of 152,570, but an increase in value of $3,005,355. The number of orders issued abroad, payable in the United Kingdom, was 1,021,847, of the value of $15,172,120, an increase in number of 39,278 and in value of $504,555. Of the total value of money orders received from foreign countries, which amounted to $7,958,190, the United States contributed $5,588,995. In 1880–'81 only $1,963,920 was sent from the United States.

The number of postal orders issued was 48,841,765, of the value of $95,891,835, an increase in number of 4,129,217 and in value of $7,202,825.

The deposits in the post-office savings bank in the year numbered 8,776,566, amounting to $104,953,460, as against 8,101,120 and $99,071,940 in 1889. The withdrawals numbered 2,892,006, of the value of $89,544,300, an increase of 134,158 in number and of $5,472,960 in value as compared with 1889. As a net result of these transactions, the sum of $335,174,335 remained to the credit of depositors on December 31, 1890, an increase of $23,175,935 for the year. The amount of interest credited to depositors was $7,766,775. The number of accounts open at the end of the year was:

Division.	Number.	Proportion to population.	Average balance due to each depositor.
England and Wales	4,456,086	1 to 7	$70.04
Scotland	172,438	1 to 24	43.44
Ireland	198,790	1 to 24	93.40
Total	4,827,314	1 to 8	70.06

The total number of telegrams dealt with was 66,409,211, an increase of 4,005,812 over the previous year. The receipts for the same were $10,792,660, an increase of $833,995. The chief improvements in the telegraph service were the opening of a telephone line between London and Paris (the charge for the use of which is $2 for five minutes' conversation) and the improvement in the form of the Wheatstone automatic receiver in use on fast-speed telegraph circuits. These instruments can now, under experimental conditions, record no less than six hundred words a minute transmitted over a single wire, while a speed of about four hundred words a minute is used in practical working, against sixty or seventy words a minute obtained in 1870.

The post-office last year celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of the penny post by an exhibition held at the Guildhall, in London, and various entertainments.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1890, calculated at the rate of increase shown by the census of 1891, was 37,489,269, an increase of 306,704 over the previous year. The number of persons in England and Wales was 28,762,287, an increase of 315,273; Scotland, 4,009,986, an increase of 30,580; and Ireland, 4,716,996, a decrease of 39,149. The census of 1891 shows that in April the population of England and Wales was 29,001,018.

Marriages.—The number of marriages contracted in 1890 was 271,459, or at the rate of 14.5 per 1,000 living, a higher rate than in any year since 1877. The rate for England and Wales was 15.5; Scotland, 13.7; and Ireland 8.9. The ages of persons getting married continues to rise. The mean ages of men married was 28.32 years and of women 26.03 years.

Births.—The number of births in 1890 was 1,096,721 for the Kingdom. In England and Wales the total was 869,937; Scotland, 121,530; and Ireland, 105,254. The rate per 1,000 living was, respectively, 30.2, 30.3, and 22.3, the lowest yet recorded.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered was: England and Wales, 562,248; Scotland, 78,798; Ireland, 85,850, or at the rate per 1,000 living of 19.5, 19.7, and 18.2, respectively, a considerably higher rate than any year since 1884. Out of equal numbers living there were 1,136 deaths of males to 1,000 deaths of females, a greater difference than in any year since 1877. The year 1890 was remarkable for the excessive mortality of persons in the advanced stage of life. The death rate of men and women above 45 years of age was the highest on record. The outbreak of influenza in that year was most likely the cause of this. Though the total number of deaths directly ascribed to this disease was only 4,523, there is no doubt that the deaths caused by it were far more numerous. Assuming that the increased mortality from pneumonia, bronchitis, and diseases of the organs of circulation, as compared with the average of the preceding nine years, was due to influenza, the total number of deaths due directly or indirectly to the influenza epidemic was 27,074, or 941 per 1,000,000 living in England and Wales alone.

Table showing the population of the United Kingdom.

Year.	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1886	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	1,877,730	2,011,192	3,888,922
1887	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	1,893,018	2,025,823	3,918,841
1888	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	1,908,430	2,040,559	3,948,989
1889	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	1,923,966	2,055,440	3,979,406
1890	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	1,939,630	2,070,356	4,009,986

Year.	Ireland.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1886	2,408,790	2,496,990	4,905,780	17,648,462	18,668,020	36,316,482
1887	2,385,514	2,471,180	4,856,694	17,782,603	18,819,730	36,602,233
1888	2,357,766	2,442,248	4,800,014	17,913,905	18,970,295	36,884,200
1889	2,337,354	2,418,791	4,756,145	18,054,192	19,128,373	37,182,565
1890	2,319,708	2,397,288	4,716,996	18,198,915	19,290,354	37,489,269

Table showing the number of marriages, births, and deaths in 1890.

Division.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Proportion per 1,000 of the population.		
				Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
England and Wales	223,028	869,937	562,248	15.5	30.2	19.5
Scotland	27,441	121,530	78,798	13.7	30.3	19.7
Ireland	20,990	105,254	85,850	8.9	22.3	18.2
Total	271,459	1,096,721	726,896	14.5	29.3	19.4

Table showing the strength and mortality of the army, navy, and merchant service.

Year.	Number.			Deaths.		
	United Kingdom.	Abroad.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Abroad.	Total.
Army.						
1886	98,057	105,748	203,805	703	2,110	2,813
1887	106,767	102,807	209,574	568	1,438	2,006
1888	106,913	104,192	211,105	731	1,310	2,041
1889	105,956	104,342	210,298	525	1,436	1,961
1890	105,668	103,553	209,221	631	1,182	1,813
Navy.						
1890	.....	.....	53,350	.....	.....	456
Merchant service.						
1886	.....	.....	204,470	.....	.....	3,546
1887	.....	.....	220,266	.....	.....	3,384
1888	.....	.....	223,673	.....	.....	3,114
1889	.....	.....	230,263	.....	.....	3,028
1890	.....	.....	236,108	.....	.....	3,305

Table showing the mortality from the several classes of diseases.

Cause of death.	Total deaths in 1890.	Rate per 1,000,000 living.				
		1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Diseases:						
Zymotic	73,094	2,541	2,456	2,133	2,702	2,679
Parasitic	702	24	24	25	30	36
Dietetic	2,342	81	67	63	64	61
Constitutional	97,030	3,374	3,223	3,166	3,213	3,370
Developmental	46,320	1,611	1,550	1,569	1,578	1,638
Local	298,107	10,364	9,394	9,643	9,867	10,040
Violence	18,770	653	614	622	652	634
Not specified	25,883	900	893	891	968	1,064
Total	562,248	19,548	18,221	18,112	19,074	19,522

Cause of death.	Rate per 1,000,000 living—Continued.					
	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	Mean, 1881–'90.
Diseases:						
Zymotic	2,531	3,116	2,651	3,096	2,659	2,656
Parasitic	30	39	39	36	39	32
Dietetic	60	58	66	68	65	65
Constitutional	3,310	3,431	3,425	3,406	3,328	3,325
Developmental	1,614	1,586	1,641	1,562	1,584	1,593
Local	10,007	9,618	9,943	9,617	9,351	9,785
Violence	634	656	679	672	697	651
Not specified	1,019	1,160	1,198	1,162	1,164	1,042
Total	19,205	19,664	19,642	19,619	18,887	19,149

Table showing the condition of the primary schools in the United Kingdom in 1890.

Division.	Year ended—	No. of schools inspected.	No. of children who can be accommodated.	Average number of children in attendance.	No. of children present at inspection
England and Wales	Aug. 31, 1890	19,419	5,539,285	3,717,917	4,341,364
Scotland	Sept. 30, 1890	3,076	714,865	512,690	586,623
Ireland	1890	8,298	1,037,102	489,144	543,182
Total		30,793	7,291,252	4,719,751	5,471,169
Total in 1889		30,677	7,199,925	4,693,590	5,434,221

The amount of parliamentary grants for primary schools in England and Scotland was $21,964,685; in Ireland, $4,790,325; total, $26,755,010.

Table showing the number of paupers (exclusive of vagrants) in the United Kingdom in 1890.

Division.	Able-bodied adults.			All other paupers.		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
England and Wales (January 1, 1891)	27,834	70,960	98,794	165,108	511,003	676,111
Ireland (first week in January)	6,208	.....	6,208	37,338	.....	37,338

Division.	Total.		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
England and Wales (January 1, 1891)	192,942	581,963	774,905
Scotland (May 14, 1890)	.....	.....	92,824
Ireland (first week in January)	43,546	63,426	106,972
Total	.....	.....	974,701
Total in 1889	.....	.....	990,155

The total amount spent in actual relief of poor was: England and Wales, $42,171,725; Scotland, $4,371,945; Ireland, $5,148,535.

Table showing the number of criminal offenders committed for trial, convicted, and acquitted in the United Kingdom in 1890.

Division.	Committed for trial.			Convicted.	Acquitted.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
England and Wales	10,075	1,899	11,974	9,242	2,670
Scotland	1,907	407	2,314	1,928	477
Ireland	1,728	333	2,061	1,193	817
Total	13,710	2,639	16,349	12,363	3,964
Total in 1889	13,815	2,699	16,514	12,296	4,072

EMIGRATION.

The total number of emigrants in 1890 was 315,980, of whom 218,116 were of British and Irish origin, a decrease of 97,864 as compared with the previous year; and the number of immigrants was 155,910, of whom 109,470 were of British and Irish origin, an increase of 8,512 as compared with 1889. Thus the net emigration in 1890 was 108,646 persons of British and Irish origin and 51,424 foreigners, as compared with 150,725 persons of British and Irish origin and 44,518 foreigners in 1889.

The proportion of British and Irish emigration to the total population was 0.28 per cent, the lowest proportion since 1878.

Of the total number of persons going to the United States 56,536 were general laborers, 10,332 mechanics, 9,583 agricultural laborers, 3,864 farmers and graziers, and 22,469 female domestics.

Table showing the emigration and immigration in 1890.

Country.	British and Irish.			Foreigners.		
	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of emigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of emigrants.
United States	152,413	74,740	77,673	81,109	41,121	39,988
British North America	22,520	9,525	12,995	9,377	889	8,488
Australasia	21,179	10,223	10,956	391	162	229
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	10,321	6,507	3,814	1,762	1,100	662
Other places	11,683	8,475	3,208	5,225	3,168	2,057
Total	218,116	109,470	108,646	97,864	46,440	51,424

Country.	Total.		
	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Excess of emigrants.
United States	233,522	115,861	117,661
British North America	31,897	10,414	21,483
Australasia	21,570	10,385	11,185
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	12,083	7,607	4,476
Other places	16,908	11,643	5,265
Total	315,980	155,910	160,070

Table showing the occupation of emigrants going to the United States.

Occupation.	British and Irish.	Foreigners.	Total.
Males:			
Agricultural laborers, etc	9,257	326	9,583
Bakers, etc	136	13	149
Blacksmiths and farriers	100	10	110
Boot and shoe makers	113	58	171
Bricklayers, etc	1,307	137	1,444
Butchers, etc	137	22	159
Carpenters	586	77	663
Clerks and agents	2,363	184	2,547
Domestic servants	292	54	346
Engineers	292	49	341
Farmers and graziers	2,529	1,335	3,864
Gentlemen, merchants, etc	4,719	657	5,376
Laborers, general	27,762	28,774	56,536
Mechanics	5,158	5,174	10,332
Miners	963	270	1,233
Painters, etc	288	29	317
Seamen	230	114	344
Shopkeepers, etc	803	903	1,706
Smiths, general	135	57	192
Spinners and weavers	381	5	386
Tailors	215	167	382
Other trades and professions	1,387	371	1,758
Occupation not stated	17,227	4,953	22,180
Females:			
Domestic servants, etc	17,168	5,301	22,469
Milliners, etc	1,055	103	1,158
Spinners and weavers	392	16	408
Other trades and professions	265	106	371
Occupation not stated	37,650	18,794	56,444
Total	132,910	68,059	200,969

BANKRUPTCY.

The number of cases of bankruptcy and consequent loss to creditors continues to show a satisfactory decrease. The number of cases has declined from 4,520 in 1889 to 4,011 in 1890, and the estimated loss to creditors from $24,857,690 to $22,981,875. In the matter of private arrangements the same thing is seen, the number of cases having declined from 3,337 in 1889 to 3,097 in 1890 and the loss to creditors from $14,807,330 to $13,958,220.

The appended tables show the total of bankruptcy and deeds of arrangement.

The decrease of insolvency during the last few years is remarkable in face of the expansion in the volume of trade during the same period.

The total decrease in the number of receiving orders last year was 11¼ per cent as compared with 1889; but the decrease in the number of bankrupt farmers amounted to 30 per cent, of grocers 23 per cent, of tailors 17 per cent, of drapers 33 per cent, of butchers 15 per cent, and of bakers 8 per cent. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of commission and financial agents of 8 per cent, of clerks 33 per cent, of lodging-house

keepers 17 per cent, and of surveyors, accountants, and officers in the arm 32 per cent.

The trades in which the highest number of receiving orders were gazett in 1890 were: Grocers, 258; publicans, 240; builders, 226; farmers, 17 boot and shoe makers, 144; butchers, 130; bakers, 117; agents, 88; d orators, 84; nailers, 80; carpenters, 79; drapers, 78; clerks, 61; coal a coke merchants, 56; and greengrocers, etc., 50.

Table showing the number of bankruptcies, with assets and liabilities.

Year.	Number of cases.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Estimated lo to creditors.
1888	4,826	£35,554,740	£11,213,735	£27,805,5
1889	4,520	31,641,465	9,950,800	24,857,6
1890	4,011	30,664,755	11,111,465	22,981,8
Increase			1,160,665	
Decrease	509	976,710		1,775,8

Table showing the number of deeds of arrangement, with assets and liabilities.

Year.	Number of cases.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Estimated lo to creditors.
1888	3,495	£24,017,405	£12,083,775	£15,961,5
1889	3,337	23,869,735	13,593,605	14,807,3
1890	3,097	21,801,355	11,764,705	13,958,3
Decrease	240	2,068,380	1,828,900	849,1

Table showing the number of bankruptcies, liquidations, and compositions, with amount liabilities and assets, from 1886 to 1890.

Year.	Number of cases.			
	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.
1886	4,566	61	189	4,8
1887	4,681	31	127	4,8
1888	4,695	27	104	4,8
1889	4,415	30	75	4,5
1890	3,924	27	60	4,0

Year.	Liabilities.			
	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.
1886	£33,364,335	£2,961,765	£3,243,255	£39,569,3
1887	40,643,970	2,280,195	1,754,960	44,679,1
1888	32,920,640	906,355	1,727,745	35,554,7
1889	27,407,045	3,116,040	1,118,380	31,641,4
1890	27,628,585	1,260,025	1,776,145	30,664,7

Table showing the number of bankruptcies, liquidations, and compositions, etc.—Continued.

Year.	Assets.				Percentage of total assets to total liabilities.
	Bankruptcies.	Liquidations.	Compositions.	Total.	
1886	$10,506,490	$2,409,875	$1,359,435	$14,275,800	36.1
1887	11,838,240	855,385	642,185	13,335,810	29.8
1888	10,066,970	326,765	820,000	11,213,735	31.5
1889	8,133,170	1,367,900	449,730	9,950,800	31.4
1890	8,932,540	1,353,215	825,710	11,111,465	36.2

Table showing the estimated annual loss arising to creditors in England and Wales through bankruptcy proceedings.

Description.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Assets:					
Liquidations	$2,409,875	$855,385	$326,765	$1,367,900	$1,353,215
Bankruptcies	10,506,490	11,838,240	10,066,970	8,133,170	8,932,540
Total	12,916,365	12,693,625	10,393,735	9,501,070	10,285,755
Amount after deduction of one-third for expense of realization	8,610,910	8,462,415	6,929,155	6,334,045	6,857,170
Compositions	1,359,435	642,185	820,000	449,730	825,710
Total assets for dividends	9,970,345	9,104,600	7,749,155	6,783,775	7,682,880
Total liabilities	39,569,355	44,679,125	35,554,740	31,641,465	30,664,755
Net estimated loss to creditors	29,599,010	35,574,525	27,805,585	24,857,690	22,981,875

NATIONAL DEBT.

The aggregate net liabilities of the United Kingdom on March 31, 1891, was $3,403,407,905, a decrease of $21,000,000 in the year and of $100,000,000 in the last four years. This decrease is very marked when it is remembered that in the previous fifty years the total decrease was only about $125,000,000.

Table showing the national debt of the United Kingdom.

Description.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Nominal amount of funded debt	$3,048,703,715	$3,035,289,055	$2,929,799,260	$2,897,360,410
Estimated capital of terminable annuities	392,246,150	376,397,195	358,659,345	342,293,990
Unfunded debt	86,925,500	80,466,610	161,261,525	180,700,395
Other capital liabilities	1,152,508	4,350,990	3,599,060	9,415,295
Aggregate gross liabilities	3,533,637,905	3,496,503,845	3,453,319,190	3,429,770,090
Sundry assets	27,614,585	26,555,680	28,548,440	26,362,185
Aggregate net liabilities	3,506,023,320	3,469,948,165	3,424,770,750	3,403,407,905
Exchequer balances	38,235,360	27,960,010	26,101,305	31,854,485

REVENUE.

The total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ended Ma 1891, was $447,445,560 and the expenditure $438,664,275, thus lea balance of $8,781,285. There was a decrease of revenue from cust nearly $5,000,000, mainly caused by the reduction of duty on tea a rants; but this was counterbalanced by an increase in the revenu excise of nearly $3,000,000 and from stamps of $2,000,000.

The expenditure showed an increase of $8,500,000. The civil l counted for $3,500,000; army, $1,000,000; navy, $1,500,000; and laneous the remainder.

Table showing the public revenue and expenditure of the United Kingdom for ended March 31, 1891.

Debit.		Credit.	
National debt service	$126,035,000	Customs	$
Civil list	88,663,320	Excise	1
Army	87,750,115	Stamps	
Ordnance factories	50,000	Land tax	
Navy	70,626,790	House duty	
Annuity under Indian army pension deficiency	750,000	Property and income tax	
		Post-office	
Naval defense fund	7,142,855	Telegraph service	
Barrack construction	1,125,000	Crown lands	
		Interest on advances	
Total	382,143,080	Fee and patent stamps	
Charges for collection of revenue	56,521,195	Receipts by civil departments	
Balance	8,781,285		
Total	447,445,560	Total	44

Table showing the receipts from customs in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	D
Tea	$17,061,290	$22,452,530		
Coffee	909,515	864,160	$45,355	
Spirits, foreign	22,464,055	23,406,125		
Wine	6,590,030	6,510,800	79,230	
Tobacco and snuff	47,669,440	45,309,920	2,359,520	
Dried fruits	1,618,895	2,674,155		
Other articles	924,890	915,785	9,105	
Miscellaneous	159,240	144,340	14,900	
Total	97,397,355	102,277,815		

The charge for collection amounted to $4,485,555.

Table showing the receipts from excise in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits	£73,853,650	£69,300,010	£4,553,640	.....
Beer	46,950,705	47,052,130	.....	£101,425
Licenses	1,152,250	2,651,225	.....	1,498,975
Railways	1,620,585	1,622,305	.....	1,720
Coffee labels, etc	20,735	19,710	1,025	.....
Other receipts	21,660	20,780	880	.....
Total	123,619,585	120,666,160	2,953,425	.....

Table showing the receipts from stamps in 1890 and 1891.

Description.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Probate duty	£12,068,340	£11,322,005	£746,335	.....
Estate duty	5,971,890	3,950,090	2,021,800	.....
Legacies and successions	19,176,215	18,945,275	230,940	.....
Life insurance	234,535	227,285	7,250	.....
Marine insurance	739,740	706,850	32,890	.....
Bills of exchange, etc	4,403,260	4,338,430	64,830	.....
Receipts and drafts	5,558,150	5,396,450	161,700	.....
Deeds and other instruments	16,488,685	17,650,245	.....	£1,161,560
Other receipts	2,428,340	2,671,830	.....	243,490
Total	67,069,155	65,208,460	1,860,695	.....

Table showing the charges for the collection of the revenue.

Description.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£4,485,555	£4,529,560	.....	£44,005
Inland revenue	8,731,680	8,744,895	.....	13,215
Post-office	28,412,810	27,316,025	£1,096,785	.....
Telegraph service	11,360,000	10,880,000	480,000	.....
Packet service	3,531,150	3,320,000	211,150	.....
Total	56,521,195	54,790,480	1,730,735	.....

Table showing the amounts cleared at the London bankers' clearing house.

Year.	Amount cleared—			Total.
	On fortnightly stock exchange settling days.	On consol settling days.	On 4th of each month.	
1886	£5,995,000,000	£1,315,000,000	£1,080,000,000	£29,510,000,000
1887	5,730,000,000	1,485,000,000	1,280,000,000	30,385,000,000
1888	6,260,000,000	1,660,000,000	1,360,000,000	34,710,000,000
1889	6,695,000,000	1,760,000,000	1,450,000,000	38,095,000,000
1890	7,085,000,000	1,795,000,000	1,445,000,000	39,005,000,000

Table showing the average minimum rate of discount charged by the Bank of England from 1887 to 1890.

Months.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
January	5	3⅝	4 1/16	
February	4	2⅝	3	6
March	3½	2½	3	5½
April	2⅝	2	2⅝	4½
May	2	2⅝	2½	3⅝
June	2	2⅝	2½	3
July	2	2½	2½	3½
August	2⅝	2⅝	3	4
September	4	3⅝	4 1/16	4½
October	4	5	5	4½
November	4	5	5	5
December	4	5	5	5½
Average for the year	3½	3½	3½	4½

PATENTS.

The total number of patents applied for at the patent office in 1890 was 21,307, an increase of 299 over the previous year; the number applied for by persons resident in the United Kingdom was 15,403, a decrease of 616; the number applied for by persons resident in the colonies or foreign countries was 5,904, an increase of 915. Of the total number of applications coming from abroad the United States heads the list with 2,597, an increase of 740 over the previous year; Germany coming next with 1,336; then France, 772; Austria, 237; Belgium, 123; Canada, 120; Switzerland, 120; and Australia, 145.

The receipts from the sale of patent office publications was $31,245.

The total number of applications for patents, designs, and trade-marks in each year from 1884 to 1890 is given in the following table:

Year.	Patents.	Designs.		Trade-marks.
		Single.	Sets.	
1884	17,110	19,515	238	7,10
1885	16,101	20,388	337	8,08
1886	17,176	23,717	324	10,67
1887	18,051	25,734	309	10,58
1888	19,103	25,923	316	13,31
1889	21,008	24,370	355	11,3
1890	21,307	22,235	318	10,9

JOHN C. NEW,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, February 1, 1892.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL MONAGHAN, OF HAMILTON.

I transmit herewith a statement of the business of this consulate and its agencies at Paris and Galt, Ontario, for the calendar year 1891.

A very substantial decrease in the volume and value of agricultural products exported from the district during the year is noticeable, and a further decrease is already foreshadowed for the current year. The exports of this district in 1890 amounted to $1,315,995, and in 1891 to $582,466, a decrease of $733,529, or about 56 per cent.

Apples do not cut much of a figure, but they have fallen off over 50 per cent. England offers a better market for the choice varieties. Only a very small percentage of the year's large crop has been exported from this district to the United States.

Barley shows a decrease of $520,955.96, being only $65,000, against $586.956 in 1890, and unless the duty is reduced (the hope of immediate reduction is strongly entertained by the Canadian farmers) barley will practically disappear from the report of exports for the current year.

Cattle exported show a slight increase in value, which is probably accounted for by the sale of a fancy bull or cow of some recognized breed for breeding purposes.

The egg trade shows a decrease of nearly $60,000. The current year's report will exhibit a much greater reduction in this branch of Canadian industry, so far as exports are concerned. It is claimed that England offers better inducements in the egg trade, and that a ready market awaits them in the motherland.

The apparent large decrease in the value of household goods is not real, and is accounted for by the fact that consular certificates were discontinued early in 1890, since which no official record can be made of transactions relating to the value of the belongings of emigrants, the number of which has steadily increased from the towns and cities of this district.

The trade in horses has suffered somewhat, but the decrease is more real than the figures disclose, as the value of some exported for exhibition purposes is included in the aggregate. I should say that the actual reduction would be quite 60 per cent. A duty of $30 on a cheap horse has had the desired effect, compelling the dealer to buy the cheap horses at home; and a duty of 30 per cent has operated alike beneficially, namely, a horse costing $150 in Canada has his cost increased to $195 when the duty is paid, which, exclusive of other necessary expenses in connection with transportation, makes a high-priced horse, and has the effect of keeping purchasers at home. The McKinley bill also provides additional safeguards against the importation of ordinary stock for breeding purposes, under which head it was an easy matter to have it admitted free under the old law.

The exports of potatoes have increased over $10,000; but it appears, as a matter of fact, that all the potatoes were shipped the first of the year, and that no part of the crop of 1891 has been exported during the year. The potato crop was comparatively a failure in the United States in 1890, hence the demand on Canada from the Northern States.

Exports of sheep and lambs have increased. Very few sheep are exported, however; the lambs represent the increase, for the reason that the present specific duty represents about what the ad valorem duty amounted to under the former law.

Exports of turnips have fallen off to practically nothing, so far as the report shows, but this exhibit is deceptive and altogether misleading. Formerly all shipments of $50 and over necessitated consular invoices; now all shipments under $100 are made without invoices. This accounts for the decrease.

Wool has held its own fairly well. Notwithstanding the increase in the duty, the decrease in exports is but nominal. The clip last year was up to the average, and the movement in the last few months shows the same demand for Canadian wool, which sells in this market at from 18½ to 20 cents, and is sold, duty and freight paid, in American markets for 33 cents, which leaves a very narrow margin for the Canadian dealers.

The reasons which impel our Canadian friends to seek reciprocal trade in natural products are obvious, and are practically demonstrated in the reports on trade relations between the countries.

WM. MONAGHAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, March 3, 1892.

THE NORWEGIAN FISHERIES.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE, OF BERGEN.

Of the fisheries of Norway, the cod or cablian fisheries on the coasts of Loffoden and Finmark are the most important, and give yearly the most regular and reliable results.

From the beginning of the fishing season, in the middle of January, 1891, the prospects of a good catch at Loffoden were better than for years past, but unfortunately they were totally spoiled by long-lasting stormy weather during the best period for the pouring in of the fish. The loss thereby occasioned could not be recovered later in the season, and the total result turned out much below that anticipated. The movements of the fish were likewise during the whole season fully as unsteady and uncontrollable as the state of the weather.

The cod fisheries at Finmark commenced under very favorable auspices, and at the end of March large shoals of the so-called capelin fish (the bait for the cod) filled the sea for great distances, and, the weather being favora-

ble, it continued with good result up to May for most of the principal western fishing stations from the North Cape down to Hammerfest, whereas the catch on the eastern side of the cape to the Russian frontier and the important Varanger Fjord was hindered by continuously bad weather. The total want of suitable bait compelled the fishermen to give up, with a result much below the usual and that of the foregoing year.

In the south fishing districts, Söndmöre and Romsdal, the cod catch was also much interrupted by the weather, and many of the fishermen were compelled to leave the grounds before the close of the season, having lost large quantities of their nets and other outfits by the heavy storms. The total quantities of cod produced at the above-mentioned places turned out to be below the average; but, owing to the uncommonly high prices paid all over for the raw fish, the total value of the catch was proportionally large, and the clear profit for each fisherman satisfactory.

For the Loffoden district the number of hands employed, the profits of each, and the number of cod caught by each man for the years 1886–'91 are shown by the following table:

Years.	Fishermen.	Fish per each man.	Profit for each man.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Kroner.**
1886	28,920	1,072	225
1887	28,030	1,060	163
1888	31,917	815	191
1889	30,083	572	195
1890	30,324	989	245
1891	30,378	691	220

*1 kroner = 26.8 cents.

The official statistics do not give similar statements relating to the other fishing districts, but I have reason to believe that the net profits were somewhat better. In 1890, 89,283 hands were employed in the cod fisheries, and this year the number was larger still.

According to lately published official records of the quantities produced and prices paid, the figures for the last five years are stated as follows:

Years.	Number of cod.	Value.
		Kroner.
1887	52,300,000	8,100,000
1888	56,600,000	12,900,000
1889	58,900,000	15,400,000
1890	63,300,000	14,100,000
1891	46,400,000	14,600,000

In Loffoden the average price is stated at 31.70 kroner for 100 roundfish (with head and entrails), at Finmark at 27 kroner, and at the south stations (Romsdal and others) at 30 to 35 kroner.

Of the total quantity of cod produced, 35,333,000 were salted and prepared as klipfish, and only 11,000,000 dried as torfish, of which last-named kind the quantity is much below the average. Of liver, the quantity secured proved larger than usual; also, of all kinds of oils, and chiefly of the qualities for medicinal uses, the fish being singularly fat and full livered. The production and refining of medicinal oils has of late years considerably increased. The quantity of spawn reached only about one-half of that of the year before. The following table sets forth the quantities of fish, liver, and spawn for the years 1886–'91, inclusive:

Year.	Fish.	Liver.	Spawn.
	Number.	*Hectoliters.**	*Hectoliters.**
1886	63,000,000	141,233	64,927
1887	52,300,000	109,879	41,149
1888	56,600,000	166,571	73,630
1889	58,900,000	166,726	47,513
1890	63,300,000	194,914	63,355
1891	46,400,000	127,000	35,700

*1 hectoliter=2.838 bushels.

The herring fisheries have always been very capricious in regard to the unreliability of the fishing grounds and the quantity and the value of the produce, and this year has been no exception in these respects.

The winter catch on the coast between Bergen and Stavanger commenced, as usual, in the middle of January, but later in the districts north of Bergen, and in both places it continued till the end of March, resulting in a total of 200,000 barrels, at an estimated value of 750,000 kroner. The quality, as well as the size, was good. The principal quantity was caught by seines, whereas the nets were not much used. In the Christiania consular district, from Arendal to the mouth of the Christiania Fjord, a lively catch of large and fat herring was made in the fall from October to the end of the year, estimated at 225,000 barrels, which quantity, added to that produced in the winter at the same places, makes a total export quantity of 430,000 barrels, of which, no doubt, the greater part was salted and cured; but considerable lots were exported fresh in ice to England and Germany, where the article brought profitable prices. The smokehouses and the inland demand for the fresh herrings took good quantities.

Table showing the quantity and value of the winter herring fisheries, 1887–'91.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Hectoliters.	*Kroner.*
1887	389,000	767,000
1888	170,000	436,000
1889	176,000	471,000
1890	354,000	907,000
1891	430,000	1,750,000

The fishery of summer herrings commenced in July, with good openings along the extensive coasts in Nordland and Tromsöe Stift, but the catch for weeks was sluggish, and not until October and November did it improve to any extent, although not attaining the quantity of a middling good year. The whole course of the fishery this year was highly singular, the principal yield being produced in a proportionally short distance and not in any of the regular fjords. Large shoals of herrings came under the coast, as is the case usually. During the whole season the size of the herring turned out uncommonly small, but the quality as a rule was fine. The prices for the larger brands opened as high as 20 kroner per barrel, whereas the mixed brands of seine-caught fish only brought from 10 to 14 kroner per barrel in the fresh state. The total proceeds of the year's summer catch is stated at 408,000 barrels, equal to 373,280 hectoliters, valued at 2,750,000 kroner.

Table showing the quantity and value of the summer herring fisheries for the years 1887–'91.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Hectoliters.	*Kroner.*
1887	792,000	2,008,000
1888	986,000	4,046,000
1889	988,000	3,168,000
1890	455,000	2,973,000
1891	473,000	2,765,000

Of the different kinds of smaller herrings and of sprats, the quantities turned out much smaller than previous years, and the prices of these, and consequently also of anchovies, advanced to nearly double the price in 1890. The total catch amounted to 500,000 barrels.

The mackerel fishery commenced early in May and ended in July with a catch of 7,000,000 fish, against 5,000,000 fish in 1890. It was followed later in the season by the trolling-line fishery, for which there was this year fitted out a greater number of large, covered boats and cutters than ever before; but unfortunately the proceeds, owing to the hard weather, were not satisfactory, and the prices likewise were lower than expected, the American buyers being more reserved, owing to an improved catch in their own country. The total result of the autumn's mackerel catch is stated at 5,000 barrels, of which nearly the whole amount was exported to the United States.

On account of the reduced prices in England of halibut the production and export of this kind of fish has decreased during the past two years, whereas the proceeds of the summer's catch of ling, haddock, torsk, and coalfish were satisfactory, being valued at 2,500,000 kroner.

The salmon fishing in the early part of the summer was good, and in several places even rich; but the catch in England and Scotland being at the same time very abundant, the foreign (English) buyers broke their contracts with the fishers, and the prices for some time declined to one-half of the usual prices during the last five years.

The lobster trade was bad, and in these parts complaints are frequent that quantities as well as the sizes are yearly declining. The total number in 1891 was only 500,000, against 1,000,000 in 1890.

Oysters are now very scarce and dear here, but the quality is excellent. Some years ago—say twenty—a barrel of them could be had at $4 to $5, but a barrel now is worth at least $15. The few experiments made for establishing artificial oyster parks have hitherto not been successful.

This year the several establishments here and at Stavanger for pickling and preserving sardines, anchovies, and several other fish preserves have been extended and are successful. They have been exporting pretty large quantities thereof to the United States, in spite of the high import duty on these articles.

The total value of the above-named minor or summer fisheries may be estimated at 5,000,000 kroner.

Owing to the smaller quantities produced of the principal fish during the year, the exports are noticeably reduced, for some even to the extent of 50 per cent compared with the year before. However, owing to the higher prices obtained for several articles, the total value of all exports is rather increased, and the total result for producers as well as exporters is pretty satisfactory.

Table showing the export of fish and fish products in 1891.

Articles.	Export in 1891.	Average export for 1886–'90.
Fish:		
Dried (stockfish).....kilgorams...	13,216,000	16,778,000
Salted (klipfish).....do.....	42,559,000	42,625,000
Herring:		
Summer.....hectoliters...	484,900	757,300
Other.....do.....	209,900	124,812
Spawn.....do.....	42,445	61,909
Codfish oil.....do.....	173,840	184,853

F. G. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bergen, February 18, 1892.

Photographic materials in Constantinople.—The following are the names of dealers in photographic materials: Emmanuel J. Mertzanoff, Stamboul, Constantinople, and R. Caracachian, 667 Teki, Pera, Constantinople. The following photographers may be willing to buy photographic materials: Abdullah Brothers, Pera, Constantinople; Sebah & Joaillier, Pera, Constantinople; Nicolas Andriomeno, Sultan Bayozid, Stamboul, Constantinople.—WM. ALBERT, *Vice-Consul-General, Constantinople, April 25, 1892.*

BOHEMIAN MIRROR AND PLATE GLASS.

REPORT BY CONSUL RUBLEE, OF PRAGUE.

HISTORY.

For over two hundred years the mirror-glass industry has been established in Bohemia, just across the Bavarian frontier, this location being selected on account of the good, plentiful, and inexpensive supply of fuel guarantied by the surrounding forests. In fact, it is claimed that the first impulse to the building of glass works was given by the owners of forests, who thereby sought to render their possessions more profitable. In the earlier period glass beads and bottle glass were produced, mirror glass not being manufactured at all. Mirror glass was first sold by German firms in the sixteenth century, and at about this time mirrors obtained a great reputation in Nuremberg, which indicates that the manufacture of mirror glass must have begun almost simultaneously in the Bohemian forest, as Bohemian commerce and industry stood in the closest relations with Nuremberg and undoubtedly engaged in this new and profitable manufacture. The development of the Bohemian and the German mirror-glass industries took place, therefore, under very similar conditions, and the results obtained were almost identical. Already in the seventeenth century small mirror glasses were blown in Bohemia, which were perfected and silvered in Nuremberg. The demand for these mirrors was very large, and the manufacture of blown mirror glass was soon extensively taken up by the glass works in the Bohemian forest. In 1728 the Austrian Government started a mirror-glass factory at Neuhaus; but the enterprise was a failure, in spite of governmental subventions, and was abandoned. The production of large mirrors in France and the perfection of silvering by the quicksilver process had the effect of stimulating the manufacture in Bohemia, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century mirrors with a surface of 3 square meters were turned out. The perfection of the casting process restricted the manufacture in the Bohemian glass works to the smaller sizes of blown or sheet glass.

To get an insight into the mirror-glass manufacture of Bohemia it is essential first of all to take account of the production of the crude or unwrought glass. Here a distinction must be made between the production by the blowing process and that by the casting or rolling process. Blown or sheet mirror glass is made by seven firms in Bohemia, operating twenty glass furnaces, in which are one hundred and twenty glass pots. One firm is engaged in the production of rolled glass, operating one furnace with twelve glass pots. In the refining process—*i. e.*, grinding, smoothing, polishing, and silvering—there are ten firms engaged. As already explained, the unwrought glass is blown or rolled, and mirror glass is accordingly divided into sheet glass and rolled glass. The rolled glass is called crystal glass in commerce and sheet glass sometimes thin mirror glass. The reason for this

lies in the fact that sheet glass has a thickness of only 5 millimeters, while rolled glass is often over 10 millimeters thick.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

In both processes the glass mixture is melted in about the same manner, and the purest and best materials are used. The process in the factory from the moment when the glass is run out of the glass pots is something after the following description:

The glass pots have to be refilled, and this is the work of the smelter. The various component materials—crystal sand, soda, calcite, charcoal, and powdered arsenic—are mixed in the proper proportions and placed in the empty glass pot, this filling being repeated after an interval of four or five hours. After the smelter has put in the second quantity, he heats the furnace to such a point that melting begins in twelve or fourteen hours. When the mixture is melted, the smelter must see to it that it is clear and free from air bubbles, for which purpose he purifies the glass by subjecting it to a more intense heat. This purifying is accomplished generally in about eight hours. The glass being in a molten condition, the finishing process begins. When the glass is to be blown, a wait of ten or twelve hours has to take place, until the liquid glass has become thick enough for the glass-blower to take it up on his blowpipe. On the other hand, when glass is to be rolled, the contents of the glass pot are poured on the casting table immediately after melting and rolled at once, the fluidity of the glass being an essential in this process.

Glass-blowing.—The glass-blower's method is about the following:

By means of an iron pipe about 1½ meters in length he takes up a small quantity of glass, accomplishing it by turning the end of the pipe around in the glass mixture. He next smooths or rounds the quantity thus taken up, by turning the pipe about in a hollowed wooden block, until the mixture hardens into a dark red glow, whereupon he dips into the glass pot for the second time and takes up another and larger quantity of glass. The quantity of glass taken up depends on the size of the plate or mirror to be made, and varies from 15 to 45 pounds. The glass is thereupon again smoothed or rounded, and at the same time blowing into the now rounded mass of glass is begun, the glass expanding gradually. Alternately the glass is then heated and expanded, both in length and breadth, until the desired dimensions have been attained, when the bleb at the lower end is opened. This opening is extended till it reaches the point of the bleb's greatest diameter, so that it assumes the shape of a cylinder, resembling a glass bell, which, however, is still closed at one end, when it is attached to the blower's pipe. The cylinder is then detached from the pipe and placed in the cooling oven. When taken from the cooling oven it is cut lengthwise, again heated in the flattening oven, and then spread out on the flattening stone, until the sheet of glass is level. After it has slowly cooled and is cut on its four sides it can be turned over to the polish-

Glass rolling.—The process in the manufacture of rolled mirror glass is quite a different one. The specially constructed glass furnace admits of being opened, and the glass pot, filled with the melted glass, is seized by a pair of large tongs and is placed on a small car running on a track. The car, with its load, is then moved under an iron crane, from which is suspended a chain with a pair of tongs attached fitting the glass pot. The glass pot is firmly seized and lifted some 3 feet in the air, when the crane revolves, describing an angle of about 90°, and the glass pot is thereby suspended over the molding table, which also runs on a track leading to the cooling oven. The molding table has a solid iron surface on an iron frame. On each side of it are iron posts, an iron roller resting on them at such a height that the table can just pass under it. An iron rim, varying in height according to the thickness of the glass to be made, is fastened to the edges of the table. The glass pot is slightly tilted and its contents poured upon the molding table in front of the roller. The table is then slowly set in motion and passes under the roller, which distributes the mass of glass evenly according to the height of the surrounding rim. To prevent the accumulation of too much glass in front of the roller, a workman is on hand with an iron rake, with which he regulates the amount of glass. After passing under the roller the glass is ready to be placed in the cooling oven, and the molding table is run along the track to the oven, where the glass plate is deposited and allowed to stand from forty-eight to seventy-two hours, until it is evenly and slowly cooled. The plate is then taken out, examined for any flaws, and cut according to requirement.

In both processes of manufacturing crude mirror glass the glass is unwrought and imperfectly transparent. In order to even the rough surface, the grinding apparatus is used, and, after being properly ground, the polisher imparts the clear, shining surface to it. Both the grinding and the polishing of mirror glass is done by machinery, while the smoothing is best done by hand; but even the smoothing process is effected by means of machinery in the case of large-sized plates.

Grinding and smoothing.—In the process of grinding, a large, flat stone rests on a solidly constructed wooden base, and on the top of this stone a layer of burnt and sifted gypsum is placed, which is then converted into a pasty cement by adding water. This cement is spread evenly on the stone, and the glass is laid upon it and pressed firmly until it adheres to the gradually hardening gypsum. A somewhat smaller stone, called the upper stone, is similarly prepared and another plate of glass laid upon it, when the two stones are brought together so that the glass surfaces touch each other. A twofold motion is given to the upper stone—about its own axis and in a circle from right to left. Sand and water are then poured between the two glass surfaces, and the grinding begins by setting the upper stone in motion, the power being supplied by machinery. The first grinding begins, and the surface of the glass gradually becomes smooth, the elevations in the glass being reduced by the sand. As the two plates of glass begin to show an even surface, finer sand is used, and the so-called second grinding takes place.

After one side of the glass is ground, it is turned over and the reverse side submitted to the same operation. The sand used has seven different grains, from the coarsest to the finest. When both surfaces have been made even in the manner described, there is still too rough a surface to permit of successful polishing, and they must be subjected to the smoothing process. Here, again, one glass is laid upon the other and a cement of continually increasing fineness used, the cement being applied to the moist and rough glass surface, and the surfaces carefully rubbed together by hand. After the smoothing process is finished the glass is carefully examined and all flawless pieces given to the polishers, while those containing flaws are cut up into small sizes.

Polishing.—Polishing is done by specially constructed machinery, and is, properly speaking, an advanced stage of smoothing. It differs from the smoothing process in that the glass surfaces are not applied to each other, but a wooden or iron surface, covered with cloth, is substituted, and, further, that a fine mixture of oxide of iron replaces the harder cement. The polisher fixes the glass by means of plaster or cement to a firm support, usually a flat stone, and moistens the cloth-covered rubbing implement, which receives a forward and backward motion by connection with mechanical apparatus. The polishing implement is kept in motion until that portion of the glass over which it passes has obtained a high polish, when the glass is moved so as to expose another portion of its surface to the polisher. When the entire surface is polished, and it contains no flaws, it is ready for the silvering process. The large mirror glasses are often put on the market, however, in the polished condition, especially the large rolled plates which are used for show windows.

In describing the foregoing different processes for preparing mirror glass, it remains to be said that a so-called circular grinding apparatus has come into use lately in Bohemia, especially in the grinding of rolled glass. This apparatus is expensive, but it does the work at least five times as rapidly as by the other process. For rolled glass, machinery is also used in the smoothing process, and a circular polishing apparatus has been introduced. This apparatus is used in Bohemia only for rolled glass. After the polishing it is only necessary to put a face on the glass and it goes to the silverer, who gives the essential qualities of the mirror to it. In Bohemia both quicksilver and silver is used for this purpose. The quicksilver process is really an amalgamation of tin to the glass surface, the silver process the precipitation of nitrate of silver on the glass. The quicksilver process is being almost entirely replaced by the silver process in late years, both on account of the greater facility of the process and on account of the less injurious effect on the health of the workmen, so that most all of the mirrors are now silvered ones.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

Taking a glass pot 1 meter high by 1 meter wide, it will be found to hold about 400 kilograms of available glass material in the glass-blowing

process, which, when blown to a thickness of 5 millimeters, is equal to about 38 square meters of mirror glass. Computing the price of a square meter of glass, it will come to about 4 florins (1 florin=42 cents), in which amount the cost of labor—amounting to about 60 kreutzers per square meter—is included. A fixed value can not be given, inasmuch as different circumstances enter into the calculation in different cases.

The appended table, giving the various sizes as sold in Austria, shows the cost of production of the glass up to the time of its readiness for the grinding and polishing process, and then the cost of the grinding and polishing. It is to be noted that an English inch is equal to 1.037 Austrian inches.

Table showing the cost of production of glass.

Sizes.	Cost of unwrought glass.	Cost of grinding and polishing.	Cost of facet.	Cost of production without facet.	Cost of production with facet.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Kreutzers.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
16 by 10 inches	0.25	0.10	5	0.35	0.40
17 by 11 inches	.32½	.13	5½	.45½	.51
18 by 12 inches	.35	.16	6½	.51	.57½
20 by 12 inches	.41	.21	7½	.62	.69½
22 by 13 inches	.49	.25	8½	.74	.82½
24 by 14 inches	.61	.30	9	.91	1.00
25 by 15 inches	.70	.32	9½	1.02	1.11½
26 by 16 inches	.79	.37	10	1.16	1.26
28 by 17 inches	.96	.46	12	1.42	1.54
30 by 18 inches	1.09	.54	14	1.63	1.77
32 by 19 inches	1.31	.61	16	1.92	2.08
32 by 20 inches	1.42	.67	17½	2.09	2.26½
34 by 20 inches	1.52	.77	21	2.29	2.50
38 by 22 inches	2.00	1.07	35	3.07	3.42
40 by 24 inches	2.47	1.32	44	3.79	4.23
42 by 24 inches	2.65	1.42	49	4.07	4.56
44 by 24 inches	2.98	1.55	56	4.39	4.95
46 by 24 inches	3.07	1.66	63	4.73	5.36
46 by 26 inches	3.51	1.77	69	5.28	5.97
48 by 24 inches	3.26	1.77	69	5.03	5.72
48 by 26 inches	3.78	1.90	75	5.68	6.43
50 by 26 inches	4.03	2.02	82	6.05	6.87
50 by 28 inches	4.54	2.16	87	6.70	7.57

The Bohemian glass works not only manufacture Austrian sizes, but English and Rhenish as well. The English and Rhenish sizes are very largely exported as unwrought glass.

Taking it for granted that 38 square meters of glass 5 millimeters thick can be made from one glass pot, then the total value per glass pot will be 152 florins, 1 square meter being valued at 4 florins. As already stated, there are one hundred and twenty glass pots in Bohemia, so that the total production of unwrought sheet glass is 4,560 square meters, worth 18,240 florins. This is the product of all of Bohemia's glass pots at each firing of the furnaces, which is done eleven times every month, and the furnaces are operated eleven months in the year; 50,160 square meters is the monthly product, or 200,640 florins in value. This would make the annual output of

sheet glass in Bohemia 551,700 square meters, valued at 2,207,040 florins. Comparing the amount of glass polished in Bohemia—amounting to about 200,000 square meters—with this total, it will be seen that about 350,000 square meters must be exported in an unwrought condition, which corresponds with the estimated export. All of the 200,000 square meters of polished glass is not, however, made into mirrors, about one-third of it being exported as plate glass. This would fix the value of mirrors made in Bohemia at about 1,000,000 or 1,250,000 florins annually. This would be the value of mirrors sold annually by Bohemian firms. The export of unwrought and polished mirror glass is confined almost entirely to Bavaria, and, being finished there, it is placed on the market at Fürth, from whence it is sent all over the world. There is some direct export from Bohemia to the United States, and also to the Orient and Italy.

The following table gives the cost of production of some of the sizes mostly sold to the United States, English inches being used as the standard of measure:

Sizes.	Cost of unwrought glass.	Cost of grinding and polishing.	Cost of production.
	Florins.	*Kreutzers.*	*Florins.*
20 by 12 inches (52 by 32 centimeters)	0.37	21	0.58
20 by 18 inches (52 by 47 centimeters)	.59	32	.91
22 by 13 inches (57 by 34 centimeters)	.45	26	.71
24 by 14 inches (62 by 37 centimeters)	.55	30	.85
24 by 18 inches (62 by 47 centimeters)	.74	38	1.12
24 by 20 inches (62 by 52 centimeters)	.85	43	1.28
26 by 20 inches (67 by 52 centimeters)	.94	49	1.43
28 by 16 inches (72 by 42 centimeters)	.78	40	1.18
28 by 22 inches (72 by 57 centimeters)	1.17	62	1.79
30 by 17 inches (77 by 44 centimeters)	.90	48	1.38
30 by 24 inches (77 by 62 centimeters)	1.44	78	2.22
32 by 18 inches (82 by 47 centimeters)	1.07	55	1.62
40 by 18 inches (103 by 47 centimeters)	1.47	75	2.22

The wages of glass-blowers, grinders, polishers, and smoothers in Bohemia are calculated by the piece, according to its size, and in the foregoing tables the wages of smoothers have been included in the cost of grinding and polishing. In the rolled-glass manufacture the workmen are paid monthly wages, the average monthly wages being 50 florins. As compared with other countries, the wages paid are very low. The common day laborer averages 50 kreutzers a day in the winter and 60 kreutzers a day in the summer. A glass-blower can average from 200 to 250 florins a month under favorable conditions. In the glass refineries a workman earns from 20 to 50 florins per month, according to his employment. Skilled workmen are paid from 1 to 1.50 florins per day, unless they work by the piece.

WILLIAM A. RUBLEE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Prague, February 13, 1892.

PLATE-GLASS MANUFACTURE IN BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL STEUART, OF ANTWERP.

The following report is claimed by its author to be the result of his personal observation, and as I have every reason to believe it to be reliable, I have pleasure in translating and forwarding it, hoping it may, in a measure, meet some of the demands made upon me for information regarding this branch of industry:

THE CRUCIBLES.

The crucibles are made of Andenne plastic earth, oval in form, having a width of 1.3 by 0.7 meter, a depth of 0.7 meter, and a thickness of about 8 centimeters.

OVENS FOR MELTING AND REFINING.

Each oven can contain two crucibles, which form one flux. The ovens are heated by cyanogen gas. The mixture of Silician sand and sulphate of soda is only introduced into the crucibles when they are at a full white heat.

REFINING.

The refining and transformation of the excess of sulphate of soda which might remain is produced by the addition at the end of the operation of a certain quantity of coal dust, which transforms this excess of sulphate into sulphite of soda, which abandons its sulphurous acid and becomes silicate of soda.

FLUX.

When the refining is terminated the oven is allowed to cool for about five hours, so that the matter may become sirupy. By the aid of mechanical cranes and nippers the crucibles are raised and carried over the flux table, upon which the matter in fusion is poured.

LEVELING AND SMOOTHING.

The flux being made, a hollow, cast-iron roller of 15 centimeters diameter, length equal to the width of the table, and weighing about 700 to 800 kilograms, is passed rapidly over the matter during the time for the matter to assume a consistency capable of bearing a weight of 3,000 kilograms minimum, which can compress without extending it. The small roller is then replaced by one of cast iron, turned and polished, with a diameter of about 50 centimeters, its length equal to the width of the table, and weighing about 3,000 to 3,500 kilograms. By a mechanical contrivance the roller moves rapidly over the matter until it is cold.

BAKING.

The baking ovens have a perfectly smooth and level bottom of about 8½ by 4½ meters, the vault which covers them having a bend of about 60 centimeters, the whole built of refractory material able to stand a minimum heat of 2,000° C. during sixty to seventy-two hours, heated by cyanogen gas. The ovens being cold, two plates are placed, by means of cranes and chains, in each oven by sliding directly from the table. The ovens having been hermetically closed, the temperature is gradually raised to a minimum heat of 2,000° C. and maintained at this temperature for forty-eight to sixty hours. The cooling process is made in the same gradual manner. The interior of the oven having arrived at the temperature of the surrounding air, the two baked plates are each moved upon a platform moving upon rails, which carries them to the cutting room, where, by the aid of diamonds and strong nippers, the division is made to the required dimensions.

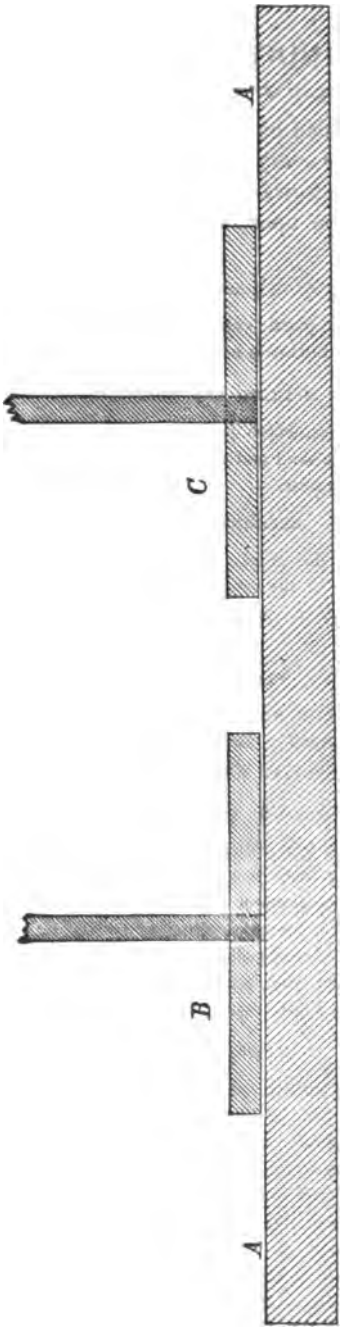


FIG. 1.

The above platform *A* moves round horizontally by a usual catching. It makes 80 to 100 revolutions, supported by an ordinary spindle on several small wheels.

The platform is made of cast iron, perfectly planed.

NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT.—The consul, in transmitting these drawings, left the notes thereto just as they were given by the person who prepared the report, and the Department preferred to let them go in that form rather than make any changes.

SOFTENING PROCESS.

To soften the plates is to give them a mathematical thickness equal to the different sizes, with a surface perfectly smooth, but unpolished. This operation is performed upon a platform having a diameter of about 4 meters and making eighty revolutions per minute.

This platform (Fig. 1) is covered with a mixture made of plaster that has been used and of pure plaster, so that it acquires a hardness and perfect cohesion, and upon this the crude plate glass is placed in such a manner that it is fixed by suction and held by the natural atmospheric pressure. The mixture of old and pure plaster can vary from 60 to 90 per cent of old plaster, according to the amount of holding power it possesses.

A crosspiece which passes diametrically above the platform at a height of about 90 centimeters carries two cast-iron disks about 15 centimeters thick, with the under surface planed and polished. Their united diameter is nearly equal to that of the platform. By a system of cogwheels and screws, a backward and forward motion is produced upon the crosspiece, which supports them. The two disks each make one hundred and twenty revolutions per minute in opposite directions of the platform.

A vessel placed at a certain height and supplied with sand and water keeps a regular flow upon the surface to be softened. This sand is a clay, rather rich in oxide of iron, having a grain of about 1 millimeter in diameter, very little plasticity, and of a poor nature.

The operation of softening one surface requires about thirty-six hours.

One of the surfaces being softened, large blades are introduced between the plate and the layer of plaster; the suction then no longer existing, the plate is turned by hand power. The platform is then entirely freed from the plaster and thoroughly washed and cleaned and a new layer of plaster placed upon it to renew the process on other placques.

The two disks act virtually by their own weight upon the rough glass.

The softening of the two faces having been obtained, it may happen that the surfaces are streaked or scratched on account of certain substances, such as silex, mineral crystals, etc., which exist in the clay, and to discover these a very severe examination is made of each plate. These defects, when found, are removed by hand by means of felt-covered lathes, powdered with very fine, moistened emery. The workman, by a circular movement, which he extends as far as possible, removes these blemishes. A mechanical rotary motion has been tried, but so far it has not been found to present any advantage over the manual labor.

The two surfaces having been smoothed and all blemishes removed, the plates pass to the polishing room.

POLISHING.

This operation is performed on square tables rolling on rails; they have a surface of about 4 by 3 meters. The backward and forward motion is equivalent to the length of the two smaller sides; that is, a distance of about 3 meters. (See Fig. 3.)

At one of the extremities of this motion and in perfect line and direction of greatest width of the table are six or eight disks of cast iron (Fig. 3). The disks make from fifty to sixty revolutions per minute. These revolutions are obtained by a vertical axis terminating in a blunt point.

The center of the disk (Fig. 4) has a hole (M') of from 4 to 5 centimeters in the shape of an inverted cone, but only from 2 to 3 centimeters deep, so that the rotation of the axis is communicated to the disks, to which is given a double displacement, a motion forward and backward and from right to left. The tables have from three to four minutes to accomplish this motion.

The plates of glass are fixed upon the tables in the same manner as upon the platforms used for softening or smoothing them, but for greater security they are framed with some pieces of wood, held in place by small nails upon the two sides opposite to the forward and backward motion. Each disk acts by its own weight, and has its inferior face covered with a very thick cover (about 3 centimeters) of felt (Fig. 4, N), made of cow's hair, the edges turning inwards, so as to be well fixed and stretched that no folds may be produced during the polishing.

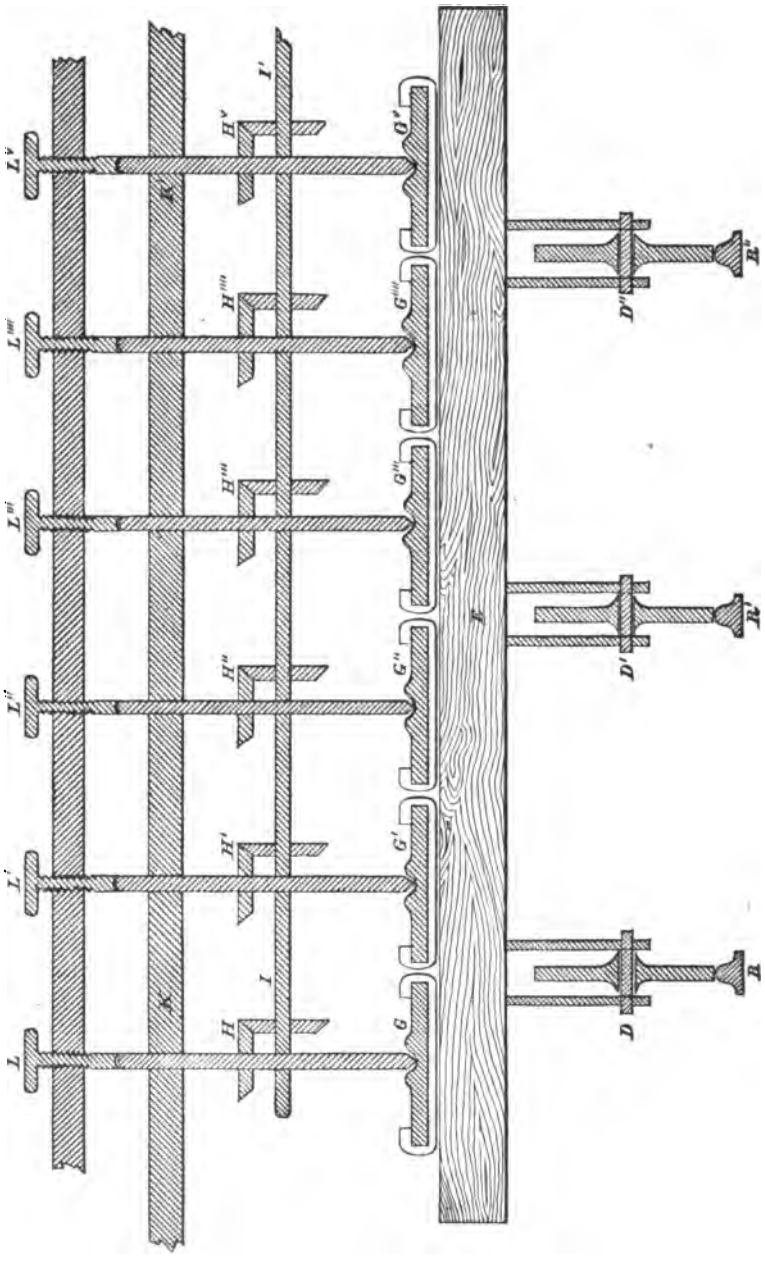


FIG. 3.

E, table upon which the glass is fixed; *G* to *G'*, disks, with their under cover in felt made of cow hair; *I* to *I'*, bearings for the conical catchings, *H* to *H'*; *K K*, cross for holding the bearings of horizontal catchings; *L* to *L'*, screws for giving to the disks the necessary pressure; *D D''*, wheels, table going forward all its breadth and return; *R R''*, rails for the wheels.

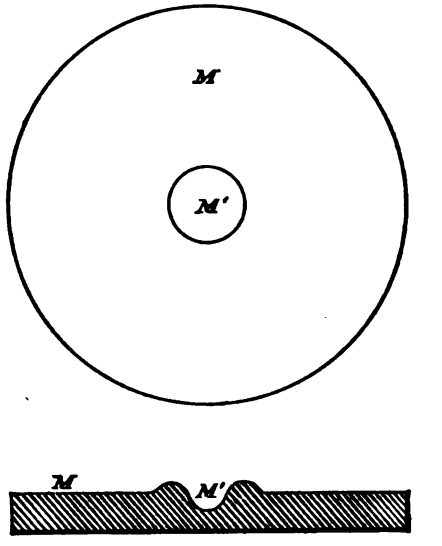


FIG. 4.

M, disk. *N*, felt cover.

The plates being well fixed and perfectly level, the workman, by means of a large brush, throws upon the surface to be polished oxide of iron in very fine powder mixed with water. The operation of polishing one face takes about sixty hours. One face being polished, the plate is raised from the table and turned, as explained for the smoothing process, the plaster is removed and replaced by a fresh supply, and the plate is refixed for the other face to be polished.

The plates are now washed with water, dosed with hydrochloric acid, and then dried. After this they are taken to the chamber for examination, a room hung entirely in black and which receives a ray of light from the east by an opening at the height of from 1.5 to 2 meters, according to the size of the plates to be examined. The plate is placed vertically upon a table covered in black, so as to receive a ray of light at an angle of 45°. By such an installation every imperfection, such as scratches, air bulbs, etc., which may exist is immediately discovered, while in full light they would not be seen. The plates especially designed for mirrors and to be silvered receive a second examination in a special dark room, which receives the light only through an opening of 25 by 50 centimeters and at a height of about 2½ meters. The plate is on a black table and receives the light from the east at an angle of 45°, and is moved by hand so as to receive the light upon its entire surface. By this examination the defects, scratches, air bulbs, etc., however small, which may have escaped the first examination, are seen and remedied.

There is no possibility of obtaining correct information in regard to the cost of grinding, smoothing, and polishing.

JOHN H. STEUART,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, February 1, 1892.

PLATE-GLASS MANUFACTURE IN ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHERMAN, OF LIVERPOOL.

St. Helen's is the only place in this district where plate glass is manufactured, and at that place there are very extensive works. Repeated efforts have heretofore been made to obtain inside knowledge of the various processes of this manufacture, all of which appear to have been futile; nevertheless I communicated with Mr. Hammill, our consular agent at St. Helen's, who, I was sure, could get the desired information if anybody could, and he replied as follows:

I am afraid it is quite impossible to obtain the information you require, as there is the utmost secrecy maintained with regard to methods of glass manufacture, and all the manufacturers are exceedingly jealous and particular with respect to any information being given on the subject. The manufacturers will not give any information.

THOMAS H. SHERMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, January 20, 1892.

ST. HELEN'S GLASSMAKERS AND FOREIGN COMPETITION.

[Inclosure 1 in Consul Sherman's report.—From the Liverpool Mercury of December 21, 1891.]

Our St. Helen's reporter writes:

The plate-glass manufacturers of St. Helen's, the center of that particular industry in the country, are at present engaged in making arrangements for carrying out improvements and alterations in their works which are expected to bring about almost a revolution in the manufacture of plate glass locally, and have an influence which will be felt in the plate-glass markets of the world. These proposed alterations and improvements, principally in regard to the machinery, will be so vast and extensive that the total estimated cost is nearly £300,000, and the work will necessitate three or four years' continuous labor. Inquiries have elicited that these steps are not being taken by any individual firm, but the adoption of the best and newest machinery is forced upon the English manufacturers by the keen competition which they have to encounter from the foreign makers, principally those of France and Belgium.

For many years the St. Helen's, or "English," plate-glass manufacturers have undoubtedly been preëminent in the markets of the world, and in the quality of the material, as well as its price, have thoroughly beaten their foreign rivals. But as one manufacturer informed me, they are now experiencing a keener competition than at any previous period in the history of the trade. It was explained that the present position of affairs had arisen from the fact that the St. Helen's firms had been content with the supremacy won years ago, and had continued to work with machinery and processes then adopted, which, at the time, were beyond a doubt the best and most complete that money could purchase. But during the last few years the Belgian makers have been putting down new plants, and adopting improvement after improvement, until the necessity has been forced upon the home manufacturers of practically reconstructing many portions of their works, if they are to maintain their well-earned position at the head of the world's plate-glass industry. This necessity, it is a pleasure to record, will not be shirked by the English glassmakers as represented by St. Helen's firms. Though the outlay upon the alterations will amount to hundreds of thousands of pounds, and though years will pass before they are finally completed, the three great plate-glass making firms of St. Helen's, namely, the London and Manchester Company, Messrs. Pilkington Brothers, and the Union Plate-Glass Company, have all determined to carry out the necessary changes.

It has been found, on inquiry, that the three local firms are not carrying out the new works by any prearrangements; but recently expired patents and all the latest known improvements are being brought into use individually in order to maintain the acknowledged superiority of British plate glass over that of foreign manufacture. It is, however, considered to be a singular coincidence that the keen competition from abroad should have forced the local manufacturers to adopt such extensive measures of self-preservation practically at the same moment. At each of the works of the three firms named the improvements will have the object of effecting not only an immense saving of time and labor, but a great reduction in the cost of production.

Up to the present time the processes known as "grinding," "smoothing," and "polishing" of plate glass while in course of manufacture have been carried out in separate departments, and have required separate machinery. These operations have occupied a period of about three days, with all the attendant difficulties and losses arising from breakages in the transporting of the plates from one department to another. The new plant to be introduced, however, is to bring about some remarkable changes. It is stated that the whole of the grinding, smoothing, and polishing will be accomplished by the same machinery; that there will be no necessity for the removal of the plates, as under present conditions, and that instead of the operations taking up a period of three days, the whole of the work will be finished in one day. If these results are achieved, their ultimate effect on the local plate-glass industry can not at present be foreseen.

The introduction of the new plant is not expected to interfere to any great extent with the employés of the firms concerned. The machinery will be introduced gradually, so as to prevent any stoppage of the works.

The well-known firm of Messrs. Pilkington Brothers appear to have been the first in the field locally for the adoption of the new plant. It is known that for many months past, and particularly during the recent strike at their Cowley Hill Glass Works, the employers have had men at work carrying out necessary alterations or additions, preparing for the new appliances. It is stated that the firm has purchased the exclusive rights for the use of what is known as the Mervieux plant in this conntry, and some months ago engaged the services of a French expert to teach their workmen the principles of the new process of manufacture. The firm of Messrs. Pilkington Brothers commenced operations in 1827, and it is understood that at present they employ about 1,600 hands in the making of plate glass. The estimated outlay by Messrs. Pilkington Brothers in connection with the new plant could not be ascertained, but it is understood to amount to many thousands of pounds.

The directors of the London and Manchester Plate-Glass Company have had the matter of foreign competition under consideration for some months, and the result of their deliberations was made known last week, when a prospectus was issued for mortgage debentures to the amount of £75,000, being the first portion of an issue of debentures limited to £200,000. It was stated that the debentures were issued in view of extensive alterations, additions, and reconstructions, and the introduction of new and improved machinery in the company's works. No details of these proposed works were given, but inquiries elicited the fact that they would be to the effect already indicated. I was also informed that the alterations and reconstructions would be commenced at once, and would not be finally completed for four or five years. The present works of the company comprise two vast establishments, one at Ravenhead, and the other at Sutton, both of which are devoted wholly to the manufacture of plate glass. The works at Ravenhead are of historical interest, as being the first plate-glass works erected in the Kingdom. The first company for the manufacture of British plate glass was incorporated in 1773, and commenced operations at Ravenhead, but they were not successful in their first venture, and in 1798 the concern was transferred to a new company—the British Plate-Glass Company. The new management had a success beyond the highest expectation, and brought about a general acknowledgment that British plate glass was superior to that of any other country. The present London and Manchester Plate-Glass Company commenced operations at Sutton in 1836, and opened what are now known as the extension works in 1868. In that year, too, they became the lessees of the Ravenhead works, and the company is now stated to be the largest firm of plate-glass manufacturers in the Kingdom, and are only exceeded in the whole world by the St. Gobain Plate-Glass Company, in France. Nearly 1,800 hands find employment, including 1,200 men, 200 women, and about 350 young persons.

The Union Plate-Glass Company's works are situated at Parr, and it is stated that the firm a week or two ago decided to expend £20,000 in introducing new plant and making necessary alterations. Some hundreds of men are employed, and it is understood that the intended improvements will not necessitate the stoppage of any of the hands.

PLATE-GLASS MANUFACTURE IN NEWCASTLE.

[Inclosure 2 in Consul Sherman's report.]

I regret to say that I have been unable to secure any information whatever in regard to the manufacture of glass in this city. The agent at Sunderland has used every means in his power to obtain the information, without avail; therefore I have delayed reporting upon the subject.

HORACE W. METCALF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle, January 26, 1892.

AUSTRIAN SHEET AND MIRROR GLASS.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL GOLDSCHMIDT, OF VIENNA.

The manufacture of glass in Austria dates back as far as 1442. The first sheet-glass and mirror manufactory was established by Count Johann Joseph Maximilian Kinsky, at Bürgstein, in Bohemia, in the year 1722. In the latter half of the eighteenth century Bohemia may be said to have held the first rank among the glass-manufacturing countries of the world, and in 1799 the value of the glass produced in Bohemia amounted to 2,500,000 florins ($1,000,000). When, however, about the year 1810, the markets were flooded with the cheap English, and later on also with French, pressed crystal glass, the Bohemian glass could not compete; and, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts made by some of the principal Bohemian glass manufacturers, the decline of the glass industry in Bohemia became inevitable. In later years this industry has regained some of its former prestige, and there are now in Bohemia about one hundred and fifty glass works and three thousand grinding establishments, employing together nearly 30,000 hands in the manufacture of glassware. There are, however, only two works in Austria making cast or rolled plate glass. The principal works engaged in the manufacture of sheet glass and mirrors are situated near the town of Pilsen, in Bohemia.

Besides Bohemia, there are a number of glass works in the other Austrian provinces; and in Hungary, whose industries are growing rapidly, there are at the present time over seventy glass works in operation, some of which also manufacture sheet glass and mirrors.

As the value of plate and mirror glass chiefly depends on its purity, the greatest possible care is taken to procure materials of the very best quality, and almost every manufacturer guards the formula of his own special mixture as a trade secret.

An analysis of Bohemian sheet glass gives the following elements:

	Per cent.
Silicic acid	67.7
Potash	21
Lime	9.9
Alumina, ferric oxide, and manganese	1.4
Total	100

The two following mixtures are known to be in use in Bohemia:

Components.	Quantity.	Components.	Quantity.
I.	*Pounds.*	II.	*Pounds.*
Quartz	200	Quartz	200
Potash, purified	133	Potash, purified	140
Marble	66	Hydrate of lime	40
Saltpeter	13	Saltpeter	13
Arsenic	3.2	Arsenic	3.2
Manganese	0.4	Manganese	0.4
Cobaltic oxide	0.02	Smalt	0.05

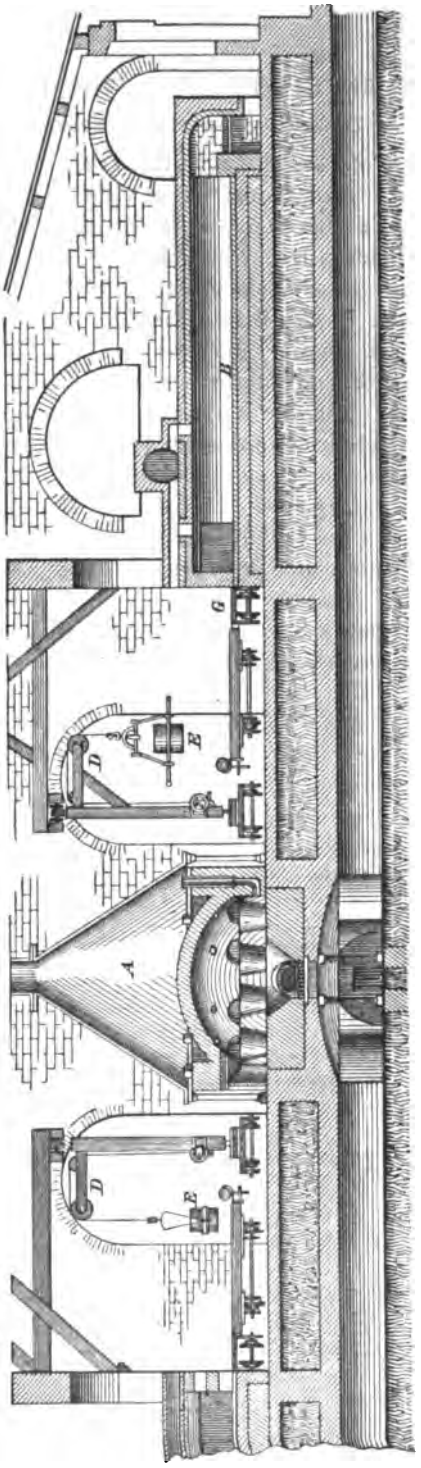


FIG. 1.

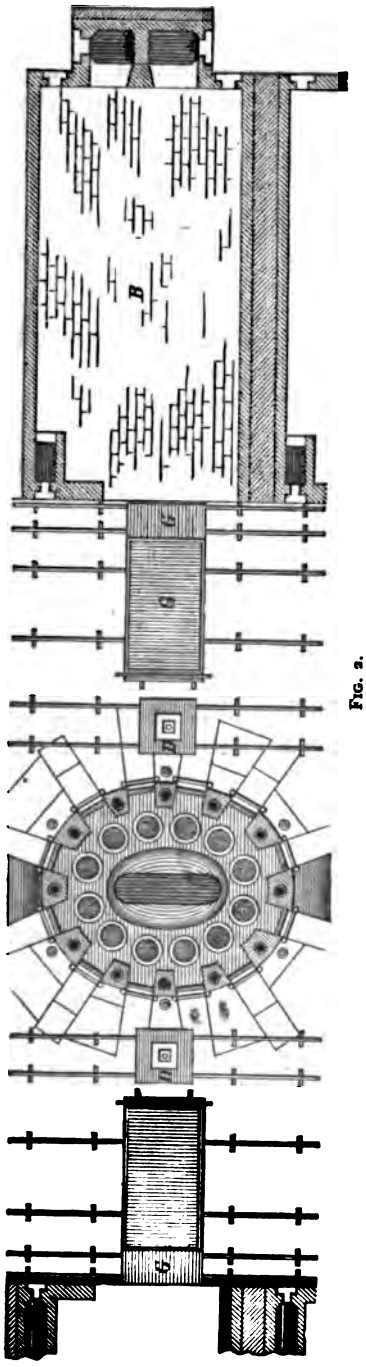


FIG. 2.

Another recipe is the following:

	Pounds.
Fine white sand, freed from impurities by washing	240
Nitrate of potash	8
Sulphate of soda	150
Slaked lime	27
Cullet of plate glass	144

The following is a description of an improved plant for casting glass pla as employed in some of the larger Austrian glass works. This plant is sho in the preceding drawings in vertical and in horizontal section.

The furnace is of elliptical form, and contains twelve pots, each of wh ich holds about 2,000 pounds of glass. The grate is about 26 inches wide, and extends through the entire length of the furnace, about 16½ feet. Around this grate the melting pots are symmetrically arranged upon the so-called bank in the furnace. For inserting and removing the pots, the furnace is provided with twelve openings, the sills of which are on a level with the bank, and each are closed with a large stone. These stone plates are provided with openings, which are again closed by plates of refractory clay each of which has again several smaller apertures. Through these openings the batch is introduced into the pots by means of shovels attached to a long rod. Through the apertures, which are closed up with clay during part of the time required for melting the frit, the temperature of the furnace may be watched.

The grate is free for about two-thirds of its length, while its ends enter at either side into a vault in the bank, below which are situated the flues for supplying the necessary air for the combustion. The floor around the furnace is covered with cast-iron or steel plates.

When the furnace is heated the rising flames envelop the pots and escape through small flues in the interior of the furnace pillars, whence they enter a great central chimney of sheet iron (*A*). Below, this chimney is provided with a smoke jacket covering the whole furnace, and serving as a ventilation for the immediate vicinity of the furnace.

The furnace is situated in the center of a house 100 feet wide, and at either of its sides, parallel to the sides of the house, the annealing ovens are symmetrically erected.

Each annealing oven has three fireplaces for heating it, and is furthermore provided in front with a wide opening for introducing and removing the plates, with several openings through which, when the oven is to cool down, air may be gradually admitted, and with a funnel for conducting the smoke into a common chimney.

The construction of the sole of these ovens requires great and special care. The stones, which must be well smoothed on all sides, are placed on edge and rest in a layer of sifted and dried sand of uniform grain; there is no mortar employed, in order to permit the free expansion of all parts of the sole. As this sole must always remain perfectly level, it is examined before every charge by means of a long straightedge and a spirit level.

The casting table is an iron or bronze plate from 10 to 20 feet in length and from 5 to 10 feet in width, 5 or 6 inches thick, with a perfectly level surface, and resting upon an iron carriage—the so-called table carriage, which is movable upon rails. The crane is situated between the casting table and the furnace, and is also movable upon rails parallel to the front of the annealing ovens. Before casting, the casting table is heated by placing hot coals upon its surface, which is subsequently thoroughly cleaned again. When everything is ready, the pot is lifted out of the furnace and placed on the iron floor, where the forceps or grapple of the crane is attached to it, and the pot is raised and poised over the casting table, having previously been carefully skimmed. Two bars of iron or bronze, about 1 inch wide and of a thickness corresponding to the thickness of the plate to be cast, are laid on each side of the table. Upon these bars is placed a roller, the length of which corresponds to the width of the table and which has a diameter of about 1 foot. This roller, which is also of iron or bronze, and which, as a rule, is hollow, was formerly operated by hand, but is now, in most works, operated by a windlass placed upon a carriage at the opposite end of the casting table, the chain of which windlass is connected with the axle of the roller. The roller being in position upon the bars, the pouring is commenced just in front of the roller, and while the pot is being moved by the crane along the table toward the other end of the table, the roller is made to follow. During this operation two men are holding the guards against the roller just outside of the bars, so as to prevent the glass from overflowing the latter; at the same time a third workman cleans the casting table with the wiper just ahead of the spreading glass. When the roller has passed over the plate it is run on to the windlass carriage, upon which it is wheeled away, and the windlass carriage is replaced by the bridge carriage, which, by means of a suitable connection with the casting table, forms a level surface over which the plate, after having sufficiently cooled to permit its handling, is passed into the annealing oven, the sole of which is covered with a thin layer of sand.

The operation of casting a plate, from the moment of taking the pot from the furnace until the sliding of the plate into the annealing oven, does not take any longer than about five minutes.

The annealing oven is left to cool gradually, which takes from eight to fourteen days. When the plate is sufficiently cooled, it is carefully drawn from the oven, and before it is taken out altogether the so-called "head" or uneven part which has formed at the end is cut off. The plate is now taken entirely out of the oven in a horizontal position, and then turned up on edge, in which position it is carried by a number of workmen into the cutting room. Here the plates are carefully examined, and the defective places marked with a piece of chalk, whereupon they are cut into pieces as large as the defective places will permit.

The average cost of production of plate glass in Austria up to the time of grinding and polishing is about 15 cents per square foot.

The grinding and polishing process of plate and mirror glass comprises three stages, viz, the coarse grinding, the clear grinding, and the polishing. The coarse grinding is intended to remove all superfluous substances from the plate and to give it a perfectly even surface. The grinding material is in this operation coarse, sharp-grained sand, or, better, ground quartz, which is employed in different grades, commencing with the coarsest and finishing with the finest grade. The clear-grinding process is intended to remove the traces of the coarse grinding, for which purpose emery powder of different grades of fineness is employed. The clear grinding is generally done by hand, but some establishments have also for this process introduced machine work. The polishing, which is also done by machine work, gives to the still dimmed surface of the plate its original luster. The polishing materials used are colcothar, tripoli, or tin ashes. In coarse as well as in clear grinding two glass plates are employed, of which the so-called bottom plate, or bottom glass, is, as a rule, from three to four times larger than the top plate.

For grinding the plates are imbedded in plaster of Paris in the following way:

The grinding table is a stone plate, resting upon a solid base about 2 feet high. The plate to be ground is raised upon the grinding table and rested there upon its edge on narrow strips of felt placed along the edge of the grinding table. The plate must be held so that when it is turned down upon the grinding table that side upon which it has rested in the annealing oven will be the one imbedded in the plaster. A quantity of plaster is now sifted upon the grinding table, and, with water, formed into a paste, which is evenly spread over the entire surface of the table. Now the plate is carefully laid down upon it, and, after the felt strips have been removed, it is moved backward and forward upon the plaster paste until all the air bubbles in the latter have escaped. The successful fastening of the plate upon the table depends upon giving the proper consistency to the plaster paste. If the paste is too thick, the plaster will set before the plate has been sufficiently rubbed down upon it, and in order to remove the remaining air bubbles the rubbing must be continued with a greater pressure, which impairs the exact horizontal position of the plate; when this is not maintained the plate will receive an unequal thickness in grinding. In this manner the plate also receives too great a tension, which will cause it to separate from the table or to crack when the plaster adheres too firmly. When the plaster paste is too thin it will relax at the beginning of the grinding, thereby necessitating a refixing of the plate, which makes it very difficult to obtain an even surface, and which must never be done near the finish of the grinding. An exact recipe for the plaster paste can not be given, as this entirely depends upon the skill, experience, and observation of the workman. The bottom plate is now surrounded with a frame or border of plaster, and when all the plaster has set the superfluous is removed and cleaned away with a scraper or spatula. In the same manner the top plate is attached to the bottom of a wooden box, which is open on top so that it may be filled with suitable weights. This

box is called the grinding box. The weights must be evenly distributed in the box, as upon this depends the uniform action of the top plate, and therefore also the success of the entire process of coarse grinding or roughing. By displacing the weights the center of gravity of the grinding box may be shifted to the spot where greater irregularities in the surface of the top plate require a harder grinding.

There are at the present time but very few, and only the smaller, plate works where the coarse grinding or roughing is carried on by hand, all the larger and more important establishments employing machines for this purpose.

As the principle of the hand grinding is essentially the same as that of the grinding by machinery, the hand-grinding process is described in the following and illustrated by the two accompanying figures (3 and 4):

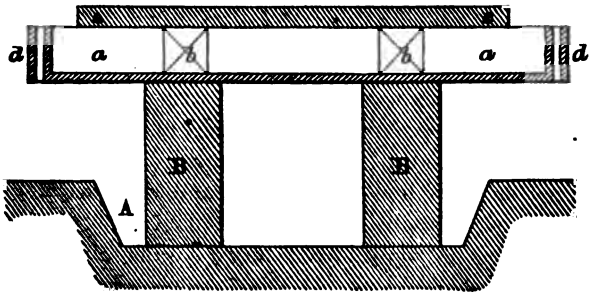


FIG. 3.

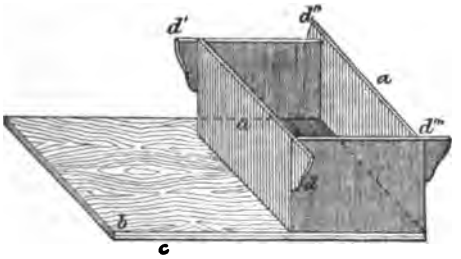


FIG. 4.

Fig. 3 shows the grinding table with the bottom plate (*e*), and in Fig. 4 *a* is the grinding box, with the four handles *d d' d'' d'''*. To the bottom part *b* of the wooden box *a* the top glass *c* is attached in the manner already explained. The grinder places some of the coarsest sand upon the highest part of the bottom plate, moistens it with water, and now begins to move the grinding box to and fro by holding the handles *d* and *d''*, pushing with the left in the direction from *d* to *d'* and with the right from *d''* to *d'''*, thereby imparting to the box a turning movement, which is maintained until the sand between the two plates has been used up. The grinding box is now

pushed aside, fresh wet sand is applied, and the grinding continued until the highest places of the top glass have been removed, whereupon this is taken off the box and replaced by a fresh one. In this manner the grinding is continued. By frequent examination all the higher spots of the same level on the surface of the plate are ascertained, covered with sand, and ground, until at last the entire surface of the bottom plate is superficially leveled. All the top glasses also having been ground down to this first state, the operation is recommenced with the first top plate and continued until the whole surface of the bottom plate appears perfectly even. The coarse surfaces thus obtained are now prepared for polishing by grinding first with finer and finer grades of sand, and at last with two grades of emery. Before passing over to a finer grade of sand, the plates must be always carefully cleaned from the sand of the coarser grade used previously. Every grade of sand employed is applied to the plates twenty times. The weight of the grinding box is gradually increased at the same time, so that it will be about 100 pounds when the finest sand is used. Before using the emery the plates are taken off and fastened afresh with plaster of Paris in the manner already described. The grinding box is now weighted with 120 pounds, and the coarse grade of emery is applied to the bottom plate twelve times for each top glass, and twenty times when the finer emery is used. The plates finished in this manner for polishing are now turned over and subjected to the same treatment on their other surface. The taking off of the glass plates from the plaster in which they are imbedded is done in the following manner: A knife is inserted between the glass plate and the plaster on the longer side of the plate about 2 inches deep and a wooden wedge about 18 inches long is inserted alongside the knife, and the latter is withdrawn; in this manner about twelve such wedges are introduced at either side of the plate, and by gradually driving in these wedges about 2 inches at a time the glass is separated from the plaster. In grinding the other surface of the plate the coarsest grade of sand employed upon the first surface is omitted.

It is reckoned that a grinder is able to coarse grind or roughen 36 square inches per hour by the hand process.

The form of coarse and clear grinding machine, employed in many Austrian works, consists of a revolving table of from 19 to 22 feet in diameter attached to a strong wrought-iron shaft, and making on an average twenty-five revolutions per minute. About 10 inches above the face of the table a strong wooden beam is mounted, at the two opposite sides of which, to the right and left of the center of the table, two notched cast-iron plates are fastened. The notches serve for receiving and holding a knob in the center of the top plates. This mode of attachment permits the top plates to be approached to or removed from the center of the table by inserting the knob into a nearer or further notch. The top plates revolve around their centers and receive their rotary movement by friction from the table, those parts of the latter situated further from the center having a greater speed than those near the center. The movement of the top plates by friction is

=r suited to the work than that caused by any other agent. This ar-
=ement also offers the advantage that the surfaces remain free and unob-
=ted by parts of machinery, which greatly facilitates the fixing, turning,
removing of the mirror plates. A machine of this kind will grind from
=o to 3,000 square feet per week on both sides.

Before polishing the glass plates their edges are cut straight and square
slightly ground, whereupon the edges are chamfered off, to prevent injury
ıer to the plate itself or to the polishing felt. The plate is now, in the
ɔre-described manner (with plaster of Paris), fixed upon the polishing
le, consisting of a stone plate, the surface of which is ground perfectly
n and smooth.

The first stage of polishing is, properly speaking, only a continuation of
: grinding process, having for its object to produce a surface fine enough
receiving the last polish. For this operation five different grades of emery
used. The finish, as already indicated, is given with colcothar, etc.

The polishing of the mirror plates is always done by machinery, and,
hough these machines as employed in the different establishments greatly
ry in detail, the general principle is in all the same as that of the grinding
ıchine described and shown.

In most of the Bohemian glass works the same uncouth polishing machines
e still in use which were constructed at the end of the last century. In the
enerable plate-grinding works of this description great crank wheels, situ-
ted on the ground floor of the building and operated by one or more water
heels, are by their pitmans connected with long wooden beams suspended
n the upper floor. These beams, which receive by this connection a rock-
ng movement, operate clumsy frames on the upper floor, to which, by means
f hinged rods, the polishing plates are suspended. These plates, of which
here are about six on either side of the frame, only make rectilinear back-
ard and forward movements upon the bottom plate fixed to the polishing
able.

A polishing machine constructed in 1877 by an Austrian (Pfister) is
mployed in several Austrian glass works, and is said to give very satisfactory
esults. This machine, which is shown in four views in the annexed drawings,
onsists of the two uprights *a*, connected by two cheeks *b*; to these cheeks
ight guide rolls are attached, upon which rests the table *d*, of T, angle, and
heet iron. By an endless-screw gearing and a crank wheel (*e*) a slow back-
ard and forward movement is imparted to the table. By loosening the
mall screw and giving a turn to fork *g* the table is disconnected from the
ıachine, so that it may be removed for the purpose of fixing on and taking
ff the glass plates. At each end of the machine a horizontal crank wheel
), operated by suitable gearing (*h*), is mounted and supports a frame (*k*)
tending across the length of the table. This frame consists of cast-iron
ms or brackets (*m*) and two long and four short rods, which latter are pro-
ded with four knobs (*l*) each, which serve to form the connection with the
tteen polishing blocks. This connection being a loose one, the blocks

freely bear with their own weight upon the surface of the glass plate. By raising up the short rods, which swing with their brackets (*m*) freely upon the longer rods, the blocks are raised from the table, springs (*n n*) preventing their dropping down again. The iron blocks have a diameter of 12 inches and a weight of 35 pounds each, with the exception of the corner blocks, which are a little larger and heavier in order to secure a simultaneous finishing of the corners and narrow sides of the plates with its other surface. The blocks are on their circumference provided with holes filled with wood to permit the nailing on of the polishing felts.

In fixing a number of glass plates upon the table care must be taken that all the plates are exactly in the same level, for otherwise a uniform polish could not be obtained. For this purpose a special device is employed, consisting of a polished glass plate of the size of the machine table. This plate is set in a strong, wooden frame and balanced on two trunnions, so that it may easily be tilted. The ground glass plates which are to be polished are arranged in the different suitable sizes upon the plate, which has previously been moistened with water, so that the force of adhesion will retain the plates. When the whole arranging plate is covered with the plates to be ground, so that as few as possible free spaces remain, the machine table is wheeled alongside of the arranging plate. After the table has been evenly covered with the plaster paste, the plate holding the glass is tilted over the top of the table and upon the plaster. Everything is left in this position until the plaster has firmly set, when the arranging plate may be removed. All the glass plates now offer a perfectly even and level surface for polishing. An interruption of the polishing work is avoided by providing reserve tables. In this manner one arranging plate may also be made to serve for several machines.

The block frame making fifty strokes per minute, the surface of the table, which, in deducting the interstices between the glass plates, is about 30 square feet, may be polished on one side in from ten to twelve hours.

As has already been said in the introductory part of this report, there are only two works in Austria employed in the manufacture of cast or rolled plate glass. All the glass of this kind, with the exception of the plate manufactured by the two establishments just mentioned, is imported from Belgium and France. All the rest of the mirror and similar glass produced in Austria is blown in the well-known manner, the grinding and polishing process being that herein described.

A glass-blower in the Austrian glass works may, under favorable circumstances, earn from 200 to 250 florins (1 florin=42 cents) per month. Rolled-glass workers earn about 50 florins a month, and common day laborers are paid about 50 kreutzers per day in winter and 60 kreutzers per day in summer. In the glass refineries wages are from 20 to 50 florins a month, skilled laborers being paid about 1 to 1.50 florins a day.

In the annexed two tables I have indicated the cost of production of mirror glass according to the information I have been able to gather.

Table A gives the sizes and cost of production of the mirror glass made for the Austrian market, the dimensions being given in Austrian inches. Table B gives the dimensions in English inches and in centimeters, and the cost of production of the sizes of mirror glass principally exported from Austria to the United States. Both tables refer to the thin and medium blown so-called crystal plate.

TABLE A.—*Sizes and cost of production of mirror glass made for the Austrian market.*

Sizes.*	Cost of glass up to grinding.	Cost of grinding and polishing.	Cost of facet.	Total cost.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Kreutzers.*	*Florins.*
16 by 10 inches	0.25 to 0.30	0.10 to 0.15	5	0.40 to 0.50
17 by 11 inches	.35 to .40	.15 to .20	6	.56 to .66
18 by 12 inches	.38 to .43	.16 to .21	7	.61 to .71
20 by 12 inches	.40 to .45	.20 to .25	8	.68 to .78
22 by 13 inches	.49 to .54	.25 to .30	9	.83 to .93
24 by 14 inches	.60 to .65	.30 to .35	10	1.00 to 1.10
25 by 15 inches	.70 to .75	.35 to .40	11	1.16 to 1.26
26 by 16 inches	.80 to .85	.40 to .45	11	1.31 to 1.41
28 by 17 inches	1.00 to 1.05	.45 to .50	12	1.67 to 1.77
30 by 18 inches	1.10 to 1.15	.54 to .59	15	1.79 to 1.89
32 by 19 inches	1.30 to 1.35	.60 to .65	16	2.06 to 2.16
32 by 20 inches	1.45 to 1.50	.65 to .70	18	2.18 to 2.28
34 by 20 inches	1.55 to 1.60	.75 to .80	22	2.52 to 2.62
38 by 22 inches	2.00 to 2.10	1.10 to 1.15	35	3.45 to 3.60
40 by 24 inches	2.45 to 2.55	1.35 to 1.45	45	4.25 to 4.45
42 by 24 inches	2.65 to 2.75	1.40 to 1.50	50	4.55 to 4.75
44 by 24 inches	3.00 to 3.10	1.55 to 1.65	55	5.10 to 5.30
46 by 24 inches	3.10 to 3.20	1.70 to 1.80	65	5.45 to 5.65
46 by 26 inches	3.50 to 3.60	1.80 to 1.90	70	6.00 to 6.20
48 by 24 inches	3.30 to 3.40	1.80 to 1.90	70	5.80 to 6.00
48 by 26 inches	3.80 to 3.90	1.90 to 2.00	75	6.45 to 6.65
50 by 26 inches	4.00 to 4.10	2.00 to 2.10	85	6.85 to 6.95
50 by 28 inches	4.55 to 4.65	2.20 to 2.30	90	7.65 to 7.75

*In Austrian inches (1 English inch=1.037 Austrian inches).

TABLE B.—*Sizes and cost of production of mirror glass made for exportation to the United States.*

Sizes.*	Cost of glass up to grinding.	Cost of grinding and polishing.	Total cost.
	Florins.	*Kreutzers.*	*Florins.*
20 by 12 inches (52 by 32 centimeters)	0.35 to 0.40	20 to 25	0.55 to 0.65
20 by 18 inches (52 by 47 centimeters)	.60 to .65	30 to 35	.90 to 1.00
22 by 13 inches (57 by 34 centimeters)	.45 to .50	26 to 31	.71 to .81
24 by 14 inches (62 by 37 centimeters)	.55 to .60	30 to 35	.85 to .95
24 by 18 inches (62 by 47 centimeters)	.75 to .80	38 to 43	1.13 to 1.23
24 by 20 inches (62 by 52 centimeters)	.85 to .90	45 to 50	1.30 to 1.40
26 by 20 inches (67 by 52 centimeters)	.94 to 1.00	50 to 55	1.44 to 1.54
28 by 16 inches (72 by 42 centimeters)	.78 to .83	40 to 45	1.18 to 1.28
28 by 22 inches (72 by 57 centimeters)	1.17 to 1.22	65 to 70	1.82 to 1.92
30 by 17 inches (77 by 44 centimeters)	.90 to .95	45 to 50	1.35 to 1.45
30 by 24 inches (77 by 62 centimeters)	1.45 to 1.50	78 to 83	2.23 to 2.33
32 by 18 inches (82 by 47 centimeters)	1.05 to 1.10	55 to 60	1.60 to 1.70
40 by 18 inches (103 by 47 centimeters)	1.45 to 1.50	75 to 80	2.20 to 2.30

*In English inches.

In conclusion, I give the following formula for Bohemian crystal plate:

Components.	Quantity.	Components.	Quantity.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
White sand	200	Arsenic	0.05
Potash, purified	64	Brownstone	0.04
Hydrate of lime	26	Cullet	200

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, March 11, 1892.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MASON, OF FRANKFORT.

Table showing exports to the United States from the consulate-general of Frankfort and the consulates subordinate thereto during the year ended December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Aix la Chapelle.	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, etc.		$1,177,676.71		
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware.	$126,113.62		$14,471.43	$58,956.90
Buttons and button stuffs, etc.	13,332.38	169,101.69		7,852.86
Caps and cartridges			19,138.00	
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware.			86,775.45	
Cologne water			16,970.22	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc.	55,074.36	611,030.64	513,904.51	14,543.47
Fancy goods and toys	3,267.43	100,644.78		
Glass (plate, window, and mirror)	154,754.76			
Gloves	135,136.25			
Hatbands and ribbons		866,539.02		128,371.42
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc.	6,586.41	1,045,613.99	371,138.49	
Leather, hides, and skins			130,327.65	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	1,070,312.50	874,359.83	40,674.90	16,842.93
Machinery		37,482.30	19,503.20	16,158.62
Mineral water	4,880.90		322,501.46	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos				2,428.49
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc.	17,160.76	56,090.20	43,960.46	
Pins and needles	77,504.32	50,467.68		
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc.		850,991.78	245,596.91	3,825,129.63
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco			24,114.13	
Soaps and perfumery			10,499.62	
Sundries	1,138.08	48,725.68	103,581.80	
Steel, manufactured and bessemer	75,582.79		109,002.04	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	1,182.19		251,915.39	17,365.03
Total	1,742,026.75	5,888,724.30	2,317,075.66	4,087,049.35
Total for 1890	1,993,408.08	7,519,771.48	2,841,621.04	6,010,884.02
Total for 1889	1,884,571.72	*5,575,146.05	2,358,093.87	5,436,838.36
Total for 1888	2,027,956.53	†7,024,140.79	2,359,873.31	5,227,202.16

* Exclusive of Elberfeld, with $1,352,840.59, discontinued June 30, 1889.
† Inclusive of Elberfeld, with $2,721,424.10.

Table showing exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Dusseldorf.	Fürth.*	Frankfort.	Kehl.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, etc	$14,181.93			
Baskets and basket ware			$10,074.90	
Brushes and hair pencils		$8,795.60	2,808.16	
Bronze powder and leaf metal		402,434.29		
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware	17,379.76	37,448.90	197,068.55	$129,392.90
Buttons and button stuffs, etc	14,249.01	1,779.43	2,922.17	29,572.60
Caps and cartridges	18,482.09			
Clay			110,296.29	
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	41,327.78		45,164.55	
Downs and feathers			27,988.56	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc	139,762.74		1,443,592.80	87,049.85
Fancy goods and toys	2,670.83	335,764.93	79,434.71	
Glass (plate, window, and mirror)	4,469.32	1,810,171.05		75,590.20
Gold, silver, and metal paper		38,416.92		
Hatters' fur			250,215.18	
Hair, prepared and raw	759.36		176,854.05	154,722.50
Hares' hair			221,390.73	
Hops		19,480.51	50,765.18	
Instruments	1,414.06		5,243.85	1,020.00
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc	342,980.36		16,693.15	11,087.25
Jewelry and precious stones			1,778.69	2,177.60
Leather, hides, and skins		14,154.77	300,010.71	205,512.80
Leather goods			40,054.94	
Leonic ware		4,519.19	1,652.91	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	196,282.24		47,045.75	1,000,897.35
Lithographic stones and materials		6,671.90		
Machinery	300,983.75	8,832.18	27,886.48	786.40
Mineral water	7,127.50		57,785.15	
Music, musical strings, and instruments	389.60		3,397.67	21,833.80
Optical goods		29,774.16	25,059.29	
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	22,580.72		20,469.49	
Platina wire and platinum			220,707.66	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc	604.02	25,671.82	67,839.34	39,966.95
Seeds, plants, etc			8,956.34	
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	117,450.54			146,897.05
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco		6,536.65	20,410.95	7,333.80
Soaps and perfumery			12,180.63	
Statuary and sculpture			296.41	
Sundries	27,850.87	32,876.30	36,613.14	8,047.90
Steel, manufactured and bessemer			1,662.65	238,802.25
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	2,035.91		97,700.19	6,195.30
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors			43,073.86	16,815.45
Total	1,272,982.39	2,783,328.60	3,675,095.02	2,183,701.95
Total for 1890	1,382,984.20	1,244,865.65	3,864,569.88	1,903,740.65
Total for 1889	1,613,377.12		3,351,424.61	1,986,158.70
Total for 1888	2,632,779.52		3,046,346.82	1,971,877.80

*Formerly consular agency under Nuremberg; changed to commercial agency August 15, 1890.

Table showing exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Mannheim	Mayence.	Munich.	Nuremberg.
Brushes and hair pencils	.....	.....	$3,857.74	$47,308.62
Bronze powder and leaf metal	.....	.....	29,446.50	335,290.24
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware.	$6,190.02	$188.72	63,642.40	101,676.97
Clay	.....	.....	.....	476.60
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	.....	.....	7,990.17	.....
Decalcomania	.....	.....	.....	50,451.03
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc	2,319,703.84	717,517.03	47,035.78	56,864.42
Fancy goods and toys	697.11	.....	16,178.76	44,041.31
Glass (plate, window, and mirror)	63,524.69	.....	.....	30,452.90
Gold, silver, and metal paper	.....	.....	.....	187.99
Gas-burners, lava gas tips, brass lamps	.....	.....	.....	16,981.26
Gloves	44,377.11	.....	153,913.29	.....
Hair, prepared and raw	20,769.67	.....	.....	.....
Hops	7,922.12	129,511.16	.....	567,769.93
Instruments	.....	.....	16,080.92	38,489.28
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc	13,809.65	.....	.....	48,772.38
Jewelry and precious stones	2,641.38	329,995.37	.....	.....
Leather, hides, and skins	729,470.58	99,294.01	11,397.41	5,946.95
Leonic ware	.....	.....	.....	144,062.94
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	61,585.15	.....	18,891.17	18,884.49
Lithographic stones and materials	.....	.....	13,095.49	92,647.29
Machinery	.....	2,064.25	10,549.34	1,927.72
Music, musical strings, and instruments	3,170.56	3,908.33	9,842.26	43,694.76
Optical goods	.....	188.19	.....	1,982.42
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	.....	4,222.59	239,890.45	876.02
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc	40,881.41	30,383.40	7,154.04	.....
Seeds, plants, etc	.....	.....	.....	633.92
Slates and slate pencils and lead pencils	.....	.....	.....	135,718.01
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc.	6,874.02	.....	.....	.....
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	233.24	.....	.....	4,736.60
Statuary and sculpture	.....	.....	39,415.36	2,028.78
Sundries	64,813.07	16,612.67	53,034.82	11,426.29
Steel, manufactured and bessemer	.....	6,426.25	.....	.....
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	233,958.80	891,789.98	34,120.64	37,704.08
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	980.90	.....	16,959.72	.....
Total	3,621,603.32	2,232,101.95	792,436.26	1,841,033.20
Total for 1890	3,121,998.13	2,306,752.44	1,230,919.10	4,291,843.60
Total for 1889	2,467,337.78	1,848,640.88	1,027,605.84	5,276,855.60
Total for 1888	1,396,059.92	1,868,527.75	869,847.47	5,261,104.09

Articles.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.	1890.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, etc	.....	.....	$1,191,858.64	$1,504,304.78
Baskets and basket ware	$280,356.02	.....	290,430.92	290,071.47
Brushes and hair pencils	.....	.....	62,770.12	43,238.46
Bronze powder and leaf metal	.....	.....	767,171.03	827,521.22
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware.	49,674.60	$59,362.07	861,566.84	921,793.97
Buttons and button stuffs, etc	.....	.....	238,810.14	243,600.68
Caps and cartridges	.....	.....	30,620.09	18,306.22
Clay	.....	.....	110,772.89	59,882.92
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware.	.....	.....	181,257.95	1,480,220.23
Corsets	.....	117,084.26	117,084.26	217,127.01
Cologne water	.....	.....	16,970.22	16,799.35
Downs and feathers	.....	.....	27,988.56	45,869.43
Decalcomania	.....	.....	50,451.03	56,055.92
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc	81,926.39	117,360.85	6,205,366.68	5,835,156.15
Fancy goods and toys	1,510,866.00	.....	2,093,565.86	2,226,598.87

Table showing exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.	1890.
Glass (plate, window, and mirror)	$1,202,107.42	.....	$3,341,070.34	$2,372,991.89
Gold, silver, and metal paper	.....	.....	38,604.91	(*)
Gas-burners, lava gas tips, brass lamps	.....	.....	16,981.26	22,910.56
Gloves	65,960.92	.....	399,387.57	453,815.72
Hatters' fur	.....	.....	250,215.18	204,965.58
Hatbands and ribbons	.....	.....	994,910.44	1,540,335.22
Hair, prepared and raw	.....	.....	353,105.58	254,170.88
Hares' hair	.....	.....	221,390.73	292,448.55
Hops	158,856.49	.....	934,305.33	1,492,649.90
Instruments	.....	$11,134.42	73,322.53	101,621.86
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc	5,612.02	12,538.68	1,874,832.38	3,529,562.94
Jewelry and precious stones	.....	14,058.76	350,651.80	394,112.98
Leather, hides, and skins	531.75	4,524.31	1,501,170.94	1,667,813.85
Leather goods	.....	.....	40,054.94	44,865,26
Leonic ware	.....	.....	150,235.04	82,232.97
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	256,758.94	244,734.43	3,846,669.68	4,328,570.86
Lithographic stones and materials	.....	.....	112,414.68	102,880.62
Machinery	.....	.....	426,174.24	103,499.21
Mineral water	650.28	.....	392,945.29	496,360.53
Music, musical strings, and instruments	405.08	177,397.32	264,039.38	268,541.42
Optical goods	.....	.....	57,004.06	30,144.04
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	.....	.....	290,467.76	336,856.50
Platina wire and platinum	.....	.....	220,707.66	299,245.89
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc	2,200.57	148,780.36	480,693.33	897,313.72
Pins and needles	.....	.....	127,972.00	82,033.54
Seeds, plants, etc	71,380.68	.....	80,970.94	125,112.56
Slates and slate pencils and lead pencils	17,067.58	.....	152,785.59	216,632.77
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	.....	.....	5,192,939.93	6,989,934.11
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	27,139.25	.....	90,504.62	55,691.99
Soaps and perfumery	.....	.....	22,680.25	25,014.07
Statuary and sculpture	.....	.....	41,740.55	47,618.64
Sundries	32,634.43	223,020.44	660,375.49	738,839.51
Steel, manufactured and bessemer	.....	.....	431,475.98	134,333.23
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	48,607.03	2,397.86	1,624,972.40	1,556,788.94
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	.....	4,359.47	82,189.40	57,179.80
Total	3,812,735.45	1,136,693.23	37,386,587.43	.....
Total for 1890	3,932,273.77	1,488,704.55	.....	43,133,636.59
Total for 1889	2,962,927.10	1,373,411.91	37,162,389.54	.....
Total for 1888	2,921,322.73	2,257,713.36	38,764,751.25	.....

* Included in leaf metal.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort, December 31, 1891.

Sarcophagi at Sidon.—There exist no photographs of the sarcophagi discovered at Sidon and forming part of the museum recently erected by the Sultan. Abdullah Brothers, photographers to the Sultan, state that the said photographs may be ready in the course of one year.—WM. ALBERT, *Vice-Consul-General, Constantinople, April 23, 1892.*

MANCHESTER-AMERICAN TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRINNELL.

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Manchester to the United States during the four quarters of the calendar year 1891.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Buttons	$173.36	$154.85	$253.54	$518.74	$1,100.49
Card clothing	10,123.25	17,430.46	10,929.99	16,284.02	54,767.72
Carpets and rugs	49,213.19	23,946.69	32,616.08	20,132.92	125,908.88
Chemicals	277,144.34	206,971.33	183,749.93	182,174.70	850,040.30
Cotton and worsted and worsted stuffs	31,865.98	14,445.87	21,659.80	14,931.86	82,903.51
Cotton:					
Piece goods	876,774.46	347,631.12	272,541.58	705,255.86	2,202,203.02
Velvet, fustians, etc	348,603.33	441,382.95	445,292.29	206,260.92	1,441,539.49
Yarn and thread	130,362.55	153,769.98	135,131.90	103,278.18	522,542.61
Curtains, laces, etc	63,897.38	40,459.51	64,781.77	87,076.62	256,215.28
Damasks, etc	93,461.70	45,901.13	87,963.29	105,093.13	332,419.25
Elastic web and India-rubber thread	21,766.78	11,805.03	16,327.76	34,474.47	84,374.04
Felt hats	21,804.07	7,209.00	24,422.73	6,226.40	59,662.20
Furs and seals	23,633.99	34,520.36	3,808.52	197.50	62,160.37
Handkerchiefs	96,163.60	101,850.43	182,195.75	120,345.06	500,554.84
Hosiery	42,717.95	32,708.31	49,773.55	16,116.30	141,316.11
Iron, steel, etc	42,875.94	53,749.14	45,382.97	61,317.66	203,325.71
Leather and hides	32,083.86	29,332.07	35,470.62	28,288.56	125,175.11
Linens	108,487.06	95,827.75	125,864.48	121,584.55	451,763.84
Machinery	314,804.78	383,986.60	335,198.43	429,469.57	1,463,459.38
Miscellaneous	26,653.96	42,065.38	38,820.23	55,636.89	163,176.46
Musical instruments	1,717.62	1,239.74	.....	2,360.47	5,317.83
Paper, paper hangings, etc	44,486.59	35,715.48	32,439.80	32,750.11	145,391.98
Quilts	30,377.79	9,195.90	28,889.26	16,801.49	85,264.44
Rags, paper stock, etc	174,498.35	153,453.85	122,746.30	199,056.09	649,754.59
Shawls, etc	28,338.97	26,562.34	79,205.12	8,786.88	142,893.31
Silk and cotton piece goods	18,394.37	5,744.74	16,114.42	4,934.92	45,188.45
Silk:					
Noils and waste	46,926.62	31,212.21	22,169.83	8,633.84	108,942.50
Seals, plushes, etc	6,261.18	7,567.29	17,724.51	8,591.13	40,144.11
Yarn	376,573.34	240,889.10	93,019.39	143,607.56	854,089.39
Tape, braid, etc	27,275.03	35,911.50	39,410.35	29,055.39	131,652.27
Towels	56,441.34	33,096.96	43,805.15	46,440.60	179,784.05
Waterproof garments	7,656.93	3,735.46	10,480.69	4,775.75	26,648.83
Manufactures of wool (wet felts, blanketing, lapping, etc.)	71,938.74	56,946.19	78,881.46	55,878.64	263,645.03
Worsted yarn	1,251.76	3,199.47	1,028.26	271.37	5,750.86
Yarn (other)	3,050.69	2,274.52	4,203.34	3,047.02	12,575.57
Total	3,507,800.85	2,731,892.71	2,702,303.09	2,879,655.17	11,821,651.82
Same periods of 1890	3,259,606.48	3,468,975.12	3,613,895.63	2,978,520.30	13,320,997.53

WILLIAM F. GRINNELL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Manchester, January 15, 1892.

MARITIME ROUEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILLIAMS.

The docks of Rouen, ample as they are, could not contain the freight arriving during the last two months; and the streets adjoining have been brought into requisition to store the huge pipes of Spanish wine, which have been hurried forward in anticipation of the new tariff going into effect on the 1st of February. The streets and docks thus present the aspect of preparation for a huge international feast, with a bountiful supply of wine. The greater portion of this wine is forwarded to Paris. Although the season has been exceptionally favorable for canal and river navigation, and also for rail shipments, as no material interruption from snow or ice has occurred, the freight has accumulated. More than 185,000 tons of freight were brought to Rouen during the month of December, and 215,102 tons more during the month of January, of which latter 107,198 tons were of wine. More than 2,000,000 hectoliters of wine alone arrived here in the last three months.

This wine is generally used for mixing with native wine to give body and heighten color, and is considered an important factor in enabling France to keep up its home supply and foreign demand for pure French wine, the quantity of which has been reduced of late years by the ravages of the phylloxera. This Spanish wine is said to be mixed with a spirit strength as high as possible within the limits prescribed for wine, and the alcohol has been generally furnished to Spain by Germany, where the free admission of corn permitted cheap distillation.

The other merchandise brought to Rouen consisted of 41,002 tons of coal; wood, 4,910 tons; grain of various kinds, 16,735 tons; flour, 3,200 tons; metals and minerals, 5,641 tons; kaolin, 1,576 tons; fruits, 2,510 tons; salt, 1,050 tons; wood pulp, 7,185 tons; petroleum, 3,385 tons; miscellaneous, 10,710 tons.

Among the fleet of vessels from all ports of the world, now discharging at Rouen, is a three-masted English vessel—*Dunstaffnage*—which came directly from San Francisco with 1,560 tons of wheat. This vessel draws 19 feet 9 inches, and came up the Seine by one tide, and that what the French mariners call a *déchet*, or weakest tide. It is to be hoped that this fact will influence shippers to no longer insist upon the insertion in their charter parties of "Rouen excepted." This is far from being the first of the direct shipments from San Francisco to this port.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS.

Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

Rouen, February 15, 1892.

EMIGRATION FROM CHRISTIANIA IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE.

The total number of persons who emigrated in 1891 from this port was 8,696, all of whom but 17 left for the United States. Of the 17 persons, 7 went to Canada, 6 to South America, and 4 to Australia.

The emigrants consisted of 4,268 male and 3,086 female adults and 1,342 children, of whom 684 were boys and 658 girls.

In regard to the localities whence the emigrants hailed, 875 belonged to the city of Christiania, 4,757 came from other places in Norway, 1,791 were Swedes, 1,226 were reported as Norwegian-Americans who had spent some time visiting in this country, and 47 were other foreigners.

About half of the aggregate number of emigrants, or 3,837, had their tickets prepaid in America. The emigrants are said to have carried with them in money 39,740 kroner ($10,650). Their passage money amounted to 639,500 kroner ($171,386).

The following table shows the number and ages of emigrants who left by the different companies which forward emigrants from this port:

Line.	Passage money paid in Norway.			Passage money sent from America.			Total.
	Adults.	Children.		Adults.	Children.		
		1 to 12 years.	Under 1 year.		1 to 12 years.	Under 1 year.	
Allan	208	27	9	502	90	11	847
American	113	6	2	264	42	4	431
Anchor	102	8	3	89	10	1	213
Beaver	23	1	.....	9	3	2	38
Cunard	943	105	24	630	88	9	1,799
Dominion	68	6	1	105	27	3	210
Guion	104	8	7	115	18	5	257
Hamburg packet	30	7	2	12	2	.....	53
Inman	447	52	9	237	30	7	782
National	5	3	1	7	7	.....	23
The Netherlands	34	.....	3	3	.....	.....	40
North German Lloyd	46	8	2	28	7	2	93
Red Star	27	3	1	4	2	.....	37
Thingvalla	1,196	182	49	608	217	31	2,303
White Star	850	85	19	505	59	8	1,526
State	28	1	1	14	.....	.....	44
Total	4,224	502	133	3,152	602	83	8,696

GERH. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, February 10, 1892.

RAILROADS IN VENEZUELA

REPORT BY CONSUL HANNA, OF LA GUAYRA.

Concerning the railroads of this consular district, I have the honor to report as follows:

The La Guayra and Caracas Railway is 22¾ miles in length, extending from La Guayra to Caracas. The width of guage is 3 feet. The greatest incline is 3½ per cent. The steel rails are of English make. The number of engines is nineteen, manufactured by Nasanyth, Wilson & Co., of Manchester, England. The total number of cars in use is one hundred and eighteen, made by the Bristol Wagon Works. The speed of passenger trains is 15 miles per hour. The average number of tons carried per train of three cars is 33 tons net. The number of passengers carried is about 1,100 per week, and the rates of passenger fare are 10 cents per mile for first class and 5 cents per mile for second class. The average freight rates from La Guayra to Caracas are about $10 per ton. This road was built and is owned by an English company. The cost of the road was about £520,000. The capital is £320,000 (£10 shares); debentures, £160,000; certificates of indebtedness, £50,000; average earnings, about £8,000 per month.

The Central Railway of Venezuela has a length of road of 36 miles, the guage being 3½ feet. The number of locomotives is six, all of English make, and it owns forty cars of English make. The greatest incline of the road is 4 per cent. The passenger tariff is 10 cents per mile for first class and 5 cents per mile for second class. It regularly employs about 100 men and is owned by an English company.

The Great Venezuelan Railway is owned and built by a German company. When completed it will extend from Caracas to Valencia, and will be about 108 miles in length, the guage being 3½ feet. It has six engines of German make and two of English make and sixty cars of German make. The greatest incline is 2 per cent. There are sixty-five tunnels between Caracas and Victoria, the completed part of the road. The longest tunnel is 267 feet. The number of viaducts is forty-six, and the number of bridges is twenty-nine. The first-class passenger rate is 10 cents per mile; second class, 5 cents per mile. The total number of men employed, both in operation and construction of the road, is 7,500. It is supposed that this line will be used to connect La Guayra and Caracas with the proposed Intercontinental Railway.

The Carenoro Railway and Navigation Company (limited) owns and operates about 50 miles of railroad extending south from the port of Carenoro through Rio Chico and several small towns. This road is partly under construction, and, when completed, will be about 70 miles in length, reaching one of the best coffee districts of Venezuela. Carenoro has a fine harbor; and this company owns and operates between Carenoro and La Guayra six steamships of small size, by means of which they connect their railroad

with La Guayra, where they reship the coffee for the United States and Europe.

A short line of road has just been completed, about 4 miles in length, connecting Barcelona with the seaport Guanta. The new custom-house at Guanta is completed, and that port was declared open by an executive decree on the 8th instant. The completion of this road and the opening of the port of Guanta gives the city of Barcelona one of the best harbors in Venezuela.

The Maiquetia and Macuto Railway is 6 miles in length and has a 3-foot guage. It owns two engines, eight passenger cars, and two freight cars. This line is simply a steam street-car line, and connects La Guayra with its suburbs, Maiquetia and Macuto.

The above is all I have so far been able to learn concerning the railroads of this consular district. I shall report to the Department concerning new railroads and coast line of steamships as I am able to obtain information, which, I think, will be of importance to our commercial interests.

PHILIP C. HANNA,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

La Guayra, February 8, 1892.

SICILIAN BRIMSTONE INDUSTRY.

REPORT BY CONSUL PUGH, OF PALERMO.

The Sicilian brimstone industry has lately passed through a crisis that, on the one hand, was most serious in its effects, and, on the other, might be considered really beneficial in its results, notwithstanding the fact that many operators have lost heavily on account of overproduction, expensive system of mining, and a general decline in prices. This was partially due to the fact that so many had embarked in sulphur-mining to the neglect of all other avenues, partially to the expensive system of mining without mechanical appliances, by which the miners ascended circuitous steps from the bottoms of pits 300 to 500 feet deep, carrying the ore to the surface in bags on their shoulders, and partially to the excess of supply over the demand. As a result of all which there was such a decline in prices that mines were either operated at a loss or closed. Many abandoned their mines, and the production would have shown greater decrease had not many owners and lessees set fire to their mines, extracting melted sulphur, in order to reduce expenses, regardless of waste and damage to their property.

The result of the crisis that might be considered really a benefit consisted in forcing Sicilian brimstone-miners to supplant the old system with more modern means. In the second half of 1890 prices began an unexpected and brisk rise, the industry to show more activity, and naturally the first consideration, in view of former experiences, was the means of operating at less expense, resulting in numerous instances in the adoption of steam power and mining machinery, strange as it may seem, hitherto unused.

Sicilian ignorance of modern inventions was shown in the case of a large mine at Lercara, in the center of the island, wherein the lessees agreed, by the usual form of indenture, among other things, to put in, at their own expense, a means of bringing the ore to the surface; but the lessees—an enterprising American and an Englishman—instead of a "scala" (the steps above mentioned), opened a shaft and installed mining machinery at an expense of several thousand dollars, enabling them to produce several times the quantity per day that would be possible by means of a scala, and, although the lessor received a royalty per ton on the production, his prejudices against an innovation of machinery were so strong that, contrary to his own interests, he claimed the terms of the contract violated by the failure to establish a scala, found a court concurring in this antiquated view, ousted the lessees, removed their machinery, and, after nearly two years' litigation, they have just obtained possession of their property by virtue of a judgment of a higher court.

Since the latter part of 1890 prices have maintained a steady and apparently healthy rise, sulphur now commanding an average of $25 per ton at the mines, stimulating an increasing activity throughout the brimstone districts. And yet this chief branch of Sicilian industries is not exempt from fears and dangers. It is not overproduction alone that causes alarm; there is also the danger of losing their American market through the strong competition of sulphur pyrites. This has been found so advantageous that most of the sulphur used in England is produced from pyrites, and it is viewed here as the gravest aspect of the industry.

The export of brimstone is confined to the ports of Palermo, Girgenti, Licata, and Catania. The amounts exported from the ports named during the five years ended December 31, 1891, together with the countries to which it was exported, were as follows:

Whither exported.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	Cantars.	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*
Australia	7,800	11,505	.....	18,209	4,114
Austria	87,132	116,246	116,799	112,284	133,523
Belgium	69,135	90,361	100,783	95,548	64,769
Denmark	2,624	6,036	5,756	15,207	827
England and India	390,092	463,244	509,640	335,300	315,515
France and colonies	730,888	677,086	875,428	932,871	728,476
Germany	126,109	161,225	200,219	186,989	134,189
Greece	238,813	75,521	132,057	183,391	164,847
Holland	22,703	36,309	31,511	19,317	25,258
Italy	636,966	619,620	565,794	524,591	551,455
Portugal	215,632	206,067	218,384	239,758	155,212
Russia	174,739	286,557	229,820	200,517	164,409
Spain	76,342	44,629	85,614	52,857	38,824
South America	9,220	1,230	298	135	2,188
Sweden and Norway	15,196	39,046	50,691	56,342	31,770
Turkey	81,091	18,942	28,967	112,572	27,038
United States	1,162,445	1,667,451	1,417,105	1,388,893	1,267,122
Total	4,046,927	4,521,075	4,568,866	4,474,781	3,809,536

From the above table it will be observed that the exports to the United States were largely in excess of those to any other country, constituting a large proportion of the commerce between Sicily and the United States.

The ports in the United States to which such shipments were made, together with the volume of each and quality, will be seen by the following:

Ports.	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Second quality.	Third quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.
	Cantars.	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*
Baltimore	58,019	75,950	147,940	77,350	99,530	99,580
Boston	2,600	40,300	9,100	72,800	9,750	54,600
Breakwater	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	115,375	70,837	201,310	91,142	82,225	78,960
Gibraltar	.....	7,797	.....	6,240	.....	.....
New Orleans	2,600	.....	3,250	.....	2,600	.....
New York	388,949	208,778	462,455	326,725	428,782	298,423
Philadelphia	21,154	125,281	39,650	113,659	26,000	160,345
Port Royal	.....	13,000	.....	7,800	.....	.....
Providence	8,200	.....	16,250	.....	.....	7,670
San Francisco	3,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	.....	.....	27,690	18,395	23,270	18,850
Wilmington	.....	13,260	30,615	.....	26,520	.....
Woodhole	.....	.....	.....	15,080	.....	.....
Total	607,242	555,203	938,260	729,191	698,677	718,428

Ports.	1890.		1891.	
	Second quality.	Third quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.
	Cantars.	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*
Baltimore	75,790	130,517	67,730	89,115
Boston	2,600	29,900	18,200	8,450
Breakwater	.....	.....	.....	8,190
Charleston	271,362	86,969	201,453	77,482
Mobile	9,620	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	10,400	.....	6,500	.....
New York	312,334	171,275	410,124	227,700
Pensacola	.....	18,070	.....	.....
Philadelphia	19,500	131,220	5,850	83,278
Port Royal	.....	7,800	.....	9,100
Providence	.....	8,450	.....	.....
Savannah	35,750	41,210	11,050	9,100
Wilmington	17,026	.....	24,700	9,100
Zarate	.....	9,100	.....	.....
Total	754,382	634,511	745,607	521,515

There is one peculiarity of the sale of sulphur to the United States to which buyers' attention should be called, *i. e.*, that of this vast amount annually sold to Americans, not one-hundredth part is purchased direct from Sicilian producers or dealers, but is purchased through London houses, who simply place their American orders with Sicilian producers, the brimstone in all cases being shipped direct to the United States, the American purchaser paying an additional price to cover commissions of the English houses.

The English houses have no interest whatever either in the mines or the products thereof—simply a correspondence with dealers and brokers, which the American consumers might easily establish and save commissions heretofore paid. As an illustration, take the case of Gardner, Rose & Co., of Palermo and Lercara, a firm engaged in mining and exporting sulphur for forty years, and the question naturally presents itself, why should American purchasers pay English brokers to buy sulphur for them from such firm and pay brokerage instead of buying direct?

There are many peculiarities in the sale of sulphur, such as the mixing of various qualities, loading from sand beaches, etc., too numerous and lengthy to mention herein, that will be freely given if desired by purchasers.

HORACE C. PUGH,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

Palermo, February 25, 1891.

TRADE OF BERGEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADÉ.

Next to the fishing interest, the shipping trade is of the highest importance to this district, and chiefly to Bergen, to which belongs the largest tonnage of steamships in this country. Unfortunately the profits for the past year were altogether unsatisfactory, excepting, perhaps, for the proportionately small number of the very newest ships (from 3,000 to 4,000 tons) employed in the sugar and rice trade, whereas the returns obtained for the smaller boats, up to 2,000 tons, in the Black Sea and the American coasting trade were a good deal below those of the year before. Very naturally these bad results, together with the depressed state of our money market during the latter part of the year, could not fail to affect the growth of our shipbuilding trade, and, while at the beginning of the year 1891 seventeen steamships of a total tonnage of 21,000 tons, and valued at 4,000,000 kroner, were in course of building, the year closed with but seven ships on the berths, measuring 9,000 tons. At the end of 1891 the whole merchant fleet belonging to this port numbered one hundred and eighty-seven vessels, measuring 141,000 tons gross register.

The direct shipping from the United States to this port was but trifling, in all thirteen vessels, of 14,631 tons burden; and only eight vessels, of 6,793 tons, cleared for the United States, all but one in ballast. Of the incoming and outgoing vessels none were American. During the same period the arrivals from the United States to the port of Stavanger were two vessels, of 585 tons, with cargoes of margarin, leather, oak staves, and petroleum; and ten vessels, of 4,698 tons, cleared, all in ballast.

The direct import from the United States to this port was livelier than any previous year, consisting of 30,051 barrels of petroleum, 13,532.7 tons of rye, and 40.5 tons of wheat imported here after the prohibition of the corn export from Russia, from which country the principal corn supply

comes to this market. I have good reason to believe that the import of other American products is increasing.

Relating to the year's exports to the United States, I feel much pleased to state a significant increase, showing a total value of $615,213, against $538,953 in 1890. This increase is derived chiefly from the larger demand for some few articles, as salted and pickled herrings, dried fish, and salted mackerel, of which last-named article nearly the whole of the year's catch has been bought for America and brought good prices.

The number of emigrants from the district during the year amounted to 7,351 persons, a rather unexpected increase of 2,085 persons over the year 1890, the labor at home having been plenty and wages nearly 20 per cent higher. But America has, and, in all probability, for a long time to come will have, a most singular attraction for the Norwegian peasant and population at large; and emigration, in spite of a good gain at home, will increase in the same proportion as it has done for years.

F. G. GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bergen, February 2, 1892.

EXPORTS OF MEXICAN MERCHANDISE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL GUENTHER, OF MEXICO.

I have the honor to submit herewith a table of the exports of Mexican merchandise. I have gathered the figures from a publication by the chief of the Mexican bureau of statistics, just received at this consulate.

Table showing exports of Mexican merchandise.

Whither exported.	1885-'86.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.
Germany	$21,571,399.20	$22,175,770.11	$22,177,106.09
Austria	25.00	.....	.....
Belgium	74,688.00	67,326.42	25,583.16
Colombia	90,962.00	94,274.66	109,959.86
Costa Rica	14,130.00	2,242.00	2,107.80
Spain	913,523.78	625,293.84	457,842.02
France	3,936,276.78	5,112,521.14	4,474,723.31
Guatemala	2,025.00	5,066.90	34,827.25
Holland	.....	.....	100.00
Honduras	.....	870.00	.....
England	11,600,067.74	13,362,186.57	10,540,965.23
Italy	10.00	570.00	52.00
Nicaragua	.....	8,220.62	2,500.00
Peru	600.00	.....	25.00
Russia	.....	3,545.00	.....
San Salvador	4,709.33	280.00	490.00
Venezuela	9,706.00	5,075.00	.....
China	.....	.....	.....
United States	25,429,594.56	27,728,714.79	31,059,626.66
Total	43,647,717.39	49,191,930.05	48,885,908.38

Table showing exports of Mexican merchandise—Continued.

Whither exported.	1888–'89.	1889–'90.	1890–'91.
Germany	$2,061,563.09	$1,693,773.15	$2,785,874.86
Belgium	50,544.00	.....	.....
Colombia	99,997.55	77,512.35	57,416.48
Costa Rica	3,000.00	.....	.....
Spain	659,330.96	534,057.87	515,193.74
France	3,496,038.33	3,159,259.50	3,653,551.33
Guatemala	255,583.67	117,670.65	193,711.87
Holland	134,947.35	150,580.08	187,931.65
Honduras	.....	3,700.00	.....
England	12,535,534.99	13,722,122.52	10,882,728.33
Italy	50.00	4,535.00	920.00
Nicaragua	6,815.34	8,569.20	6,289.32
Argentine Republic	520.00	.....	.....
Russia	.....	.....	4,000.00
San Salvador	1,135.00	2,802.30	4,635.00
Venezuela	200.00	2,346.00	.....
China	.....	.....	845.00
United States	40,853,362.74	43,022,440.67	44,983,086.37
Total	60,158,423.02	62,499,388.69	63,276,395.34

It will be seen that the percentage of Mexican exports to the United States during the above years was as follows:

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1885–'86	58.2	1888–'89	67.9
1886–'87	55.8	1889–'90	68.8
1887–'88	63.5	1890–'91	71

RICHARD GUENTHER,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Mexico, February 24, 1892.

EXPORTS FROM PLAUEN TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT PETERS.

During the year ended December 31, 1891, there was a marked decrease in the amount of goods shipped. Invoices of merchandise legalized during four years at this commercial agency were as follows:

1888	$3,281,408.10
1889	3,387,817.84
1890	4,340,888.73
1891	2,801,131.91

From the above figures it is seen that the business increased steadily until 1891, when there was a falling off of $1,539,756.82, as compared with the preceding year. The large amount exported during the year 1890

might possibly account for part of the deficiency of exports during the year 1891, yet I think this is not the fact, as I shall endeavor to show later on.

The principal decrease in the amount exported during the year 1891 will be seen by the following table:

Table showing the exports of the principal articles from Plauen in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
First quarter.				
Cotton:				
Laces and embroideries	$256,554.15	$129,090.95	.....	$127,563.20
Embroidered articles	49,751.33	11,797.61	.....	37,953.72
Musical instruments	227,970.33	228,552.67	$582.04	.....
Porcelain	1,405.38	9,238.34	7,832.96	.....
Shell goods	3,171.65	9,757.46	6,545.81	.....
Silk laces	7,953.77	4,851.67	.....	3,102.10
Woolen dress goods	567,238.26	280,106.49	.....	287,176.77
Shawls	28,175.51	32,129.86	3,954.35	.....
Second quarter.				
Cotton:				
Laces and embroideries	54,452.52	36,962.70	.....	18,429.82
Stuffs	9,576.99	.....	.....	9,576.99
Embroidered articles	16,583.24	4,669.13	.....	11,814.31
Linen articles	8,340.44	8,067.15	.....	273.29
Silk	2,834.85	2,670.52	.....	164.33
Wool embroidered articles	5,060.48	.....	.....	5,060.48
Lace curtains	8,611.75	6,701.07	.....	1,910.68
Linen and torchon	3,802.28	.....	.....	3,802.28
Musical instruments	308,455.83	246,544.42	.....	61,911.41
Porcelain	10,572.14	13,337.25	2,765.11	.....
Shell goods	7,578.50	.....	.....	7,578.50
Woolen dress goods	530,039.08	287,604.86	.....	242,434.22
Shawls and mufflers	22,258.89	8,352.00	.....	13,906.89
Third quarter.				
Cotton:				
Stuffs	6,114.72	12,818.65	6,734.38	.....
Embroidered articles	15,834.86	7,783.31	.....	8,051.55
Linen articles	16,157.77	14,671.05	.....	1,486.72
Silk	3,044.96	6,726.58	3,681.62	.....
Lace curtains	9,844.24	5,679.14	.....	4,165.16
Musical instruments	338,564.48	262,796.37	.....	75,768.11
Porcelain	11,036.02	12,080.64	1,044.62	.....
Woolen dress goods	620,841.06	295,296.72	.....	352,544.34
Shawls	29,350.75	18,918.15	.....	10,432.58
Fourth quarter.				
Cotton:				
Laces	135,705.90	192,296.20	56,590.30	.....
Stuffs	8,974.59	4,136.89	.....	4,837.70
Embroideries	10,257.93	9,181.54	.....	1,076.39
Linen articles	3,458.02	3,892.58	434.56	.....
Lace curtains	2,889.02	.....	.....	2,889.02
Musical instruments	285,430.71	195,224.93	.....	90,205.78
Porcelain	3,474.82	3,866.54	391.72	.....
Silk laces	6,079.61	7,646.74	1,567.13	.....
Woolen dress goods	520,956.59	259,644.41	.....	261,312.18
Shawls	17,037.34	27,029.19	9,992.85	.....

In this report reference is made only to the principal articles exported; small items and those under miscellaneous are not included.

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

The total amount of woolen dress goods shipped to the United States from this district during the four years 1888–'91 amounted to $7,383,508.54, a yearly average of $1,845,879.89. In 1890, owing to the probable passage of the new tariff bill, the shipments amounted to $2,239,119.99, showing an increased shipment over the previous average annual amounts of $393,740.11. This increase over the average was no doubt caused by a desire on the part of the American importers to escape the duty of the new tariff. The demand does not appear to have increased, for we see that during the year following (1891) the exportations dropped to $1,122,652.47, or $623,227.42 under the average. The shipments of 1890 were $393,740.11 over the average; add that to 1891, making the total exports for 1891 amount to $1,516,392.58, and there yet remains a deficit of $329,487.31. Was this difference supplied from other districts? If not, it is fair to assume that it was supplied by our home manufacturers. This hypothesis is strengthened by the fact that, of my personal knowledge, one firm of woolen manufacturers in this district has established a mill for the manufacture of woolen dress goods at Passaic, N. J., and they have assured me that they are satisfied with the results.

The labor question here has been somewhat seriously affected by the new tariff; many mills are not running up to their full force, and there is a consequent reduction in the amount of labor required.

The manufacturers of yarns have felt the shrinkage resulting from the decrease in the output of woolen dress goods; prices have fallen, and some failures are reported.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The value of the exports from January 1, 1888, to January 1, 1892, was $4,202,747.67, making an average yearly shipment of $1,050,686.92, viz:

1888	$1,104,035.56
1889	1,005,172.07
1890	1,160,421.65
1891	933,118.39

Musical goods increased steadily from 1889 to 1891. In 1890 the shipment was $109,744.74 above the average. This should be carried to the credit of 1891, as 1890 was oversupplied, making the supply for 1891 amount to $1,042,863.13, but $7,823.78 under the average. The general opinion in this district is that the tariff has not affected the demand for these goods, and that the placing of gut strings upon the free list has counterbalanced the small increase of duty on instruments. The opinion is held that the United States can not enter into serious competition in cheap musical instruments until cheap labor is obtainable in the United States. In regard to our power of competition, I believe the general impression to be incorrect, and that, if a careful investigation were made in the United States, it would be found that, with our wonderful variety of woods, the ingenuity of

our inventors, and in the application of machinery, we could become very formidable competitors of the Germans even in the manufacture of cheap musical goods.

COTTON LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

These articles occupy the next place on the list in point of value. The total amount exported from this district from January 1, 1888, to January 1. 1892, was $1,862,114.16, making a yearly average of $465,528.54; during 1888, $401,103.04, being $64,425.54 under the average; during 1889, $441,-785.64, being $23,742.90 under the average; during 1890, $580,045.49, being $114,516.95 over the average; during 1891, $439,179.99, being $26,348.55 under the average.

I am led to believe that the tariff has not to any great extent affected the export trade in this line, especially where hand work is employed, because we have not the class of cheap labor in the United States for the manufacture of these goods.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Business in almost every branch is at present following a most conservative road. There is no extension, but rather a feeling among the manufacturers that, if they can hold their own, changes more favorable to them may occur in United States.

THOMAS W. PETERS,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Plauen, February 13, 1892.

COMMERCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER, OF QUEBEC.

The official returns, as compiled by the commissioner of customs, showing the condition of trade in the Dominion for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, are just completed. They are of considerable interest to American farmers, manufacturers, and exporters. A singular condition of affairs exists in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In the former the imports from all countries amounted to $42,711,406, of which the United States contributed $25,892,990, leaving less than $17,000,000 from the British Empire and all other countries. In using the term "British Empire," all of the colonies and dependencies are included.

The province of Quebec imported from the United States goods (the produce of the United States) amounting to $22,060,584 and from the British Empire $20,544,407; for the same period the exports from this province to the United States amounted to $4,081,295 and $30,689,244 to Great Britain, showing a balance in favor of the United States of $16,607,9[illegible]. With the exception of Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, the balance of trade of the Dominion is on the credit side of the

United States. The exports from these three provinces consist almost entirely of the products of mines, forests, and fisheries, and do not affect home manufacturers or producers. Take, for instance, British Columbia, with exports of $3,160,670, nearly $3,000,000 was the product of mines. Nova Scotia's export to the United States amounted to $3,318,504, and $2,098,335 was the product of fisheries.

The total amount of goods entered for home consumption in the Dominion for the year ended June 30, 1891, was $113,345,124, of which $53,685,657 were imported from the United States, $44,483,088 from the British Empire, and $15,176,379 from all other countries. The export to the United States for the same period amounted to $34,829,436, and to the British Empire $47,137,203. In addition, there was exported to Great Britain $6,220,662 worth of goods not produced in Canada, which were chiefly agricultural products from the United States, making a total export to Great Britain of $53,357,865. There was, also, $2,451,136 (not the product of Canada, consisting of lumber shipped from St. John River district via Canadian railroads) exported to the United States.

The following table will show the amount of exports and imports from the United States and the British Empire for each province for the last fiscal year (1891):

Provinces.	Imports.		Exports.	
	British Empire.	United States.	British Empire.	United States.
Ontario	$14,058,045	$25,892,990	$5,341,004	$20,128,706
Quebec	20,544,407	22,060,584	30,689,244	4,089,895
Nova Scotia	4,984,098	2,841,023	4,350,981	3,318,504
New Brunswick	2,366,882	2,994,088	3,226,096	2,264,446
Manitoba	731,038	1,954,191	587,801	938,833
British Columbia	1,371,593	2,957,693	2,569,036	3,160,670
Prince Edward Island	414,863	198,237	373,041	932,188
Northwest Territory	4,258	308,431	.....	4,794

The above table of imports is the value of goods entered for home consumption; in addition, there was received from the United States and transshipped at Montreal to Great Britain over $11,000,000 worth of goods. There is a marked decrease in the export trade of animals and their produce and agricultural products, as the total amount of exports under these two heads shows a falling off of about $6,000,000 from last year's figures.

The export trade from the port of Quebec was nearly $2,000,000 less in 1891 than in 1890.

The condition of trade in the Dominion is especially interesting to producers and exporters in the United States, inasmuch as the figures show a balance in their favor of $17,000,000, while the trade with Great Britain is $7,000,000 to the credit of Canadian exporters. The fact that imports from the United States increased and the exports decreased during 1891 is significant, showing that Canadians purchase in American markets, irrespective

of where they dispose of their merchandise. The imports from the United States for home consumption show a steady increase, the amount in 1880 being $29,346,948, while in 1891 it reached $53,685,657, while those from Great Britain for the same years were $34,461,224 and $42,047,526, respectively. The exports to the United States in 1880 were $33,349,909; in 1891, $41,138,695; those to Great Britain, $45,846,062 in 1880 and $49,280,858 in 1891.

It will be seen by the following clipping from one of the oldest Conservative newspapers in the Dominion that nearly three-fourths of the entire farm product was exported to Great Britain. The "crumb of comfort" extracted therefrom for the Canadian farmer should not fail of appreciation by American farmers:

During the fiscal year 1891, as compared with the preceding year, the percentage of farm products shipped to Great Britain was 66.21 of the total product, while to the United States markets we exported only 29.28 per cent. As compared with 1890, the percentage of such exports to the United States declined from 36.5 per cent to 29.28 per cent, while the value exported to Great Britain increased from 60.08 per cent to 66.21 per cent. It appears clearly evident, therefore, that, while in the value of farm products purchased by the United States from Canada there was a decline of nearly $2,000,000 as a result of the McKinley bill, the aggregate of the value of such products purchased from Canada by Great Britain shows a very material increase, amounting to over $4,000,000.

While the export of farm produce has declined a trifle over 7 per cent, the following table will show that the export to the United States of the products of mines, forest, and fisheries (the two first mentioned being, as nearly as possible, raw material, and not in competition with home labor) has increased almost 20 per cent during the past year:

Year.	Mines.	Forest.	Fisheries.	Total.
1890	$3,963,257	$2,850,528	$10,247,640	$17,061,425
1891	4,600,800	3,807,786	11,763,058	20,171,644

It is thus apparent that of the total amount of exports to the United States during 1891 ($34,829,436), over $20,000,000, or about 60 per cent, was the product of these three industries, while $27,330,895 of the $47,137,203—the total amount of exports to Great Britain—represented agricultural products and animals and their produce.

The most noticeable decline in the export trade of farm products to the United States during the year is perhaps in barley, eggs, and hay, as the following will show:

Articles.	1890.	1891.
Barley ..... bushels...	9,939,745	4,892,327
Eggs ..... dozens...	12,839,660	7,354,235
Hay ..... tons...	101,713	65,083

In 1890 there was exported from the Dominion 107,489,877 pounds of cheese, valued at $10,523,946; in 1891 the export reached 117,416,051 pounds and realized only $10,434,239, which was $89,707 less than in 1890, notwithstanding the fact that nearly 10,000,000 pounds more had been exported, thus showing a remarkable falling off from last year's prices.

FREDERICK M. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Quebec, February 20, 1892.

GERMAN HOP GROWING AND TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MASON, OF FRANKFORT.

For the reason that United States consular districts in Germany are usually arbitrary divisions of territory, the limits of which are governed by the convenience of shippers and other commercial considerations, there are no precise statistics of hop production for any consular district. It is therefore only possible to give the statistics for the whole of Germany and for the Kingdom of Bavaria, which has, in some respects, a separate autonomy, and is, moreover, the principal hop-growing state in the German Empire.

The area of land devoted to hop culture in Germany entire in 1889 was 113,116 acres; in 1890, 109,927 acres; and in 1891, 109,826 acres. Of this whole area Bavaria had 66,262 acres in 1890, or about half the hop fields of the whole German Empire, and this proportion is steady and nearly invariable, the variation in area in Bavaria during the past ten years not having exceeded 10 per cent.

The entire hop product of Germany during the past ten years has been, by years, as follows, the statistics being given in German pounds, which are equivalent to a half kilogram and contain one-tenth more than an American pound:

Year.	Crop.	Year.	Crop.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
1882	36,296,000	1887	48,586,000
1883	44,218,000	1888	44,520,000
1884	57,540,000	1889	71,565,000
1885	66,196,000	1890	49,262,000
1886	60,238,000	1891	46,800,000

In Bavaria alone the yield of 1890 was 28,439,000 pounds; in 1891, 22,440,000 pounds; or about half the entire product of the Empire.

On the 1st of January, 1892, 5 per cent of the previous season's crop remained in the hands of the farmers, the remaining 95 per cent being in the hands of brewers and dealers or consumed.

It is impossible to separate that part of the hop supply which is in the hands of dealers from that which is owned by brewers, for the reason that

in many cases brewers have purchased and own large quantities which they keep stored in the warehouses of dealers, withdrawing the hops gradually as they are needed for consumption.

The hops of Bavaria are mostly collected and marketed at Nuremberg, though Bamberg and Munich are also important hop markets. Every large city in southern Germany deals more or less in hops, though in some of these places the quantity handled represents little beyond the supply needed for local consumption. Of the fourteen United States consular districts that are under the supervision of this office, six, including Frankfort, reported exports of hops to the United States during the year 1891 as follows:

Consular district.	Value.	Consular district.	Value.
Frankfort	$50,765.12	Nuremberg	$567,769.93
Fürth	19,480.51	Bamberg	158,856.49
Mannheim	7,922.12	Total	934,305.33
Mayence	129,511.16		

The total export from the same consular districts in 1890 was $1,492,649.90.

The entire export of hops from the whole of Germany to all countries during the past four years was as follows, it being understood that the statistics for the first three years are official, while those of 1891 are estimated, though very closely and on the best commercial authority:

Countries.	1889.	1888.	1887.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria	1,100,000	1,400,000	1,900,000
France	3,500,000	2,900,000	3,500,000
Russia	1,700,000	1,100,000	3,700,000
Belgium	2,400,000	2,700,000	3,800,000
England	8,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
United States	4,000,000	2,300,000	3,300,000
Other countries	6,000,000	3,750,000	3,300,000
Total	26,700,000	20,150,000	25,500,000

The total exports of 1891 are estimated at 19,712,400 pounds, but the official statistics are not available until several months after the close of the year to which they refer.

Hops are also imported into Germany, mainly from Bohemia and Hungary, the total imports for the whole Empire being 2,700,000 pounds in 1885; in 1886, 2,300,000 pounds; in 1887, 2,500,000 pounds; in 1888, 2,400,000 pounds; and in 1889, 3,700,000 pounds.

The range of prices for 1891 was as follows: In October, at the harvest season, $16.60 to $32.13 per centner (1 centner=110.23 American pounds); on the 1st of January, 1892, the price at Nuremberg ranged, according to quality, from $30.94 to $40.46 per centner. It should be understood, however, that these prices are the rates paid by dealers to the hop-growers for

their crop delivered as picked, and without being cured, the curing process being usually performed in Germany by the dealers, whereas in England and the United States hops are uniformly dried by the farmers and delivered to the merchant cured, baled, and in marketable condition.

The names of leading and trustworthy hop-dealers are as follows: At Frankfort, Rothbarth & Sons, Rothbarth & Co., and Moritz Marschütz; at Bamberg, Leopold Ullmann, Moritz Rosenwald, and E. Gutermann & Co.; at Mayence, Stein & Köster and the Actiengesellschaft für Malzfabrikation und Hopfenhändel; at Nuremberg, John Barth & Sons, Scharren & Sons, L. Tuchmann & Sons, Gerngros & Frauenfeld, Wilhelm Heidenheimer, Bernhard Bing, S. Wertheimer, and I. Bernstein & Sons.

There is at Nuremberg an organization known as the Deutsche Hopfenbau Verein (German Hop-Growing Association), of which Prof. Dr. Pott, of Munich, is president. The organ of the society is published at Nuremberg and is called the Allgemeine Brauer und Hopfenzeitung, Herr Carl, editor. Another journal of high authority in this special field is the Allgemeine Deutscher Hopfenbau Verein, published at Munich. These two publications contain all that relates to hop growing and trade in Germany.

The outlook for hop-growing in this country can hardly be called favorable. The crop is an uncertain one, both as regards yield and price. In a poor season the harvest, in all but the most-favored localities, is apt to be meager, though the ruling price may be high. In a good year there is invariably an overproduction, with a corresponding depression in values, so that within a space of twelve months hops may sell at 20 marks or 400 marks for a given quantity of the same product. This uncertainty is especially distasteful to the German farmer, who is usually a man content with a moderate profit, provided it be reasonably certain, but he has no capital which justifies him in taking great or uncertain chances. The Bavarian government, recognizing the uncertainty of the culture, advises the peasants to restrict hop-growing and turn their attention more to asparagus and small fruits. The manufacture and consumption of beer are steadily, though slowly, increasing in Germany; but the use of hops does not increase proportionately, for the reason that, notwithstanding the rigid restrictions and penalties that are imposed on all adulterations in brewing, the use of substitutes which cheapen the cost of production is constantly augmenting.

It is not probable that American hops will, for a long time at least, find any important market in Germany, for the reasons that this country already produces a surplus, which forms an important article of export, and because most German brewers who have tried American hops affect to believe that they are not as suitable as those of native growth.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort, April 30, 1892.

THE CANARY-BIRD INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSULAR CLERK MURPHY, OF BERLIN.

Third in money value among the articles exported to the United States from the consular district of Hanover during the quarter ended December 31, 1891, were canary birds. A descriptive sketch of the development and nature of this industry may therefore be of interest, especially as it is almost exclusively a house industry of the very poorest classes.

For more than a century canary-breeding has rendered bare existence a possibility to many poor people in Germany, while to others it has brought hope and comfort. Fifty years ago the business had already grown to such dimensions that it became necessary to seek a foreign outlet for the trade. Salesmen were accordingly sent out, first through the Rhine districts, then to Belgium and Holland, and soon afterwards to England. That the business was profitable is demonstrated by the fact that salesmen were sent on long voyages in sailing vessels. Soon the German canary-bird dealers succeeded in establishing a brisk trade with St. Petersburg, the birds being brought by carriers to Lübeck and thence forwarded by ship to their destination. Those were golden times in St. Petersburg, and the trade thither soon became very important.

Encouraged by their success, the German bird-dealers, about the year 1850, began making shipments to New York. This likewise proved a profitable business, and after the introduction of steamships birds were sent even to South America and Australia. On account of the increase of population in the United States and the improved means of communication, the demand there for German canary birds increased so much that most of the dealers turned their attention to the American trade.

Canary-bird breeding in Germany has, from the start, been chiefly a house industry of poor and needy people. Their profit is, of course, small; but to the poor, who can hardly earn their daily bread, their bird cages are like little savings banks, from which they can draw at regular intervals a trifle which, when added to their other earnings, enables them to make ends meet.

The absolute need of such assistance and the benevolent character of the canary-bird industry in giving this aid to the poor can not be appreciated fully by anyone unacquainted with the German peasant in his home. A single example may, perhaps, throw considerable light on the subject. The village tailor at Fuhrberg, near Burgwedel, in the province of Hanover, works from house to house and receives for his services 1.40 marks per diem. This sum is equivalent to about 33⅓ cents. If, therefore, he works three hundred days in the year, he earns $100. From this amount $16.66 (70 marks) must be deducted for rent. This leaves him $83.34 with which to support and clothe his family, consisting of six persons, for a year. His earnings, therefore, amount to less than 4 cents per diem for each member of

his family. This example shows the importance of any secondary means of income to the German peasants, and it demonstrates especially the benevolent character of the canary-bird industry, which, without making any serious claim on the peasant's time or care, cheers his home and brings him a modest profit. The peasant who in the summer has raised a brood of young birds awaits with anxiety the visit of the dealer in the autumn, which will place in his hands money to help him through the winter.

The principal seat of the industry was formerly the Harz Mountains, where the poor mountaineers, engaged chiefly in mining and lumbering, were in great need. Almost every family then had in the sitting room, in the bedroom, or in the garret a breeding place for their birds. In the summer the food necessary for the birds was easily obtainable, and before the winter came the dealer had purchased them. After the Harz Mountains became more frequented by visitors desirous of improving their health in the pure Harz air the poverty of the mountaineers was diminished, and the canary-bird industry fell off more and more. At present only fine singers are bred in the Harz, and for these the dealer must pay a high price. The industry was then transferred to Eichsfelde, in the province of Hanover, where there are many very poor weavers. Nearly all of these are now engaged in the breeding of the cheaper varieties of canary birds. The industry exists also in the poorer districts of Hesse, in the great Lüneburg Moor, in parts of Westphalia, and among the Sudetic Mountains (Erzgebirge) in Saxony. In the fruitful portions of the province of Hanover, where there is not so much suffering, the business is not carried on extensively. In recent years large numbers have been raised in the cities, chiefly as a pastime, by thoughtless persons who do not consider what such competition means to the hungry peasant. The extent of this industry is shown by the fact that about 250,000 canary birds are raised every year in Germany.

First in importance is the market of the United States, which takes, in round numbers, 100,000 birds per annum. Next in importance is the English market, which takes about 50,000 per annum. Then come Brazil, Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Australia. To these countries salesmen are sent with canary birds every year. The rest, especially the finer Harz Mountain birds, are sold in Germany, where more weight is given to fineness of song and where higher prices can be obtained than anywhere else.

The average price for ordinary canary birds is from 3 to 4 marks for males. Hence the canary-bird industry adds about 1,000,000 marks per annum to Germany's national wealth, and this amount goes chiefly into the hands of the poorest class.

The growth of this industry is due to two causes: (1) The German bird dealers have always been very enterprising, and (2) the canary birds raised in Germany are said to sing better than any others.

While very beautiful birds are raised in England, which are known as the Norwich canary, in their song they are surpassed by the German bird; and the German dealers claim that it is even worse with the canary bird

bred from imported parents in the United States. This, they state, is due to the warmth of our climate.

About two-thirds of the 100,000 canary birds exported annually from Germany to the United States are imported by a German resident of New York, whose German home is at Ahlfeld, in the province of Hanover, whither the birds are brought from all parts of Germany. At Braunlage, in the Harz, this man has a factory which is capable of turning out every day the material for one thousand bird cages. This material is given out to the peasants, who make the cages at home. From Ahlfeld the birds are shipped to New York, via Bremen, accompanied by attendants. Each attendant has under his care about 1,000 birds, each in its own wooden cage. As each bird must be fed and cared for regularly, the attendants are kept busily employed. One of these attendants has already crossed the ocean more than one hundred times in charge of birds. There are thirty of such employés. The New York house disposes of these birds—the finest among them being the Andreasberger Harz canary—in New Orleans, Charleston, San Francisco, and other American cities, as well as in Canada. Moreover, buyers are sent throughout the United States to obtain American birds and animals, and also to Mexico and Cuba for parrots. These are brought to Germany by the canary attendants upon their return. In this manner this same person annually imports into Germany from the United States about 5,000 Virginia cardinal birds (redbirds), 3,000 nonpareils, 2,000 indigo birds, and 500 mocking birds. He also imports (from San Francisco) several dozen sea lions for zoölogical gardens in Europe.

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
Consular Clerk.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, February 2, 1892.

TRADE AND PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

REPORT BY CONSUL ABERCROMBIE, OF NAGASAKI.

KEROSENE.

I regret to state that, owing to the cheapness of transportation and production, Russian oil, though acknowledged to be of an inferior quality, has, on account of the lower rate at which it can be sold, been gradually superseding the American oil. Arrivals from January 1 to November 30, 1891, consisted of four sailing vessels and one steamer bringing 216,573 cases of American oil from Philadelphia and one steamer bringing 30,000 cases of Russian from Batoum. Stocks at the beginning of the year were about 60,000 cases of American and 29,000 cases of Russian, and the total amount to date about 79,000 of the former and 19,000 of the latter. Deliveries during the first half (January 1 to June 30) were normal, averaging about 17,000 cases per month, or a total of about 78,000 cases of American and 24,000 cases of Russian. Deliveries during the five months ended November 30 were larger

than usual, averaging over 27,000 cases per month, or a total of 120,000 cases of American and 16,000 cases of Russian. The total deliveries to date, therefore, are much in excess of the last or any previous year—about 238,000 cases in all. This includes over 31,000 cases of American reëxported to Korea and China ports. The increase in deliveries of kerosene over last year is very marked, American being 198,000 cases for eleven months of 1891, against 210,000 cases for the whole year 1890.

Prices were fairly steady during the first half, say, $1.65 to $1.70 (Mexican dollars of Japanese yen) for American and $1.50 to $1.60 for Russian per case of 10 gallons, but during the latter half prices have fallen to $1.57 for American and $1.50 for Russian, the lowest point reached for many years. A comparative difference of 8 to 10 cents per case between American and Russian has been maintained. I fear this will not be the case with advanced quotations, but dearer oil and less difference may be expected, as the style of packing and general condition of Russian oil has greatly improved, and is now fully equal to the American. Russian oil is not so well liked, usually on account of somewhat inferior illuminating qualities and its tendency to smoke and deteriorate by keeping.

The year will be long remembered by both importers and dealers as one of the worst on record, as all have suffered heavy losses, owing principally to the suicidal policy of American suppliers in having kept their price just above, instead of just below, the price of Russian, and having from time to time reduced the price after a fall in Russian, which has benefited no one and allowed the Russian oil free access to the market.

Table showing the arrivals and deliveries of kerosene from January 1 to November 30, 1891.

Description.	American.	Russian.
	Cases.	*Cases.*
Stock on hand January 1, 1891	60,000	29,000
Arrivals during 1891 (to November 30)	216,573	30,000
Deliveries during 1891 (to November 30)	198,000	40,000

RAILROADS.

The road from Moji to Kumamoto has been completed, a distance of 120 miles, and, although strong hopes were entertained that the branch from Kumamoto to Nagasaki, making through rail communication to Yokohama, would be completed within the next year, the company has decided to postpone indefinitely its construction. The governor, mayor, and common council of Nagasaki have, however, petitioned that the decision should be reconsidered, and the matter is still in abeyance.

On December 14 the Government submitted to the Diet a bill for the construction of new lines, the purchase of the private railways, and for raising railway bonds. As far as can be learned, it is the intention of the Government to build the following lines: From Hachioji to Kofu, 56 miles; from Mihara to Shimonoseki, 159 miles; from Saga to Sasebo, 41 miles;

from Shira-Kawa to Aomori, via Akita, 309 miles; Tsuruga and Toyama, 126 miles; Navetsu and Shibata, branching to Nügata, 110 miles. If this programme is carried out, Japan will have one of the most complete networks of railways in the world, having a main line from Aomori to Nagasaki, as well as to the principal towns on the northwest coast. Though the development of industry and commerce is aimed at, the bill does not lose sight of the strategical importance of railroads. The total amount of bonds to be issued is 50,000,000 yen, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Of this amount it is anticipated that 35,000,000 yen will be absorbed in the construction of the new lines and the remainder for the purchase of the already existing railways.

CORAL.

A new industry is in process of development near the Goto Islands, 40 miles from Nagasaki, which bids fair to increase into a profitable business. Coral of three varieties has been found—red, white, and purple. The beds are situated 48 miles from Momiya Mura and 100 kens (400 yards) off Torisume.

WATERWORKS.

The waterworks commenced in 1888 were completed in May, 1891, and Nagasaki, including the foreign concession, is now abundantly supplied with pure water. The capacity of the works is 80,000,000 gallons.

W. H. ABERCROMBIE,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

Nagasaki, January 16, 1892.

COAL IN CALLAO.

REPORT BY CONSUL DAUGHERTY.

The amount of coal imported at this port from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892, was 68,300 tons. The dock charges are 1½ Peruvian sols per ton (1 Peruvian sol = 85 cents), but the cost at docks will be about 2 sols per ton when all charges are paid. A cargo of coal brought by the ship *Gerde*, and which cost the shipper 29*s.* here, was sold this week for 23*s.*, netting quite a loss to the shipper. I should say that there is not sufficient demand and not enough competition at this port to warrant the sending of American coal here now. A cargo coming as sample cargo will never bring what it should. I am reliably informed that the dealers will not bid against each other on such cargoes.

Coke and coal come from England mostly, but some comes from Australia, especially coal. There is a desire to know the quality of American coal and coke, but the advice of reliable dealers is not to send full cargo as sample, unless parties are willing to take the chances of a loss.

A. J. DAUGHERTY,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

Callao, January 23, 1892.

CENSUS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.*

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL GOLDSCHMIDT, OF VIENNA.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.†

The area is 676,656 square kilometers.‡ The population, inclusive of the army, is 42,749,329. The number of inhabitants per square kilometer is 63.1.

Table showing the emigration to the United States from 1880–'81 to 1889–'90.

Year.	Austria.	Hungary.
1880–'81	21,100	6,826
1881–'82	20,221	8,929
1882–'83	16,385	11,240
1883–'84	21,773	14,798
1884–'85	17,926	9,383
1885–'86	16,260	12,420
1886–'87	25,000	15,256
1887–'88	30,011	15,800
1888–'89	23,207	10,967
1889–'90	34,137	22,062

Table showing the military strength.

Description.	Peace.	War.
Standing army	297,096	969,226
Special formations	21,167	21,167
Landwehr and honved*	27,472	434,347
Landsturm†	.....	441,322
Total	345,735	1,865,852

*Soldiers not serving in the standing army during time of peace. †General levy.

AUSTRIA.§

Table showing the statistics for 1880 and 1890.

Description.	1880.	1890.
Cities having their own statutes	32	33
Political districts	327	326
Judicial districts	908	901
Townships and large estates	27,434	28,074
Villages	55,155	58,919
Dwelling houses	3,147,902	3,339,750
Families having their own domiciles	4,760,538	5,029,919
Present population	21,144,244	23,895,423

*Taken December 31, 1890.
†From the geographical statistical tables.
‡1 square kilometer = 0.3862 square mile.
§Official statement of the bureau of statistics.

Table showing the percentage of increase of dwelling houses, families, and population.

Description.	1869–'80.	1880–'90.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Dwelling houses	0.82	0.61
Families having their own domiciles	0.63	0.55
Population	0.78	0.79

The increase of dwelling houses and of families has fallen off somewhat during the period 1880–'90, as compared to that of 1869–'80, but the increase of population during 1880–'90 is somewhat larger than that of 1869–'80. These remarks, however, do not hold good for each of the crown lands taken separately, as shown by the following table:

Table showing the percentage of increase of dwelling houses, families, and population in 1890, as compared with 1880 and 1869.

Crown lands.	Dwelling houses.		Families.		Population.	
	1869–'80.	1880–'90.	1869–'80.	1880–'90.	1869–'80.	1880–'90.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Lower Austria	7.59	6.68	19.8	16.98	17.1	14.21
Upper Austria	3.3	1.13	5.5	2.23	3.1	3.45
Salzburg	4.4	2.33	8.9	4.89	6.8	6.77
Styria	5.17	3.55	10.5	9.01	6.6	5.69
Carinthia	*1.76	0.49	8.3	*0.4	3.3	3.52
Carniola	4.73	6.24	6.1	2.7	3.2	3.68
Trieste and territory	21.67	12.15	21.3	11.34	7.9	8.71
Göritz and Gradisca	9.57	4.95	8.1	3.58		4.37
Istria	8.36	9.87	7.2	8.89		8.77
Tyrol	4.4	4.31	0.3	1.36	3	0.92
Vorariberg	11.27	8.12	*0.4	6.28		8.1
Bohemia	7.59	4.91	2.7	3.75	8.2	5.08
Moravia	7.7	5.26	4.2	3.94	6.7	5.73
Silesia	11.33	1.79	6.2	4.2	10.1	7.1
Galicia	12.1	7.77	6.8	4.5	9.4	10.89
Bukowina	15.95	12.57	18.2	8.76	11.3	13.11
Dalmatia	16.39	14.9	8.9	5.04	4.2	10.78
Average	9.02	6.09	6.9	5.65	8.6	7.91

*Decrease.

According to these figures, there has been an increase of buildings above the total percentage in Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia, while that of the other crown lands has been greatly varying; thus Lower Austria seems to have changed relatively little, and, except in Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia, a larger percentage of the increase of buildings is observed only in Carniola and Istria; but the German Alpine countries—Trieste and Göritz—also Bohemia, Moravia, and especially Silesia, show a considerable falling off in the percentage of increase of buildings. The rate of increase of the population throughout all the crown lands was somewhat larger in 1880–'90 than in 1869–'80.

Table showing the population of the different crown lands.

Crown lands.	1869.	1880.	1890.
Lower Austria	1,990,708	2,330,621	2,661,799
Upper Austria	736,557	759,620	785,831
Salzburg	153,159	163,750	173,510
Styria	1,137,990	213,597	1,282,708
Carinthia	337,694	348,730	361,008
Carniola	466,334	481,243	498,958
Trieste and territory	600,525	144,844	157,466
Görtz and Gradisca		211,084	220,308
Istria		299,006	317,610
Tyrol	885,789	805,176	812,696
Vorarlberg		107,373	116,073
Bohemia	5,140,544	5,560,819	5,843,094
Moravia	2,027,274	2,153,407	2,276,870
Silesia	513,352	565,475	605,649
Galicia	5,444,689	5,958,907	6,607,816
Bukowina	513,404	571,671	646,591
Dalmatia	456,961	476,101	527,426
Total	20,394,980	22,144,844	23,895,413

Table showing the number of families in the different crown lands.

Crown lands.	1869.	1880.	1890.
Lower Austria	404,597	484,686	566,987
Upper Austria	163,419	172,336	176,357
Salzburg	31,894	34,728	36,426
Styria	213,589	235,999	257,257
Carinthia	65,359	71,205	70,723
Carniola	92,996	98,693	101,359
Trieste and territory	23,785	28,857	32,125
Görtz and Gradisca	38,275	41,386	42,868
Istria	53,299	57,054	62,128
Tyrol	171,372	171,834	174,167
Vorarlberg	23,439	23,351	24,818
Bohemia	1,210,656	1,242,956	1,289,808
Moravia	466,326	485,692	504,835
Silesia	122,057	129,578	135,023
Galicia	1,178,957	1,259,407	1,316,032
Bukowina	113,275	133,902	145,639
Dalmatia	81,772	89,074	93,563
Total	4,455,167	4,760,538	5,029,919

Table showing the population according to sexes.

Sex.	1869.	1880.	1890.	Increase.			
				1869–'80.		1880–'90.	
					Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Male	9,814,038	10,819,737	11,689,129	1,005,699	10.25	869,392	8.04
Female	10,403,493	11,324,507	12,206,284	921,014	8.58	881,777	7.79

Table showing the number of dwelling houses in the different crown lands.

Crown lands.	1869.	1880.	1890.
Lower Austria	183,218	197,245	210,427
Upper Austria	110,499	114,444	115,742
Salzburg	25,311	26,452	27,068
Styria	179,048	188,460	195,147
Carinthia	50,279	49,420	49,663
Carniola	75,550	79,203	84,144
Trieste and territory	6,357	7,739	8,679
Göritz and Gradisca	31,893	34,975	36,706
Istria	47,093	51,066	56,108
Tyrol	119,712	125,029	130,414
Vorarlberg	20,033	22,290	24,100
Bohemia	647,775	697,645	726,226
Moravia	286,412	308,737	324,993
Silesia	63,591	70,832	72,101
Galicia	855,949	959,852	1,034,404
Bukowina	98,096	113,784	128,088
Dalmatia	86,543	100,729	115,740
Total	2,887,359	3,147,902	3,339,750

The constant population is formed by the population having their settled residence in Austria and by those persons absent only for a time, while those persons present only for a time or continually absent do not belong to the constant or permanent population. The following table shows the figures for the different kinds of population:

Description.	Males.	Females.
Permanently present	11,529,721	12,107,838
Present for a time	159,408	98,446
Absent for a time	79,735	30,798

The percentage of population present at their homes, according to the *Heimatsrecht* (right of home),* on December 31, 1869, 1880, and 1890, was as follows:

Sex.	1869.	1880.	1890.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Males	78.48	69.1	63.29
Females	79.15	70.3	64.26
Average	78.77	69.71	63.78

From these figures it will be seen that *Heimatsrecht* (right of home), in its legal sense in Austria-Hungary and various other countries, and *Heim* (home), in its generally accepted sense, have been varying more and more with each year in respect to the large mass of the population, or, in other words, that the bulk of the Austrian population shift their homes with a view to improve their situation.

* *Heimatsrecht* and *Heim* (right of home and home), in their legal sense in Austria-Hungary, signify the place where a person was born, or to which he has been naturalized, and to which place, for one reason or another, he may be compelled by the authorities to retire.

The following table shows the number of Austrian subjects on December 31, 1869, 1880, and 1890:

In—	1869.	1880.	1890.
Austria	20,103,727	22,141,244	23,895,413
Hungary	.....	183,422	227,789
Bosnia and Herzegovina	.....	1,087	1,470
Other foreign countries	113,804	165,504	189,085
Total	20,217,531	22,491,257	24,313,757

Table showing the percentage of population possessed of the Heimatsrecht and present at their homes in the various crown lands on December 31, 1869, 1880, and 1890.

Crown lands.	1869.*		1880.†		1890.†		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Average.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Lower Austria	70.03	70.87	41.21	42.92	40.86	42.1	41.49
Upper Austria	66.18	66.55	55.67	57.32	47.99	49.65	48.83
Salzburg	72.76	72.73	55.25	57.63	48.46	50.19	49.33
Styria	72.74	73.56	55.45	57.44	46.42	47.81	47.09
Carinthia	71.33	73.52	59.41	62.92	52.38	54.83	53.61
Carniola	83.31	86.14	82.76	83.16	76.8	77.56	77.18
Trieste and territory	88.32	90.75	46.13	47.57	44.77	45.64	45.21
Görtz and Gradisca			84.23	85.04	80.68	80.88	80.78
Istria			82.49	89.1	80.01	85.26	86.64
Tyrol	77.54	81.24	75.02	76.69	69.64	72.23	70.45
Vorarlberg			75.17	76.64	66.49	67.1	66.84
Bohemia	67.34	68.83	59.14	60.03	50.73	51.54	51.14
Moravia	76.35	76.09	68.22	69.75	60.03	61.43	60.73
Silesia	70.97	73.47	63.21	64.44	54.44	56.41	55.43
Galicia	91.87	92.31	88.9	89.95	83.91	84.94	84.43
Bukowina	90.08	91.18	88.41	89.65	83.33	84.61	83.97
Dalmatia	91.52	94.88	93.35	95.04	92.43	94.24	93.34
Average	78.48	79.15	69.1	70.03	63.29	64.26	63.78

* Military not included. † Military included.

Thus Lower Austria shows the greatest falling off in its population possessing the *Heimatsrecht* there; next come Trieste and the Alpine crown lands—Upper Austria, Salzburg, and Styria; while in the other Alpine countries, especially that of the Karst, the change of population is not so great, and is of least influence in Dalmatia, Galicia, and Bukowina. In each of the crown lands the percentage of females possessed of the *Heimatsrecht* is larger than that of the males, but without shifting the relative proportion in the number of the sexes.

The matrimonial condition of each 100 of the population was as follows:

Description.	1869.	1880.	1890.
Single	60.12	59.6	60.75
Married	34.52	34.83	33.57
Widowed	5.33	5.56	5.6
Legally divorced and separated	0.03	0.05	0.08

The following table shows the condition of the population in regard to matrimony:

Description.	1869.	1880.	1890.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	12,154,364	13,181,333	7,344,023	7,172,946	14,596,969
Married	6,978,939	7,712,457	3,999,164	4,022,202	8,021,366
Widowed	1,077,806	1,230,235	337,318	1,000,242	1,337,560
Legally divorced and separated	6,422	10,219	8,624	10,894	19,518

Of each 1,000 persons of the present population the matrimonial condition is:

Description.	Males.			Females.		
	1869.	1880.	1890.	1869.	1880.	1890.
Single	616.11	615.13	628.28	587.1	577.14	587.64
Married	354.15	355.34	342.12	336.74	341.54	329.52
Widowed	29.49	29.13	28.87	75.78	80.8	81.95
Legally divorced and separated	0.25	0.4	0.73	0.38	0.52	0.89

Table showing population according to age.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Up to 5 years	1,537,628	1,549,844	2,087,472
5 to 10 years	1,320,167	1,316,579	2,636,746
10 to 15 years	1,219,557	1,235,486	2,455,043
15 to 20 years	1,117,156	1,613,130	2,730,286
20 to 25 years	1,000,525	1,037,893	2,038,418
25 to 30 years	890,560	928,405	1,818,965
30 to 35 years	828,616	869,476	1,698,092
35 to 40 years	701,812	733,196	1,435,008
40 to 45 years	655,200	696,123	1,351,323
45 to 50 years	599,849	637,090	1,236,939
50 to 55 years	527,781	586,110	1,113,891
55 to 60 years	421,880	452,290	874,170
60 to 65 years	331,158	388,859	720,017
65 to 70 years	246,137	277,999	524,136
70 to 75 years	172,855	191,122	363,977
75 to 80 years	84,898	91,109	176,707
80 to 85 years	32,383	37,075	69,458
85 to 90 years	9,231	11,063	20,294
90 to 95 years	1,587	2,150	3,737
95 to 100 years	239	391	630
100 years and over	66	94	160

Table showing the population according to language.

Language.	1880.	1890.
German	8,008,864	8,461,997
Bohemian, Moravian, and Slovakian	5,180,908	5,473,578
Polish	3,238,534	3,726,827
Ruthenian	2,792,667	3,101,497
Slavonian	1,140,304	1,176,535
Servian-Croatian	563,615	644,769
Italian-Ladinian	668,653	674,701
Roumanian	190,799	209,026
Magyar (Hungarian)	9,887	8,139
Total	21,794,231	23,477,069

Table showing the population according to religious belief.

Religion.	1869.	1880.	1890.
Roman Catholic	16,395,675	17,693,166	18,934,166
Greek Catholic, united	2,342,168	2,533,323	2,814,072
Armenian, united	3,146	2,854	2,611
Old Catholics	.....	6,134	8,240
Greek Oriental	461,511	492,088	544,739
Armenian Oriental	1,208	1,454	1,275
Protestant, A. C.	252,327	289,005	315,828
Protestant, H. C.	111,935	110,525	120,524
Moravian	.....	.....	368
Anglican	.....	1,049	1,296
Anabaptists	.....	731	490
Unitarians	248	169	147
Lippowans	.....	.....	3,218
Israelites	822,220	1,005,394	1,143,305
Mahommedans	.....	49	81
Other confessions	4,542	4,488	745
Disbelievers	.....	3,333	4,308
Total	20,394,980	22,144,244	23,895,413

During the last decade only the small number of United Armenians, Oriental Armenians, Anabaptists, and Unitarians show a decrease, while each of the other confessions, with the only exception of the Roman Catholics, show an increase above the percentage of the total average. The falling short of the Roman Catholics below the percentage of the total average is explained by the slow increase of the population in those countries where the Roman Catholics chiefly predominate, while those countries where the Greek United or Greek Oriental population predominates show an increase of population considerably exceeding the percentage of the total average. The latter may be ascribed in part to immigration, but also to the more affluent circumstances which the majority of the members of those confessions are enjoying.

Table showing the proportion of the different religious beliefs per 1,000 of the population.

Crown lands.	Roman Catholics.	Greek United.	Armenian United.	Old Catholics.	Greek Oriental (not united).	Armenian Oriental (not united).
Lower Austria	929.23	0.84	0.03	0.51	0.99	0.04
Upper Austria	975.98	0.27	.....	0.28	0.06	.....
Salzburg	994.26	0.03	.....	0.05	0.03	.....
Styria	989.87	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.14	0.03
Carinthia	947.44	0.06	.....	.....	0.14	.....
Carniola	997.69	0.71	.....	.....	0.70	.....
Trieste and territory	948.51	0.3	0.03	.....	8.71	0.04
Göritz and Gradisca	996.21	0.04	.....	.....	0.62	.....
Istria	996.53	0.11	.....	.....	1.39	.....
Tyrol	996.18	0.09	.....	0.05	0.04	.....
Vorarlberg	998.26	0.01	.....	0.08	0.01	.....
Bohemia	960.49	0.06	.....	1.12	0.03	0.01
Moravia	952.94	0.09	.....	0.01	0.04	.....
Silesia	843.22	0.12	.....	0.01	0.01	0.02
Galicia	453.63	422.29	0.26	.....	0.22	0.07
Bukowina	111.95	30.64	1.16	.....	697.25	0.84
Dalmatia	833.35	0.29	.....	.....	164.97	.....
Average	792.38	117.77	0.11	0.34	22.80	0.05

Crown lands.	Protestant, A. C.	Protestant, H. C.	Moravian.	Anglican.	Anabaptist.	Unitarian.
Lower Austria	15.92	2.87	0.01	0.22	.....	0.0
Upper Austria	21.81	0.18	0.01	0.01	.....	.....
Salzburg	4.4	0.28	.....	0.01	.....	.....
Styria	7.85	0.38	.....	0.03	.....	.....
Carinthia	51.52	0.34	.....	0.02	.....	0.
Carniola	0.47	0.22	.....	0.02	.....	.....
Trieste and territory	5.21	3.05	.....	1.97	.....	0.01
Göritz and Gradisca	1.28	0.21	.....	0.08	.....	.....
Istria	0.31	0.86	.....	0.02	.....	0.01
Tyrol	2.05	0.64	.....	0.1	0.02	0.02
Vorarlberg	7.1	3.37	.....	0.03	.....	.....
Bohemia	10.39	11.38	0.06	0.02	.....	.....
Moravia	10.35	16.57	.....	0.02	.....	.....
Silesia	139.29	0.6	.....	0.01	.....	.....
Galicia	5.79	0.76	.....	0.01	0.07	.....
Bukowina	24.54	0.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatia	0.29	0.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	13.22	5.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.0

Table showing the proportion of the different religious beliefs, etc.—Continued.

Crown lands.	Lippowan.	Israelites.	Mohammedan.	Other confessions.	Disbelievers.	Total.
Lower Austria	.....	48.36	0.01	0.08	0.85	1,000
Upper Austria	.....	1.37	.....	.....	0.03	1,000
Salzburg	.....	0.9	.....	0.01	0.03	1,000
Styria	.....	1.54	.....	0.01	0.06	1,000
Carinthia	.....	0.45	.....	.....	0.02	1,000
Carniola	.....	0.18	.....	0.01	.....	1,000
Trieste and territory	.....	29.9	0.01	0.49	1.77	1,000
Görtz and Gradisca	.....	1.5	.....	0.01	0.05	1,000
Istria	.....	0.72	.....	0.01	0.04	1,000
Tyrol	.....	0.74	.....	0.01	0.06	1,000
Vorarlberg	.....	1.17	.....	0.02	0.01	1,000
Bohemia	.....	16.19	.....	0.05	0.20	1,000
Moravia	.....	19.98	.....	.....	0.07	1,000
Silesia	.....	16.58	.....	.....	0.14	1,000
Galicia	.....	116.86	.....	0.08	0.02	1,000
Bukowina	4.97	127.93	0.01	.....	0.07	1,000
Dalmatia	.....	0.63	0.05	.....	.....	1,000
Average	0.13	47.85	.....	0.03	0.18	1,000

Only four of the crown lands show a larger number than one-tenth of the population who are not Roman Catholics. Silesia has the largest percentage of Protestants, A. C. In Galicia the number of Greek United Catholics nearly equals that of the Roman Catholics, and both in Galicia and Bukowina there is a large minority confessing to the Jewish faith. The Greek Oriental Catholics represent the majority in Bukowina, and in Dalmatia form the largest element next to Roman Catholics. The bulk of the present population is formed by the Roman Catholics (79.24 per cent). The major part of each of the other creeds is concentrated in one or more crown lands, while only a few of them are scattered throughout some of the other crown lands. Thus the seat of the Greek United Catholics is in Galicia; that of the Armenian United Church in Galicia and Bukowina; of the Greek Oriental Church, Bukowina and Dalmatia; of the Armenian Oriental Church, Bukowina and Galicia; and that of the Israelites is chiefly in Galicia. The Protestants, A. C., are much more uniformly spread over the country than the Protestants, H. C., the latter being principally settled in Bohemia and Moravia. The majority of disbelievers are met with in Lower Austria.

Table showing the population in regard to education.

Description.	1880.	1890.
Persons who can read and write	10,930,099	13,258,542
Persons who can read only	1,345,781	1,031,624
Persons who can neither read nor write	9,858,364	9,605,337

The increase of persons able to read and write is 2,328,353, or 21.3 per cent, in 1890, as compared with 1880; but the decrease of the number of those persons who can read only or are unable to read and write is only 253,026, or 2.57 per cent. However, in judging of these figures as the standard of

education, children younger than 6 years of age should not be taken into account, as they can not be supposed to be able to read and write at that age. The number of persons older than 6 years unable to read and write was: In 1880, 6,428,731; in 1890, 6,029,215; consequently the decrease was 399,615, or 6.21 per cent.

Table showing education in regard to sexes.

Description.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Able to read and write	6,762,820	6,495,632	13,258,452
Able to read only	372,245	659,379	1,031,624
Unable to read and write	4,554,064	5,051,273	9,605,337
Total	11,689,129	12,206,284	23,895,413

If the number of children less than 6 years of age is deducted from these figures, we attain the following results of every 100 persons above 6 years:

Description.	1880.		1890.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Able to read and write	61.91	55.13	68.48	62.57
Able to read only	5.5	8.79	3.77	6.35
Unable to read and write	32.59	36.08	27.77	31.8

These figures show the spreading of general education to a considerable degree; thus the males and females unable to read and write show a decrease of 3.49 per cent of the former and of 4.03 per cent of the latter in 1890 as compared with 1880, and the difference between the two sexes regarding general education has diminished. The various crown lands, however, are not progressing equally, which is still more strikingly apparent with the females than with the males, *e. g.*, in Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia.

The following infirmities of persons were recorded on December 31, 1869, 1880, and 1890:

Description.	1869.	1880.	1890.
Blind	11,329	20,094	19,264
Deaf and dumb	19,701	28,958	30,876
Idiots	.....	45,529	51,822

Of every 10,000 persons of the present population there were—

Description.	1869.	1880.	1890.
Blind	5.6	9.1	8.1
Deaf and dumb	9.7	10.1	12.9
Idiots	.....	20.5	21.7

If divided according to sex, we find that to every 1,000 males subject to these infirmities the ratio of females is:

Description.	1880.	1890.
Blind	892	907
Deaf and dumb	817	820
Idiots	886	849

This shows that the male sex in Austria is more subject to these diseases than the female.

HUNGARY (TRANSLEITHANIA).*

According to the census of December 31, 1890, there were in Hungary 2,478,491 dwelling houses, which, as compared with 1880, is an increase of 179,125, or 7.8 per cent. The number of lodgings is 3,237,479, that is, 273,132 (9.2 per cent) more than in 1880. The number of families is 3,370,443, making 498,688 (no less than 17.36 per cent) more than in 1880. The number of families headed by a man is 2,948,219; families headed by a woman, 427,932.

The population, exclusive of the army, is:

Males	7,450,392
Females	7,683,401
Total	15,133,793

This makes 1,031 females to every 1,000 males. If to the male population are added 78,370 soldiers and marine soldiers, 14,293 "honved" (militia), and 5,408 "gens d'armes" (military police), the number of females is 1,018 to every 1,000 males, making exactly the same proportion of males to females as in 1880. The present population numbers:

Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.
Married men	3,072,907	Male children of 1 year or less	242,998
Married women	3,120,665	Female children of 1 year or less	240,028
Widowers	216,771	Boys from 1 to 5 years	1,265,048
Widows	743,441	Girls from 1 to 5 years	1,266,152
Divorced husbands	4,464	Children from 6 to 12 years who are obliged by law to attend school	2,402,989
Divorced wives	7,145		
Unmarried males	345,379	Young people from 12 to 15 years who are compelled to repeat school	934,567
Unmarried females	3,801,305		

In all 3,337,556 children, or 22.05 per cent of the total population, are obliged to attend schools.

While up to the fifteenth year there is little difference in the proportion of the male to the female sex, the females begin to gain the ascendancy with the sixteenth year. From the sixteenth to the twentieth year there are 83,000 more women than men; from the twentieth to the twenty-fifth year, 100,000 more women than men; from the twenty-sixth to the thirtieth year, 50,000 more women than men; from the thirty-first to the fortieth year, 20,000 more men than women; from the forty-first to the fiftieth year,

* From the Pester Lloyd.

3,000 more men than women; and after the fiftieth year of life the women preponderate again.

Of the present population of 12,602,593 souls, children of 6 years or less not included, 3,724,909 males (60.22 per cent) and 2,985,123 females (46.52 per cent) could read and write, and 117,374 males (1.9 per cent) and 423,096 females (6.59 per cent) could read only. The increase of the males and females able to read and write is 13.18 per cent of the former and 14.24 per cent of the latter.

Table showing the percentage of persons able to read and write according to their religious beliefs.

Belief.	Males.	Females.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Roman Catholic	55.48	43.04
Greek Catholic	17.65	9.28
Greek Oriental	16.41	11.69
Protestant, A. C.	69.38	60.26
Protestant, H. C.	63.11	53.58
Unitarian	56.66	39.79
Jewish	70.55	59.71

Table showing the percentage of persons able to read and write according to nationality.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Hungarians	59.14	48.27
Germans	68.18	58.21
Slovaks	30.6	36.72
Walachians	19.89	8.19
Ruthenians	12.63	6.76
Croats	49.48	34.5
Servians	39.41	22.22
Vends	48.67	30.91
Armenians	78.07	64.28
Gipsies	2.79	1.21
Bulgarians	54.51	39.52
Italians	71.59	58.5
Foreigners	67.43	55.25

Table showing the present population according to nationality.

Nationality.	Population.	1890.	1880.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Hungarians	7,361,207	48.64	46.65
Germans	1,987,310	13.13	13.62
Slovaks	1,896,358	12.53	13.52
Walachians	2,590,425	17.12	17.5
Ruthenians	379,713	2.51	2.57
Croats	143,429	2.21	4.6
Servians	494,847	3.27	
Vends (Slavonians)	70,658	0.47	0.46
Armenians	2,067	0.01	0.02
Gipsies	90,264	0.6	0.57
Other nationalities	77,515	0.51	0.49

If to the 7,361,000 Hungarians there are added 1,071,704 inhabitants speaking the Hungarian language, and also 50 per cent of the army and honveds, the number of Hungarians (Magyars) may be set down at 8,500,000 souls.

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, January 2, 1892.

THE IMPERIAL GERMAN TELEGRAPH.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL EDWARDS, OF BERLIN.

The length of the overground telegraph lines and wires at the end of March, 1888 and 1891, was as follows:

Year.	Length of lines.	Length of wires.
	Kilometers.	*Kilometers.*
1891	93,058	373,944
1888	77,419	278,727
Increase	15,639	95,217

The increase in the past three years was as follows:

Description.	Increase.	
	Lines.	Wires.
	Kilometers.	*Kilometers.*
Ordinary telegraph lines for general use	8,282	33,828
Telephone lines in cities	3,233	45,382
Telephone lines connecting various cities	2,891	11,569
Special telegraph lines erected at the expense of the Empire and rented to private persons	1,233	4,438
Increase	15,639	95,217

The increase of public telegraph lines in the past three years amounted to 12 per cent, while the wire length increased 15 per cent. The telephone lines increased 71 per cent, the increase of wire length amounting to 112 per cent. The telephone lines connecting cities increased 164 per cent, while the increase of wire length was 170 per cent.

Of the overground telegraph lines in existence at the end of March, 1891, 24,843 kilometers, with 171,983 kilometers of wire, followed railway tracks. On poles belonging to the Empire wires for special railway business were also fastened to the total length of 78,174 kilometers.

The extension of lines and wires, inclusive of telephone lines and wires, during the past three years has necessitated the use of about 219,000 wooden poles, 27,000 iron posts, 1,524,000 porcelain insulators, 1,524,000 insulator supports, 5,096,000 kilograms of iron and steel wire, 916,000 kilograms of

copper-bronze wire. The materials were exclusively German products, obtained from German contractors.

The results obtained in the use of copper-bronze wire for telephonic purposes have induced the imperial telephonic authorities to use only bronze wire, which transmits the tone of the human voice better, more clearly, and further than any other material, and hence secures a more satisfactory development of the entire business. The total length of bronze wire in use at the end of the year 1887 was only 1,888 kilometers, while at the end of March, 1891, it was 43,693 kilometers, of which 29,195 kilometers were used in cities and 14,498 kilometers connected cities. The use of copper-bronze wires, in consequence of its light weight, also permits the use of poles of weaker materials. It is, therefore, now possible to use much lighter iron roof posts for city telephone lines. These posts can accommodate as many as three hundred single wires.

The great value of bronze wire for connecting places very remote from each other also recommends it for long telegraph wires for international business. Its first use in this direction is in the direct telegraphic connection of Berlin and Rome. This new line is 1,935 kilometers long, the bronze wire being 3 millimeters thick. By this means it is possible to send telegrams direct from Berlin to Rome without interruption at any intermediate place, thus saving much time. This line is the first international one leading from Germany in which bronze wire has been used. The success of all experiments gives ground for the hope that, in the interest of the speed and security of the international telegraphic service, copper-bronze wire will be used in the construction of every new international telegraph line. Preparations are being made in Germany for an extension of this system.

The preparation of the poles for use by means of copper vitriol was made by officials of the telegraph department at the imperial preparing stations. This process has been in use for seventeen years by the imperial telegraph department. Of such preparing stations or establishments there were in operation: In 1888, 19; in 1889, 15; in 1890, 17. The amount of wood prepared was: In 1888, 152,686 pieces, containing 35,430 cubic meters; in 1889, 132,456 pieces, containing 30,045 cubic meters; in 1890, 159,941 pieces, containing 35,031 cubic meters. The price of the prepared wood, free at the finishing station, was: In 1888, 24.95 marks per cubic meter; in 1889, 26.48 marks; in 1890, 28.23 marks; or, for the average pole 8½ meters long, 7.26 marks, 6.71 marks, and 7.17 marks, in the respective years.

It is proposed to introduce the use of iron telegraph posts at places where wooden poles can not be used, for instance, on bridges, viaducts, etc., which are to be seamless tubes manufactured according to the new Mannesmann process of Siemens-Martin steel. These posts recommend themselves through their durability and strength. Experiments are now being made. It is also intended to use these pipes in the construction of overground telegraph lines in the German-African colonies.

For the extension of the imperial telegraph net, inclusive of telephone lines, and also of apparatus and technical appurtenances, 21,303,500 marks

have been expended. This amount has been obtained entirely from the current receipts. In addition to this amount, 948,000 marks obtained by loan have been expended on bronze wire for telephonic purposes.

Double poles were set up to take the place of single ones, which were too heavily loaded with wires, for a line length of 1,684 kilometers at a cost of 615,780 marks, which amount was obtained from current receipts. At the end of the fiscal year there were 4,353 kilometers of double pole lines, while at the end of the fiscal year 1890–'91 there were 6,037 kilometers.

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, February 5, 1892.

AFFAIRS IN ICELAND.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT GRAM, OF DYREFJORD.

The weather during the past winter was extraordinarily stormy; there was rain and snow, but no severe frost. The polar ice was often close to the shore, but was no hindrance to navigation. The summer was very warm, being some days 18° Réaumur in the shade. Westerly winds prevailed.

The fishery was good on the east coast, but on the south and west coasts very bad with regard to the boats; on the contrary, vessels going far enough to sea had better success. Herring were caught in October and November only on the east coast. There were about 10,000 barrels exported, mostly to Norway. The halibut fishery this year, carried on only by Americans, in which eleven vessels were employed, was successful. The whaling companies, with eight small steamers, caught two hundred and five whales.

The Greenland shark fishers have made successful trips. The oil prices at the beginning of the season were better than in 1890, but after the month of August dropped again.

The hay crop was excellent, in most places better than in the foregoing year; it was well gathered and well housed.

The emigration to Canada was insignificant.

EXPORTS.

The export of wool was estimated at 1,310,000 pounds, whereof 362,000 pounds went direct to Great Britain, the remainder going to Copenhagen.

The export of live sheep amounted to 24,000, against 70,000 last year.

Of ponies, about 2,500 were exported, going to England direct.

The exports of train oil were about 8,600 barrels (1,850,000 pounds), consisting of oil of Greenland sharks, seal, and cod. Of whale oil about 6,000 petroleum barrels (1,900,000 pounds) were exported.

Of dried fish, including large as well as small cod, haddock, ling, etc., about 17,277,700 pounds were exported, whereof 3,361,000 pounds went to Spain direct, 975,000 to Italy (Genoa), 6,600,000 pounds to Great Britain, and about 6,000,000 pounds to Copenhagen.

The exports of flat fish (dried fish without any salt) were 145,000 pounds to Copenhagen. The first quantities brought 19 cents per pound, but now 9 cents is scarcely obtainable.

Of salted mutton, 3,200 barrels, containing 224 pounds each, went to Copenhagen, 1,700 barrels more than during the year before.

Of tallow, about 70,000 pounds were exported to Copenhagen, which is 54,000 pounds more than in 1890.

The exports of salted sheepskins to Copenhagen were about 23,800 pounds, being 16,200 pounds more than in 1890.

Of cleaned eiderdown, 9,100 pounds were exported to Copenhagen. This quantity is 3,500 pounds more than the exports in 1890.

N. CHR. GRAM,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Dyrefjord, December 31, 1891.

EGYPTIAN CEREALS.

REPORT BY ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL GRANT, OF CAIRO.

The following figures, taken from a publication of the Alexandria General Produce Association, show the movement of wheat, beans, lentils, and barley during the year ended March 31, 1892:

Description.	Wheat.	Beans.	Lentils.	Barley.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Arrivals at Alexandria	*5,533,797	†6,268,399	568,953	1,367,844
To cover errors at end of year	306,603	67,567	3,679	111,204
Total	5,840,400	6,335,966	572,632	1,479,048
Exportation from Alexandria	‡3,441,515	§6,268,410	570,531	1,261,634
Recapitulation.				
Stock at Alexandria on April 1, 1891	74,250	118,250	24,750	52,250
Arrivals as above	5,840,400	6,335,966	572,632	1,479,048
Total	5,914,650	6,454,216	597,382	1,531,298
Exportation as above	3,441,515	6,268,410	570,531	1,261,634
Local consumption	‖2,030,385	173,606	21,351	183,315
Total	5,471,900	6,442,016	591,882	1,444,949
Stock at Alexandria on March 31, 1892	442,750	12,200	5,500	86,349

*Saidi, 3,260,141 bushels; Behera, 2,273,656 bushels.
†Saidi, 6,209,098 bushels; Behera, 59,301 bushels.
‡To England, 2,134,935 bushels; to the Continent, 1,306,580 bushels.
§To England, 4,149,541 bushels; to the Continent, 2,118,869 bushels.
‖Including exportation of flour, equal to about 308,000 bushels.

LOUIS B. GRANT,
Acting Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Cairo, April 30, 1892.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF MALAGA.

REPORT BY CONSUL NEWSON.

There has been no material change in commercial affairs in this consular district for the year 1891 from that of 1890, except that in 1890 the total shipments to all ports were 600,000 boxes of raisins, while in 1891 the total shipments were 500,000 boxes. This was owing to the want of maturity on the part of the American vines to produce fruit. It is predicted that in 1892 the shipments of raisins to all ports from this consular district will reach 760,000 boxes, as the vines will then be in good bearing condition.

FINANCIAL DISTURBANCE.

The loss of many thousands of grapevines by the phylloxera in 1889 and 1890 caused a financial break by one or two of our merchants this year; but the breaks have been repaired, and all branches of business are now moving along smoothly, if not prosperously.

THE WEATHER.

Last winter the weather was extremely severe—colder than it had been in southern Spain for forty years—and many delicate fruits were injured, notably the banana; but this year the weather has been very mild, sunshiny, and warm, and the crops are all in good condition. The thermometer has ranged from 54° to 65° and even 70° above zero.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There has been a decided improvement in the general tone and forward advancement of Malaga for the year past. Only twelve months ago there was no street railway, but now one covers over 15 miles in its route. The cars are good and the service excellent; the fare to almost any part of the city is 3 cents. During the year a magnificent street has been opened, with 30 feet of roadbed paved with wood; the sidewalks are of stone 15 feet wide, while buildings built of stone, brick, and iron five stories high adorn the thoroughfare. New streets are being constructed, old rookeries are being torn down, nuisances abated, and a general spirit of metropolitan life is taking the place of this once quaint old Moorish town.

The Government has greatly improved the harbor by running out two breakwaters in the shape of a horseshoe, inside of which vessels can ride at anchor in safety during the severest storms. These breakwaters are nearly completed, and are well and solidly built. The Government has also filled in 880,000 cubic feet of earth, thus extending the city into the sea, very much like Holland, and on this made ground splendid *alamedas* and gardens are to be built. It is a significant fact that the waters of the Mediterranean are constantly receding, and many acres, now the best part of Malaga, have thus been made. Five, six, and eight steamers are in the harbor almost daily, and during the vintage season many more, and yet among them all—Spanish, English, French, etc.—not an American vessel of any kind has made its appearance at our port for the past two years. One

who loves his country longs to gaze upon the Stars and Stripes of its commercial steamers and ships; but they come not. The cost of the harbor to date is $2,000,000. The reflection of the light-house is good, and dredging boats are constantly deepening the harbor, so that when all is complete Malaga will have one of the best shipping ports on the Mediterranean.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

On September 12, 1891, a severe storm of rain visited Malaga, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but with little damage. A church steeple in this city was struck, but outside of this no injury was experienced. Not so, however, in other parts of Spain, where the storm raged with great violence, some 1,000 lives having been lost and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. At Almeria, in this consular district, the agent, Mr. Fischer, writes as follows:

During the downpour of rain, which lasted only two hours, Almeria was completely inundated, the height of the water in the streets varying from a couple of feet to a couple of meters. About 20 people lost their lives, and a few hundred houses were partly or completely destroyed by the flood, leaving about 4,000 persons without shelter. The loss in property, as far as it can be estimated, will amount to at least 1,000,000 pesetas ($200,000), and the already poverty-stricken country will be reduced to the utmost misery if help does not come in by way of public subscription. No damage was done to the vineyards, which are some distance from Almeria, but the crop of this year will fall behind that of last.

The storm at Consuegra, province of Toledo, was simply terrific. According to evidence, the cyclone centered right over the town at 10 o'clock p. m., and the work of destruction was accomplished instantaneously. Trees were twisted and uprooted, gardens and farms destroyed, substantial edifices swept off, steeples of churches blown down, and buildings crushed. People who were in the streets were literally blown away, some killed, and others drowned. A family, with many friends, who were celebrating a marriage in their own dwelling, were all drowned but one. Numbers of individuals who tried to escape with their families were either killed by flying débris or engulfed in the raging torrent. Whole sections of roofing were sent through the air by the fury of the storm, conveying destruction in their paths. Many horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats were carried long distances and killed. Six hundred and eighty buildings were entirely demolished and about one thousand partially destroyed. The number of persons killed is estimated at not less than 500, while out of seventy-three public streets and alleys forty-eight have entirely disappeared. Outside of the towns, in the country, everything in the range of the storm was leveled, and the growing crops were cut off as with a scythe. Great damage was done to other places in southern Spain, but I can not obtain the total loss of life or the amount of property destroyed; but the former will reach 1,000 and the latter above $1,000,000. Most of the towns in Spain are situated at the base of mountains or very high hills, and when these storms occur the waters flow down and inundate them. Spain appears to have been especially unfortunate during the past two years—4,000 deaths by cholera last year, with smallpox at Madrid, and now this terrible storm.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Not having arrived at Malaga until late in the fall of last year, I was unable to make a report of the deaths and diseases for 1890; but I am able to do so now, as well as to give a table of 1891, both of which, I feel sure, will be found of great interest. It will be seen that the greatest number of deaths occur in the cold and hot months; that the mortality among children and unmarried people is the largest; that the deaths from respiratory diseases is the greatest, followed by circulatory disorders, indigestion, and congestion, the most fatal diseases among children being convulsions. The number of suicides in 1890 was 11; homicides, 13. There were no murders, but I apprehend that at least one-third of the reported homicides were murders.

Table showing the death rate of the city of Malaga in 1890.

Description.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Males	218	196	188	186	150	191	198
Females	236	191	165	147	158	183	179
Total	454	387	353	333	308	374	377
At birth	7	3	7	.....	10	2	6
5 months	41	37	49	48	43	78	63
5 months to 3 years	75	64	65	77	54	109	127
3 to 6 years	15	17	13	25	13	10	8
6 to 13 years	16	10	11	9	8	9	5
13 to 20 years	19	14	16	10	4	10	9
20 to 25 years	17	12	7	10	11	12	13
25 to 40 years	49	44	22	29	28	14	27
40 to 60 years	75	74	60	50	52	45	50
60 to 80 years	109	98	88	59	68	69	52
80 years and over	31	14	16	15	16	17	18
Bachelors	207	175	189	200	159	241	238
Married	133	125	78	80	82	65	84
Widows	114	87	86	53	67	68	55

Description.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	165	159	182	169	156	2,158
Females	162	147	157	144	170	2,039
Total	327	306	339	313	326	4,197
At birth	2	5	3	4	1	50
5 months	67	32	53	45	43	599
5 months to 3 years	103	109	108	80	66	1,037
3 to 6 years	6	12	27	20	18	184
6 to 13 years	7	11	9	6	8	109
13 to 20 years	8	7	13	8	12	130
20 to 25 years	9	10	4	11	8	124
25 to 40 years	30	25	24	20	36	348
40 to 60 years	42	37	42	37	55	619
60 to 80 years	41	48	50	69	66	817
80 years and over	12	9	6	12	14	180
Bachelors	218	206	236	182	184	2,435
Married	61	57	68	78	79	990
Widows	48	43	35	53	63	772

Table showing the causes of death in Malaga in 1890.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Cancerous	15	3	4	5	8	4	4
Morbid	4	5	3	7	4	10	3
Congestion	74	45	45	44	43	60	58
Urinary	4	1	5	.....	3	2	5
Indigestion	43	53	45	41	48	105	107
Respiratory	186	140	118	113	93	90	80
Diphtheria	15	5	14	6	2	17	7
Smallpox	3	13	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Intermittent	5	5	6	15	12	10	12
Typhus	5	5	5	4	8	.....	50
Circulatory	70	72	67	53	55	56	30
Contagious	2	20	21	13	6	2	.....
Quinsy	17	12	11	15	12	15	11
Alcoholism	4	2	1	.....	3	3	2
Leprous	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aneurism	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Gripe	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2
Consumption	.....	2	3	4	5	.....	5
Carbuncle	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Weakness	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total	454	387	353	331	308	374	377

Diseases.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cancerous	5	5	4	7	2	66
Morbid	2	6	5	.....	48	97
Congestion	48	44	49	44	1	555
Urinary	2	1	3	4	.....	30
Indigestion	123	92	84	62	48	851
Respiratory	66	65	94	97	121	1,263
Diphtheria	8	16	6	14	6	116
Smallpox	.....	1	.....	3	2	27
Intermittent	15	14	7	.....	6	107
Typhus	8	7	6	.....	.....	98
Circulatory	11	10	40	39	40	542
Contagious	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Quinsy	8	6	14	15	16	152
Alcoholism	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	18
Leprous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aneurism	2	2	1	1	1	14
Gripe	.....	1	.....	1	2	9
Consumption	2	.....	5	.....	4	30
Carbuncle	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	11
Dysentery	.....	5	.....	.....	1	9
Mental	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Weakness	14	10	7	.....	20	44
Pneumonia	10	5	6	3	10	40
Intestinal	.....	9	8	12	8	37
Syphilis	2	1	.....	5	.....	9
Total	327	306	339	310	326	4,192

Table showing the death rate of the city of Malaga in 1891.

Description.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Males	209	205	224	186	250	234	164
Females	203	157	201	177	213	236	209
Total	412	362	425	363	463	470	373
At birth	7	7	3	6	3	6	5
5 months	56	65	56	46	68	85	65
5 months to 3 years	96	94	95	114	162	161	106
3 to 6 years	22	17	25	18	21	25	25
6 to 13 years	6	9	12	7	10	9	8
13 to 20 years	14	15	12	7	10	7	10
20 to 25 years	7	11	14	16	13	11	9
25 to 40 years	31	25	41	22	36	25	29
40 to 60 years	55	38	76	42	60	55	46
60 to 80 years	93	70	75	68	69	70	47
80 years and over	25	11	16	17	11	18	23
Bachelors	232	231	255	229	302	326	244
Married	89	75	89	78	104	85	69
Widows	91	56	81	56	57	59	60

Description.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males	158	146	178	170	166	2,290
Females	129	155	157	155	191	2,183
Total	287	301	335	325	357	4,473
At birth	6	6	9	10	19	87
5 months	52	37	47	44	53	674
5 months to 3 years	70	90	102	103	81	1,274
3 to 6 years	16	15	14	10	12	220
6 to 13 years	8	7	12	6	11	105
13 to 20 years	9	12	7	7	14	124
20 to 25 years	9	14	8	9	14	135
25 to 40 years	23	23	33	23	23	334
40 to 60 years	38	34	39	43	55	579
60 to 80 years	51	52	56	60	62	773
80 years and over	5	11	8	10	13	168
Bachelors	181	192	217	206	213	2,828
Married	61	54	75	72	82	933
Widows	45	55	43	47	62	712

Table showing the causes of death in Malaga in 1891.

Disease.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Cancerous	3	4	1	2	7	4	9
Morbid	6	1	.....	3	1	2	6
Congestion	79	41	75	56	43	67	63
Urinary	4	10	1	5	4	1	2
Indigestion	64	42	52	53	135	140	102
Respiratory	148	142	143	105	116	112	99
Diphtheria	10	12	18	8	7	5	4
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Intermittent	6	4	5	6	11	7	3
Typhus	4	3	6	3	5	7	.....
Circulatory	70	60	82	65	64	47	48
Contagious	4	10	16	6	16	14	11
Glands	6	5	3	7	8	8	6
Leprous	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Dysentery	2	3	2	4	3	6	4
Pneumonia	5	8	5	6	13	8	4
Measles	.....	10	11	26	23	24	3
Hydrophobia	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Womb and intestinal	.....	6	5	8	4	15	8
Total	412	362	425	363	463	470	373

Diseases.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Cancerous	8	11	8	3	5	65
Morbid	4	2	4	1	1	31
Congestion	39	39	32	38	44	616
Urinary	4	5	3	4	5	48
Indigestion	88	95	112	109	78	1,080
Respiratory	70	67	68	88	109	1,267
Diphtheria	5	7	14	9	10	109
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Intermittent	4	5	4	10	4	69
Typhus	3	4	7	4	10	56
Circulatory	34	37	39	36	60	642
Contagious	12	18	14	7	18	146
Glands	4	3	5	4	3	62
Leprous	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Dysentery	3	3	2	1	1	34
Pneumonia	3	2	6	4	2	66
Measles	1	1	2	5	4	110
Hydrophobia	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3
Womb and intestinal	4	1	4	2	1	58
Total	287	301	335	325	357	4,473

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The sanitary conditions of Malaga are not good, although they are being daily improved. The new streets opened are kept much cleaner than the old ones, and many nuisances are being removed; yet there is abundance of room for good work in this line.

BATHS.

One of the best institutions in Malaga conducive to health is the establishment of bathing places on the shore of the Mediterranean, where all parties, rich and poor, can indulge in the luxury of a bath (including proper garments) for the small sum of 7 American cents. Those who bring their own bathing suits with them are charged only 2 cents. There are three bathing houses located on the seashore, the first of which was established in 1867. Each house will accommodate 100 persons at a time, and during the bathing season, which is July, August, and September, not less than 3,500 people visit these baths daily. In the aggregate for the season the enormous number of 322,000 individuals of both sexes tumbled into warm, fresh water or more generally took to the cold salt surf as it came surging in from the sea. Many persons from abroad visit the city during the warm months in order to indulge in bathing; and while the season lasts there is a perfect furore among all classes, cars being loaded day and night, and everybody scrambling to get into the water. Usually a religious procession moves through the streets every year, accompanied by the figure of the Virgin, and as it comes in view of the sea the procession halts and the Virgin automatically stretches forth her hands and blesses the blue Mediterranean. This, coupled with the fact that the Catholic church is a warm supporter of the movement, makes bathing here a popular and almost universal custom among the people, and hence a life-preserving and healthful exercise.

NAVIGATION.

By hard labor I have succeeded this year in getting the arrivals and departures of vessels at this port in January, instead of waiting until May and June, as hitherto. From the table I send it will be seen that there were 442 arrivals of foreign steamers, of 414,215 tons, and 618 Spanish steamers, of 583,136 tons; total, 1,123 steamers, foreign and Spanish, of 997,351 tons. The number of foreign sailing vessels was 57; Spanish sailing vessels, 728; total sailing vessels, 785; total tonnage of foreign sailing vessels, 18,356 tons; Spanish sailing vessels, 30,892 tons; total tonnage of foreign and Spanish vessels, 49,248 tons; total vessels, steam and sailing, 1,908; total tonnage, steam and sailing, 1,033,816 tons. Thirteen foreign war ships have entered this harbor during the past year and 10 Spanish war ships, with total crews of 2,773 men. No American war ship has made its appearance. There has been a decrease of 136 vessels in 1891, mostly sailing vessels, but the tonnage has been very nearly the same. More than double the number of war ships have been in our harbor this year than last, and the general bulk of commerce has been but little different from that of the previous year.

Most of the trade is done by steamers, and this class of vessels is constantly increasing. I think you will find the table I send very interesting, and it is a pleasure to me to be able to forward it thus early in the season, greatly in advance of all other consuls here.

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Malaga in 1891.

Month.	Steamers.					
	Foreign.			Spanish.		
	No.	Crews.	Tons.	No.	Crews.	Tons.
January	29	713	32,242	56	1,597	50,918
February	33	708	27,537	49	1,014	44,439
March	36	841	30,830	49	1,102	43,735
April	34	792	31,917	57	1,508	49,221
May	35	683	31,629	58	1,496	53,382
June	35	714	32,745	61	1,703	58,529
July	27	648	25,181	56	1,614	42,767
August	39	905	36,073	64	1,803	52,403
September	49	1,313	45,730	70	2,001	63,180
October	42	1,101	41,868	64	1,745	57,272
November	39	947	39,027	52	1,517	39,320
December	44	1,096	39,436	45	1,097	38,970
Total	442	10,461	414,215	681	18,197	583,136

Month.	Sailing vessels.					
	Foreign.			Spanish.		
	No.	Crews.	Tons.	No.	Crews.	Tons.
January	4	23	1,571	62	393	2,408
February	8	58	2,149	43	281	1,791
March	9	69	2,932	54	342	2,399
April	4	31	1,223	57	400	2,352
May	3	42	665	48	292	1,522
June	4	29	1,275	46	273	2,258
July	6	53	1,076	74	560	3,471
August	.....	.....	.....	72	581	3,162
September	2	17	839	67	530	2,855
October	4	35	988	80	562	3,671
November	7	54	2,493	57	369	2,343
December	6	68	3,145	68	544	2,660
Total	57	479	18,356	728	5,127	30,892

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels, etc.—Continued.

Month.	War ships.					
	Foreign.			Spanish.		
	No.	Crews.	Tons.	No.	Crews.	Tons.
January	.....	.....	.....	1	145	1,042
February	1	80	580	3	1,097	15,750
March	.....	.....	.....	1	46	221
April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	1	106	735	1	394	4,800
July	2	230	1,208	2	83	518
August	1	92	420	.....	.....	.....
September	4	126	400	.....	.....	.....
October	.....	.....	.....	1	60	105
November	4	260	1,449	1	54	79
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13	894	4,792	10	1,879	22,515

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.

When I arrived at Malaga about one year and a half ago I found on every post the familiar name of an American sewing machine, and walking up Calle Granada I observed the place where they were sold—on one of the best corners in the city and in one of the best and most attractively fitted-up stores. My inquiry developed the fact that the establishment had been in operation for upward of ten years, and that two thousand machines were sold annually, making sales yearly of about $75,000 in this city alone. Some of the machines were of English make and some were of American construction, but they all bore the impress of American brains. I was informed that they gave good satisfaction and that the sales were constantly on the increase.

AMERICAN STOCKING MACHINES.

A crowd of people peering into windows on Heredia passage, a sort of street, attracted my attention, and on drawing near I saw that the objects of their curiosity were stocking machines, owned by a Spaniard and run by Spaniards, turning out stockings, undergarments, etc. Entering the store, I met the proprietor, who informed me that they were American stocking machines, which he had seen at the Paris Exposition, and which he had been taught to operate by an American, and which he had purchased. He first put in operation ten, then ordered eight more, and had just given an order for ten additional ones. He was doing an excellent business, and was greatly pleased with his prospects. The stockings are made of fine wool of all colors, with no seams. I patronized home industry by purchasing six pairs at 25 cents per pair.

DEMOLITION OF A MOORISH CASTLE.

The rugged remains of the once famous Moorish castle Alcazaba, almost in the heart of the city, built by the Moors over six hundred years ago, is to be torn down, and the dirt of the hill upon which it is situated is to be

used in filling in the sea. The castle was connected with that impenetrable fortress Gibralfaro, the sturdy remains of which are still standing just above the castle; but the castle gives way to the march of improvements, and where its solid walls are to-day a street will soon run.

It will be remembered by the reader familiar with Washington Irving's "Conquest of Granada" that after Malaga surrendered to Ferdinand and Isabella, over four hundred years ago, when all the Moors of the city were made slaves, except Ali Dordux and some forty families, that here, in this then magnificent Moorish castle, Isabella made her headquarters, while the King occupied Gibralfaro above. Here the Queen met some 1,500 Christian captives, held in bondage by the Moors, who now had been set at liberty by the triumph of the Spanish arms, and here she made glad many hearts of her own people, while thousands of Moorish families were ruthlessly sundered and the members sold into captivity.

MECANICO AMERICANO.

Noticing a crowd of men and boys on the sidewalk, while the ladies were shying across the street to get away from the scene, I made haste to ascertain the cause. Approaching, I discovered a man with a string tied to a tiny mouse, which sought in vain to get away from his tormentor as it nimbly glided over the walk; but he jerked it back. I was shocked, until I heard the man calling out "Raton mecanico Americano" (American mechanical mouse). All these little inventions take well with the Spaniards, and hence my conclusion that a store where they could be bought would pay well.

AN AMERICAN GAS STOVE.

There are no chimneys or fireplaces in the houses in this city, and when it is cold people suffer acutely. Although from a northern climate, I was much inconvenienced from the cold last winter, and after having paid $22 for 30 feet of pipe, and having waited several weeks to get it made (as there is none ready for use here), I looked around to get a stove, but looked in vain. There were a few (Spanish made) of what we would call in America open-faced Franklin stoves, and in these stoves was burned Cardiff coal (the only coal here), a soft, smutty article, not just in accordance with my idea of comfort or convenience. Finally I discovered, stowed away in a foundry, a little old box stove, made of cast iron, weighing something less than a ton, and in it I burned coke; but the fire box was so small that at the end of the day I found that a third of my time had been occupied in feeding it. Realizing (in imagination) the comforts of an American stove, I sent to New York and ordered a gas stove—as gas is cheaper here than oil—and it arrived late in December, 1891. The charges from New York across the ocean, 3,000 miles, to Gibraltar were $5. At Gibraltar $2 were charged for handling it, and $5 to get it to Malaga, a distance of 60 miles. Then there were the duties on it and the charges for inspection—looking at it with one eye, 50 cents; and then with the other, 75 cents; picking it up and putting it down, $1; to the man who bossed the job, $1.50; to the fellow who sug-

gested how to carry it, 50 cents—so that at the end of its long and perilous journey, the bill read $5 from New York to Gibraltar, $2 at Gibraltar for handling, $5 to Malaga, $5.75 here for customs duties, charges, etc.; total, $17.75, independent of the price of the stove. Now, the point I want to make is this: If the stove had come on a steamer direct from New York to Malaga, it would have cost $5, just the same as the freight would have been on it from England, and a very little less from France; but an English steamer brought it to Gibraltar, where it was transshipped to Malaga at an extra cost of $7, and then the steamer went on its way to England. If a line of steamers could come from New York direct to Malaga loaded with canned goods, ready-made clothing, patent medicines, notions of all kinds, small American inventions, and agricultural machinery and take back raisins, grapes, lemons, olives, olive oil, hats, wine, almonds, oranges, chick-peas, lead, and many other articles of exportation, then the United States could compete with England in supplying this market; but until this is done other nations will hold the field. Let me say that my stove is a beauty and works admirably. Several Spaniards were in the office at the time it was first lighted, when I observed one making for the door, and on requesting him to come and sit down, he said: "Oh, no; I'm a little afraid of that American machine; it might blow up." It is still burning and still gives pleasure and delight and plenty of heat. The freight on a cargo of these stoves direct to Malaga would cost $1 each.

THE CROPS.

There has been but little change in the crops of this year over last, except in wheat, which has yielded 25 per cent more, and is of a good quality; but it is still cut with a sickle, trodden out by horses, and cleaned by the wind.

AMERICAN GRAPE CUTTINGS.

The newly grafted American cuttings are doing well, especially on low lands. Numerous vineyards take kindly to them, and the proprietors speak of them as a decided success. The fact has been demonstrated that they thrive well on alluvial soils, are free from any peculiar disease, and are giving evidence of bearing abundantly; but on rolling or mountainous points the grafting has not been so successful, owing to the want of moisture, the lands not being subject to irrigation by the overflowing of the rivers and small streams. But the fact has been demonstrated beyond question that with rich soil the American cuttings are making extraordinary development.

The correct estimate competent parties put upon the extent of the American cuttings and the ground covered by them in this province is 30,000,000 cuttings and 4,500 acres.

THE GRAPE CROP OF 1890 AND 1891.

The grape crop in 1891 is less than in 1890, but that of 1891 is much superior in quality, as the season has been more moist and better adapted to bring out the best peculiarities of the grape. Most of the old Spanish vines have ceased to exist, and those that are alive are feeble and sickly.

FRUIT.

The crop of fruit of 1891 is about the same as in 1890. The almond crop has increased 25 per cent. Olive oil has decreased 50 per cent. Figs have made an increase of 20 per cent, and in the balance of the fruit there is but little change.

EXPECTATIONS.

There is a general feeling among the old grape-growers that, with the maturity of the American vine, the crop for 1892 will exceed the yield for the past three or four years, and hence with the increase of the grape there will be a great increase in raisins, for upon the growth of one depends the development of the other.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exportation of articles from this consular district to the United States has been less in 1891 than in 1890. The gross amount in 1890 was $1,405,354.61; in 1891 it was $1,159,253.76; decrease, $246,100.85. The increase in almonds in 1891 over 1890 has been $96,792.25. The decrease in grapes has been $178,572.31, principally at Almeria, where in 1890 the amount shipped was $570,800, while in 1891 the amount only reached $377,024; in Malaga $45,607.47 was the amount in 1890 and in 1891 only $15,203.69, a decrease of $30,403.78 in this city alone. In 1890 palm-leaf hats were shipped to the amount of $58,837.64; in 1891 the amount reached only $53,825.65, a decrease of $5,011.99. Lemons in 1890 (38,089¼ boxes) amounted to $75,664.85, while in 1891 (59,196¼ boxes) they touched $103,168.09, an increase of $27,503.24. Raisins in 1890 (85,076 boxes) amounted to $193,966.33, while in 1891 (35,515 boxes) they only reached $105,958.37, a decrease of $88,007.96. There has been a decrease in wine, olive oil, and oranges. Lead last year reached $75,664.85; this year only $6,385.59, a decrease of $69,279.26. The most noticeable increase is in iron ore from Marbella; in 1890 the sum was $119,240, while in 1891 it was $192,208, an increase of $72,968.

The following figures show the shipments from this city for the past four years:

1888	$709,036.54
1889	700,106.76
1890	715,314.61
1891	590,623.82

Add to the sum of 1890 the exports from Almeria and Marbella, viz, $690,040, and we have for 1890 in this consular district $1,405,354.61. Add to the sum of 1891 the amount of exports from the same points, and we have $1,159,253.76, or a decrease in 1891 of $246,100.85.

I do not think that the tariff cuts any figure in the decrease, as on articles where the duty had not been disturbed and on other articles where the duty had been increased the shipments this year were greater than last, and on articles where the duty is free there has been a marked decrease. The fall-

ing off in grapes comes from the destruction of the vines, and, of course, the decrease in raisins comes from the short yield of grapes and the competition of the fruit in California.

I can only reassert what I said in my previous report—if Americans wish to open up trade with Spain they must send Americans here to exhibit their articles of manufacture and goods.

T. M. NEWSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, December 31, 1891.

CARTHAGENA, SPAIN.

REPORT BY CONSUL MOLINA.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

No American vessels entered this port during the year 1891. The bulk of the trade with the United States continues to be done in British bottoms. The average size of the vessels loaded for the United States may be calculated at about 3,000 tons, and some of even greater tonnage. During the past year tonnage to the United States was found very scarce, even to carry away the ore already sold, until the latter part of the year, on account of wanting return paying grain freights, vessels being more profitably engaged in the Black Sea and Indian trades.

The mineral export to the United States during the past year was much less than during the previous year.

The returns transmitted herewith of vessels that visited this port during 1891 show an increase in the import, but a decrease in the export. Tonnage to England, Holland, France, and Belgium for the ore trade of this port and district was also quite scarce, owing to the somewhat continual tendency of high homeward freights prevailing, as well as for the want of demand for ore.

Almost the whole of the foreign carrying trade is done in British bottoms. During the past year there was a considerable decrease in the number and tonnage of foreign vessels as compared with 1890 and other years.

During the past year the following were the current rates of freight at this port and district: To Baltimore, 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per ton; to Philadelphia, 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton; to England (coal-loading port), 6*s.* to 8*s.* per ton; to England (not loading port), 8*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per ton; to Marseilles, 6 to 8 francs per ton; to Belgium, 11 to 13 francs per ton; Holland, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* per ton; to Rouen (wine), ordinary rate (November and December), 18 to 20 francs per 1,000 liters; to Rouen (wine), bulk of the shipments within six weeks (December and January), 26 to 36 francs per 1,000 liters.

The coasting trade is only allowed to native vessels.

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Carthagena in 1891.

Description.	Number.	Tons.	In ballast.
Spanish:			
Steamers	535	519,676	20
Sailing vessels	848	34,225	182
Foreign:			
Steamers	451	641,239	275
Sailing vessels	41	11,549	14

Table showing the classification of vessels by flag.

Flag.	Number.	Flag.	Number.
German	15	British	378
Belgian	1	Italian	30
Danish	6	Russian	10
Spanish	1,373	Scandinavian	26
French	40	Austrian and Dutch	1
Greek	1		

IMPORTS.

Coal and coke, the only imports of real importance, show a large increase compared with 1890. The quantities imported were: Coal, 61,087 tons; coke, 30,870 tons; being 2,751 tons more than the previous year and 6,143 tons more than in 1889.

So long as American exporters confine their efforts, in order to introduce their goods, to circulars alone, and disregard the necessity of establishing a depot or employing commercial traveling agents with samples, so that buyers can inspect them, no business can reasonably be expected.

The establishment, also, of a regular and direct line of steamers between the United States and the principal port in Spain would prove of palpable benefit to the trade of both countries, and would, in my opinion, render notable remuneration to any steamship company starting, if possible, with a bounty from either or both countries.

There has been a large importation of the following articles in 1891: Steel and other rails, machinery, boilers, ironmongery, iron hoops; bar, angle, and T iron; tubes, sheets, wire, castings, iron building materials, cement, etc.—nearly all of which have been imported here for the Government navy yard and other public works and improvements. A part of it was in transit for the development of the mines in this district and the remainder of the province.

With respect to the important items of boilers and machinery, the Belgians have been at the head and France next.

The ship and house building iron and other classes of said material were supplied by Spanish manufacturers principally.

During the past year 1,058 tons of codfish from Norway and 270 tons from Newfoundland were imported here, against 1,114 tons from the former and 236 tons from the latter country in 1890. Within the last two years there has

been a considerably increased demand for Norwegian codfish. It is said here that British Labrador fishermen are not careful enough in curing.

There has been no foreign wheat imported into this district during the past year; the new, heavy duties and the harvest in Spain having been fairly good account for it. The average price of Spanish wheat in this district has been $2.99 per 100 pounds, and the price of wheat flour has been $4.30 per 100 pounds.

The quantity of maize grown in the province is not of much importance; but the fattening of pork leads to a considerable consumption of this grain, and it was previously procured from Mogador and other places in Africa. The price here in 1891 ranged from $7.25 to $8.75 per 5 fanegas.* This grain is generally sold by weight.

The import during the past year of American salted meats was carried via Liverpool and Hamburg, and the quantity imported shows a considerable decrease as compared with 1890 and previous years. The import was 115 tons, classified as follows: Twenty-eight tons of sugar-cured hams, 60 tons of shoulders, 25 tons of salted pork, and 2 tons of lard. The late exorbitant increase in the duties chiefly accounts for the difference.

The trade in alcohol is not of much importance in this port. The importation of this article is very considerable in all the neighboring Spanish seaports, however. The duty on foreign alcohol in this country has been considerably augmented by a recent arrangement of the Spanish Government, to begin as soon as the treaty with France and Germany expires, which will be in February next. The reasons accounting for these measures are:

(1) The ended Franco-Spanish treaty of commerce, the late increase of the new French revenue tariff law (which almost prevents the import of wine into France), and the rupture of a *modus vivendi* between these two countries to enable both Governments to negotiate a new commercial treaty.

(2) The representation submitted to the Spanish Government some time since by all the chambers of commerce in Spain, and now strongly repeated by the same and by all producers of wine, that the low rates of duty on foreign alcohol inflict great injury on the vintage production of this country; for it is evident that, were it not for the extensive introduction of foreign spirits, a great portion of the ordinary native wines would be used for distillation and would not affect the price, and also help the remainder of the vintage produce.

The Karlshamn (Swedish) alcohol has of late become more appreciated than the German, which has lately gone up somewhat in price.

From rumors gathered among an immense number of wine and fruit producers, mine-owners, merchants, and some political men of this district, I conclude that the immediate execution of a treaty of commerce between the United States and Spain, which might chiefly facilitate the import of wine into the United States and the import into Spain of American meats, flour, maize, and other grains and produce, would be received with great rejoicing by an immense majority of Spaniards.

---

1 fanega=1.599 bushels.

Three cargoes of pitch-pine lumber and timber from the United States, consisting of 1,176,000 superficial feet, all in Scandinavian bottoms, were imported here in 1891.

EXPORTS.

The exportation of dry iron ores and manganiferous ores during 1891 was very small as compared with 1890, the total quantity exported amounting to 421,200 tons. This is a decrease of 402,900 tons as compared with 1890. The causes accounting for it may be found under the head of "shipping and navigation." A considerable portion of the iron-ore mines were at intervals stopped from working for several months from want of ore purchasers and from lack of space at the wharfs and depots, which were all overstocked, thus throwing numerous laborers out of work and causing the price of ore to come down. On the other hand, iron-mining all through the district, I may say, is steadily on the increase, some new mines having been opened during the year. The prices of iron ore free on board steamer at Carthagena ranged during the last year from $1.30 to $1.70 per ton of 2,240 pounds for 50 per cent of metallic iron contained in the ore, with a sliding scale of from 6 to 8 cents per unit in excess of that percentage. Manganiferous iron ore was sold, according to class and conditions of sale, at from $2 to $4 per ton, free on board at Carthagena. It was shipped as follows: To England, 198,273 tons; to the United States, 165,227 tons; to Holland, 40,400 tons; to France, 17,300 tons. The ore shipped to the United States may be classified as follows: Dry iron ore, 113,386 tons; manganiferous iron ore, 51,841 tons; with a full value, free on board, of $320,096.

Only 7,500 tons of zinc ore were shipped to Belgium during last year. The reason for the continual falling off in the exportation of this ore is accounted for by the fact that it is getting poorer and poorer in quality.

In the export of fiber there is a decrease of 2,260 tons, as compared with 1890, the quantity shipped being 15,017 tons, all of which went to English and Scotch ports.

As anticipated in my last report, no grapes were shipped in 1891, the trial shipments of 1890 having proved failures. There were in the past year shipped to England, also as a trial shipment, 430 tons of apples, this being the first shipment from this district of this class of fruit.

The grain harvest all around this neighborhood during last year was very poor; but I may say that, as this is not an agricultural quarter, it never had any real importance and hardly ever produces enough for local consumption. In the interior of this province the crops of grapes, pears, apples, and other fruits, as well as those of oranges and lemons, were up to the average. The old, as well as the new, orange and lemon plantations, are progressing to the advantage and satisfaction of owners, and most of the green fruit and acids are exported by rail to Paris, and some by steamer to Marseilles, through this port.

Of wine, 14,000 pipes, containing 1,200,000 gallons of common red wine, were shipped, nearly all to France, during the fall of the year 1891 and the first two weeks of the present year, most of it produced in this

province. This was an increase over the year 1890 of 600,000 gallons. A great portion of this wine was usually, in previous years, shipped at the neighboring port of Alicante; but certain exporters are beginning to find this harbor very commodious and more convenient, as steamers can be loaded at less expense and with greater advantage and dispatch alongside the spacious wharfs and quays.

Six tons of pure silver were sent to London.

Lead was shipped from this port as follows:

Whither exported.	Silver lead in pigs.	Soft lead in pigs.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
England	8,601	11,230
France	18,000	6,400
Belgium	7,300	.....
Barcelona (Spain)	.....	1,140
Italy	.....	700
Total	33,901	19,470

This is an increase, compared with 1890, of 1,410 tons and 2,021 tons more than in 1889.

Of galena, or silver-lead ore in its natural state, 3,080 tons were shipped from Carthagena, as follows: To Belgium, 1,790 tons; to France, 690 tons; to England, 600 tons. Lead-smelting is still carried on in this district on a large scale. The recent tax imposed by the new tariff law on all silver lead exported, together with an increase of 25 cents (5 reals) per ton of fuel imported, will, it is said, cause smelters with small capital to cease working and a general disturbance in that line of trade. Desilverized lead, however, remains unchanged.

The following is an abstract taken from the custom-house statistics, showing the goods exported by sea to France from this port during the year 1891:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
Silver-lead ore	690	Lemons	450
Silver lead in pigs	18,000	Green fruit	12
Soft lead in pigs	6,400	Saffron	4½
Silk:		Ground fruit (sweet pepper)	160
Ferret	19	Alpargatas (hemp-sole and canvas-top shoes)	6
Waste	10	Worm fishing gut	1
Raw	30	Grapes	270
Esparto ropes	115	Raisins	20
Onions	150	Pomegranates	2
Dried skins	29	Copper ore	4
Salted sardines	12	Residue of wine	70
Garlic	10	Oranges	450
Potatoes	17	Total	27,769½
Capers	167		
Almonds	355		
Dried figs	320		

There were also 82 mules, 373 asses, 25 live pigs, and 13,000 pipes of common red wine exported to France.

HARBOR BREAKWATER.

Referring to my previous reports, I must now add that the outer breakwater lighthouse ("Natividad") is now completed. The lighting apparatus of both this and the inner breakwater ("Curra") have already been imported from Belgium and are expected to be in place and at work during the present year for the guidance of vessels entering and leaving the port. The distance these lights will be visible at sea is more than 8 or 9 miles. The character of the illuminating apparatus is of the sixth class. The arc illuminated will be the full extent of the horizon. The latitude and longitude are not yet ascertained. The character or class of lights is as follows: "Curra," a fixed green light; "Natividad," a fixed red light.

Dredging is still going on with a view to getting a minimum depth of water of 28 feet in the harbor.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of this city and district during 1891 was not so good as in the previous year. The prevailing diseases were diphtheria, fevers, and influenza. Intermittent fevers have not, however, been nearly so common as in 1889 and former years.

The number of births in this town last year was 3,363, while the number of deaths was 3,211. There have been also 909 marriages during the year.

EMIGRATION.

In the year 1891 the number of emigrants who left Carthagena for the opposite Algerian ports was 1,440. It is said that a large number of the Spanish emigrants were in the past year unable to find employment there; that the intermittent fevers in Algiers caused numerous invalids and deaths among them, and that they have not the means of paying for their passage home. At the instigation of the consuls provisions for this purpose were made at Madrid by the Government.

No other emigrants in any number left this port or district for any place in America or Europe.

AQUILAS AGENCY.

The imports at Aquilas were as follows:

	Tons.
Railway material from England and Belgium	8,325
Coal from England and Belgium	2,480
Cement from France	1,730
Timber from Sweden	740
Total	13,275

The total quantity of iron ore shipped during 1891 from Aquilas was 24,000 tons, to the following countries:

	Tons.
England	14,000
France	8,000
Holland	2,000

Esparto in pressed bales to the amount of 19,400 tons was also shipped in the past year, all for British ports, and 2 tons of lemons.

The following articles were shipped from Aquilas to France:

	Tons.
Esparto ropes	2
Onions	10
Dried figs	50
Almonds	3
Oranges	120
Total	185

There were 160 tons of common, coarse bricks shipped to Gibraltar.

The branch line to Lorca of the Murcia-Granada Railroad (for the Great South of Spain Railway Company, of London) was officially opened during the past year, and is in full working order, bringing down large quantities of iron ore, esparto, fruit, flour, and various products of the neighboring districts. This line, from the junction at Almandricos, is being rapidly pushed forward into the provinces of Almeria and Granada, and public service, it is said, has been opened as far as the town of Huercal-Overa. Of the total length of line from Lorca to Granada over one-half is now finished, and it is estimated that another eighteen months will be required to complete it through to Granada.

Trade at Aquilas is not in a very encouraging state at this time, owing to lack of enterprise and funds; but a marked improvement is confidently looked for when the communication with the interior is fully established.

PUERTO DE MAZARRON.

No essential change or improvement having taken place at this port and mining district, I must refer to my previous reports and now confine myself to enumerate the articles of export.

The following articles were exported:

	Tons.
Iron ore:	
United States	2,000
France	4,300
Holland	2,000
England	8,000
Total	16,300
Silver lead in pigs:	
Belgium	13,073
France	4,674
Total	17,747

Galena, or silver-lead ore:	Tons.
Belgium	1,020
Italy	450
Total	1,470

This shows a decrease of 1,700 tons of iron ore, as compared with 1890, a decrease of 3,631 tons of silver lead in pigs, and an increase of 473 tons of galena.

C. MOLINA,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Carthagena, January 22, 1892.

PERUVIAN COTTON.

REPORT BY CONSUL DAUGHERTY, OF CALLAO.

To carry out the instructions of the Department, I addressed communications to all the consular agents and others interested in cotton-raising, inclosing to each a series of questions, to which I hoped they would give early answers.

The only reply thus far received is from Mr. Emilio Clark, our consular agent at Piura. It is so full of interesting and valuable information that I decided to forward it at once without waiting for other reports, which may or may not come.

Piura being the principal cotton-raising center in Peru, and that department having the distinction of producing the finest cotton raised in the country, this will in all probability be the fullest and most satisfactory report I shall receive. Tumbez, further north, raises the same quality of cotton, but as yet its cultivation is exceedingly limited, owing to the scarcity and unreliability of the labor procurable. I am assured by several of the best-informed people in Peru, and some of them owners of property near Tumbez, that the possibilities of cotton culture as described by Mr. Clark with reference to the Piura and Chira valleys have their equal in the region about Tumbez, with the additional advantage of greater humidity, and that there are already two well-equipped oil companies sinking wells in the valley of Tumbez, with every prospect of success equal to that met with in the vicinity of Talara, where, during the last month, another well has been bored, yielding a flow of 1,500 barrels per day.

I have carefully made a copy of Mr. Clark's report, and it will please him, as well as the people of this department, if you will have it printed at an early day in the CONSULAR REPORTS. I regard it as worthy of all credence, for I know of no one who is more capable of giving full and exact information on the questions I propounded.

A. J. DAUGHERTY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Callao, April 30, 1892.

COTTON-RAISING IN PIURA.

[Inclosure in Consul Daugherty's report.]

The value of lands in this department suitable for raising cotton can only be given approximately. Lands suitable for the raising of cotton are those along the banks of the rivers Piura and Chira, subject to periodical inundations, and generally comprise parts of large estates held zealously by the comparatively few owners. An estate of this kind may have 200,000 acres, or even more, but of this area perhaps only 200 acres may be cultivable; the remainder consists of the arid desert which covers the larger part of the department, and is only interrupted by the narrow belt of vegetation on either side of the two rivers. An average price on either river may be estimated at 1,000 or 1,200 silver sols per 100 yards (Spanish)—91 English—frontage, so that the cultivable part of such land may safely be valued at $1.20 (gold) per acre.

From Piura to the port of Sechura there is a distance of 30 miles, and along this section the conditions are different. The river here has very low banks, if any, and a rise which would be hardly noticeable above Piura will here inundate a very extensive area; so that the extent of cultivable land is not confined to the belt in the immediate vicinity of the banks, but extends over a vast tract, which, as a general rule, suffers from an overabundance of irrigation, and in seasons of great floods cultivation is impossible for many months.

These lands do not belong to large estates, but are the common property of the two communities of Catacaos and Sechura, which together number about 35,000 Indians. As a result of the time they have been in possession and the natural increase of families, the land is very much subdivided, so that it is rare to find one holder of more than 5 acres, though a few may have perhaps 30, or even 50, acres.

It is this section that raises the best quality of cotton, and the production, though it has steadily increased during the last twenty years, would be far greater were the owners of the soil more industrious and energetic. The manufacture of straw hats is the principal industry of Catacaos, while the Indians of Sechura are the muleteers of the department and work the salt mines, which supply the requirements of the coast between Paita and Panama. As a consequence, agriculture is a secondary consideration and is carried on in a desultory way, not at all in conformity with the possibilities of the land; and the difficulty of acquiring the lands by rental or by purchase on the part of white people gives but small hope of any change.

While there is an abundance of water for irrigating, no practical measures have thus far been taken for utilizing the immense volume annually emptied into the sea by the rivers Piura and Chira, which, with the exception of the Tumbez, are the largest on the Peruvian coast. Lands whose fertility is proverbial even in Peru are allowed to lie waste, and the only agriculture carried on is along the banks of the rivers and on such sections further retired as are flooded by the inundations which, with almost mathematical precision, occur as a consequence of heavy rains once in seven years.

These inundations triple the extent of cultivable land, and the accompanying rains make it possible to sow cotton in points of the desert far removed from the rivers; and this explains why, after one of these extraordinary years, the exportation of cotton increases so wonderfully. Not taking into consideration such lands above and beyond the cotton belt, it may be estimated that the Piura River has about 40,000 acres and the Chira Valley an equal amount of land available for the successful cultivation of cotton. Of this total of 80,000 acres perhaps a little over one-third is devoted to the purpose.

The rains, which occur but once every seven years, show so palpably what a small amount of water will do on this wonderfully fertile soil that it has been the constant dream of this department for the last forty years to establish a system of irrigation which shall utilize the vast amounts of water now lost and bring under organized cultivation lands which are otherwise of no use or value. In view of the almost fabulous results to be obtained by the realization of such a scheme at an outlay of no great magnitude, it might be thought that the necessary

capital could have been obtained from the wealthy inhabitants of the department, who, more than any others, would recognize the surety of the investment; but it must be held in consideration that there is but a small amount of public spirit in South American countries, and the advantages of association are almost completely ignored. There is no occasion for me to enter into the reasons for this, but the fact remains that the hundreds of highly profitable enterprises established in Peru since its independence are all in the hands of foreigners.

The scheme of irrigation in this department has, as I have stated, occupied the public mind more than forty years, during which period seven different studies were made by engineers appointed by the Peruvian Government, all of which cost large sums, with no other result than the reports, which unanimously represent the feasibility of the work. The last and most exhaustive of these studies was made by an American engineer in 1874 and 1875, under the administration of President D. Manuel Pardo, when it was finally resolved that the work should at once be done by the Government; and a sum was voted for it, to be taken from a loan then being negotiated in Europe. Unfortunately, just at this period Peru entered into its financial difficulties. The loan was not obtained, and the Chilean war, which broke out soon after, caused all works of a public character to be forgotten. When the foreign war and the civil commotions succeeding it came to an end in 1885, private parties took up the scheme, and the offer of carrying out the work in conformity with the last studies made was accepted, and a concession was at once given on very liberal terms to Maj. Alfred T. Sears. According to the studies serving as a basis for the work, an outlay of $1,000,000 will bring under cultivation an equal number of acres, most of which are situated in the most-favored section for the cultivation of the best class of cotton, being the more arid lands of the communities of Catacaos and Sechura. If, as is almost a certainty, the irrigation now projected is realized, there can be no doubt that the production of this privileged section will soon become a powerful factor in foreign markets, though this will involve no danger to the American cotton, as will be shown further on.

In the Chira Valley, from its close proximity to the port of Paita, irrigation has received more attention; but all attempts thus far have proved abortive, not that the machinery set up for the purpose has not done all that could be desired, but because the sudden and heavy freshets to which that river is subject have either carried away the machinery or left it so far from the new banks formed by a severe deviation as to render it of no use. Experience obtained through the use of such machinery demonstrated the fact that 200 acres of land sown with cotton will in two years give a net profit of 8,335 Peruvian sols, which, I am inclined to think, is a fair average.

The planters of that valley have for the last few years been attempting to make some arrangement by which foreign capital may be attracted, but as yet nothing definite has been done, though it is to be presumed it will be only a question of time.

The wages paid for labor are according to the kind of labor employed and the urgency of the service.

The estates, called "haciendas," have a number of resident families, say thirty or forty. The head of a family is given a small tract on the river bank for his own use, and for this he pays a certain amount per year, varying according to the river frontage and the depth of the woodland back of the cultivable edge, which may be 100 or 300 yards. The amount paid as rent in money is comparatively small, but is made good by the fact that the occupant has to give to the hacienda his services for a certain number of days and at the periods which may be indicated to him by the owner of the hacienda. Such services are sometimes free; but, as a general rule, they are requited by a certain sum, even though this be but a nominal one. An estate having 400 or more acres dedicated to the cultivation of cotton will employ such labor and perhaps do all the planting with but a small disbursement; but in years of abundant rains they so extend the ordinary area of cultivation that help has to be sought from outside; and, as the sowing must be done at once, wages for a few weeks are comparatively high. After the rains of last year as high as 1.20 sols were paid per day, but this lasted only a short time. The cause of such wages being demanded and given arises from the circumstance that

aborers are in the same predicament as the planter, that is, all want to sow cot-
wn account, and even those dwelling in the towns and cities have only to work
ns in the surrounding districts or deserts, where land costs them nothing, and a
k will insure them a supply of vegetables and two or more crops of cotton.
ry circumstances, a farm laborer's wages will be 50 cents in silver for ten hours'
e the distance of an estate from a town is considerable, the wages will be lower.
air valuation of the cost of raising a pound of cotton in this district the calcu-
: extended over a period of three years. The first crop, produced ten months
demands the heaviest expense. The second crop is usually the largest, with
of the expenses of the previous one, and the third, yielding nearly as much,
ther outlay than what is paid for picking. The subsequent ones, which may
ur or even more, according to the nature of the soil, require but the trifling ex-
ning after the conclusion of each crop. Calculating the expenses of three and
:overing six crops, the cost of unginned cotton per quintal delivered at a gin-
ment may safely be set down at 1.95 silver sols. As the proportion of clean
is as 100 to 180, the cost of 100 pounds of clean cotton is 5.46 sols, equivalent
: exchange of 50½, to $3.64. Other items of expense are as follows: Bailing,
per 100 pounds, 1.50 sols; freight to port and shipping charges per 100 pounds,
port duty, 0.20 sol; expenses from aboard at Paita to sale, per pound, 1*d.*;
count of sale, per ton, 9*s*; freight—New York via Panama, per Pacific Mail,
Liverpool via Panama, £4 10*s*.; Liverpool via Straits, £3 10*s*.; Liverpool via
erpool via Straits, per Holt line, just established and in opposition to others, £2
bale of 175 pounds represents 490 pounds of seed, and this is sent to Liverpool,
:rage price is £5 10*s*. per ton; freight, per sail, 35*s*.

cotton indigenous to this section is, with but few exceptions, that classified as
/ian" and of long staple, the lands from the city of Piura towards the sea are
)roduce the superior kind. Prior to the year 1885 the principal market was
)ugh a few shipments were made direct to Hamburg, where its special adapta-
ixture with woolen goods was first recognized. Since the above-mentioned year
)ments to New York have been annually increasing.

) in bales of about 175 pounds, for the convenience of carriage by mule to the
gards the average export price, the time at my disposal is not sufficient to obtain
information, and I can only give the highest and lowest prices for each year
The prices given are in Peruvian silver sols and per quintal of 100 pounds of
on placed at a ginning establishment.

Table showing the price of cotton from 1885 to 1892.

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Sols.	*Sols.*
.....	16.30	11.70
.....	14.10	9.20
.....	16.50	11.40
.....	19.70	15.00
.....	30.10	16.00
.....	28.90	16.00
.....	19.40	15.00
31).....	19.40	9.35

:y with which cotton is bought is the Bolivian silver, which is worth from 8
: less than Peruvian silver. Exchange on New York for Bolivian silver has
during the above period at from 45 to 70 per cent premium for gold. The
tion is 72 per cent, and a fair average may be placed at 52 per cent.

The lack of reliable statistics in public offices makes it very difficult to give exact information as regards the beginning of this industry, but from what I have been able to gather I find that the exportation from Paita first began to attract attention in 1862, for that year and the three succeeding years being as follows:

	Quintals
1862	3,000
1863	11,500
1864	41,455
1865	40,840

The sudden increase after 1862 was due to the demand created by the war of the Rebellion, when cotton was sold here as high as 38 sols per quintal (unginned). For the years after 1885 I have taken the importations into Liverpool, which are as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	Quintals.		*Quintals.*
1885	61,250	1889	63,306
1886	80,500	1890	61,508
1887	49,000	1892 (to March 31)	30,978
1838	73,500		

To the above figures there are to be added the amounts shipped to New York, which have been steadily on the increase. The amount for the three months of this year has been 8,886 quintals. Though the New York market had for some time purchased this cotton from Liverpool, it was only in 1885 that the first direct shipment was made from Paita by the house of Messrs. F. Hilbek & Co. Since then the trade has gradually increased in proportion as the peculiar quality of the cotton was recognized by American manufacturers, as is proved by the fact that, in spite of the enormous American crop of 1890 and 1891, while the production here was only about 15,000 quintals, the importations into New York were 19,300, the greater part of which was sent from Liverpool. At this rate of increase, which, it is natural to suppose, will continue, the necessities of the New York market alone will soon be greater than the entire production of the department.

Under ordinary circumstances an acre will yield an average of 325 pounds of clean cotton. On grounds of a superior quality, and where there is neither an excess nor dearth of humidity, the yield will be larger, but the above is a good average.

The plant is perennial, and, when the conditions are good, will give two crops a year for many years. Plants have been known to give crops for thirty years, but the productive period is placed at seven or eight years; and, as this period nearly coincides with the rainy seasons, the old plants are generally removed to give place to new ones, whose cultivation entails but litttle more expense, while the production is far superior. A rainy season concludes in April, and the first crop is taken in January or February of the next year, while the second one comes in in July and August. The second crop is generally larger than the first, while the succeeding ones suffer a gradual diminution as the humidity of the soil becomes exhausted. The flowers and bolls succeed each other continually and are seen on the plant at the same time, as the climate is more or less the same all the year round.

There are twenty establishments for ginning, all of which are supplied with Eagle gins. The capacity of these establishments varies from 20 to 60 bales per day.

The chief point of interest in connection with this subject is the consideration of how the possible increase in the production of cotton in this department may affect the American article. While at first sight this might be deemed possible, a fuller understanding of the subject will dispel such an idea. The cotton of this department is *sui generis* and has no exact counterpart in the production of any other country, and its application is so exclusively in the manufacture of woolen goods that it would not be strange if, when it is better known, the quotation of its prices should appear together with those of wool itself, to which it is so

nearly allied by nature. As it is, its price is not at all influenced by that of other cottons, but by that of wool, and it has frequently occurred in the Liverpool market that while all kinds of cotton were steadily declining the Piura stock was steadily rising in exact proportion to the rise in wool. As pertinent to this subject, I will quote what has been written on it by Mr. F. Hilbek, a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the business and with a very extensive experience in European markets. He says:

"For obvious reasons, the Peruvian cotton does not at all conflict with the American; quite on the contrary, an extension of its use in the United States will develop business in those manufactures for which American cotton is not suited. This cotton is used exclusively by manufacturers of woolen goods, especially of underwear and hosiery. The mixing of this cotton with wool can not be called adulteration at all; in fact, in very many cases the cotton is more valuable than the wool with which it is mixed, because it improves the woolen goods, reduces the tendency to shrinkage, makes them more durable, and gives them a better luster and quite a different finish. For dyed goods it is equally suitable, as it keeps the dye very well, *i. e.*, makes fast colors. This cotton ought to be called vegetable wool. When carded, its resemblance is so close and its characteristics so strikingly similar to wool that it could be readily sold as wool. When woven along with wool, the cotton fibers can not be determined with certainty except by special test."

There is a general feeling of apprehension among those engaged in this business that, as the importations into the United States increase, a duty may be imposed; but this would seem hardly probable, since its introduction does not conflict with any of the kinds cultivated there, nor is it either probable that such cultivation will ever be possible on a scale large enough to meet the demand, if at all. The peculiarity of the Piura cotton is doubtless the result of soil and climate, which would hardly be found exactly equal in any other section. And so true is this that seed taken from this department and sown in that of Ica, where both soil and climate are apparently exactly similar, at once degenerates into a cotton of far less value.

The climate here is excessively dry, and the heat continuous, what is called the cold season being but a slight modification of the great heat of the summer months. From observations taken during three years, it was learned that the average range of the thermometer was from 70° to 77°, and the highest noted 85° at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. During the same period the atmospheric humidity was between 60° and 65°, though it frequently reached 75°, and occasionally 78°. The quantity of ozone, as measured in Schonbein's register (of which the maximum is 10), varied between 3½ and 7, ascending on a few occasions to 8 and even 9. It might seem natural to expect that in a country situated 5° south of the equator and in towns surrounded by sandy deserts at but a slight elevation above the sea the heat would be severe and debilitating, but such is far from being the case. The department of Piura is the sanitarium of the coast. Its inhabitants are strong and energetic, and contagious diseases are almost unknown. While the dryness of the heat and the profuse perspiration attendant on any exertion is undoubtedly a principal cause of this condition, a powerful factor is the trade wind, which, with varying force, daily sweeps over the sandy deserts. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, with a uniformity that may almost serve to regulate a watch, it begins suddenly to freshen to a breeze of generally about 20 miles an hour and rises till 7 p. m., when it has attained a maximum of from 25 to 32 miles, though it frequently blows for an hour or so from 35 to 40 miles an hour.

While it may be possible to find in the United States a section which may in a measure meet these requirements of climate, it would perhaps be difficult for these to be joined with the equally necessary conditions of soil. The necessity of a uniform and high heat during ten months for the development of the plant is a barrier to its cultivation in any but a tropical country, and even there the necessity of a dry climate will still more circumscribe the possibilities of successful cultivation. The department of Piura will undoubtedly be for a long time the only source of supply, and, if the demand for this peculiar cotton increases as is to be expected, the increase of cultivable land through a well-organized system of irrigation will not only cover all possible demand, but will tend to lower its price and thus make its use more general.

Next in importance to cotton is the exportation of goatskins, all of which, to the value of about $250,000 in gold, are sent to New York. If, as it appears, the American market will ultimately consume all the cotton of this section, it will have the control of the foreign trade of this department, and a reasonable reduction of the enormous freight rates now ruling might make it possible to make larger returns in home manufactures.

With the near prospect of an irrigation whose results will rival what has been obtained from similar enterprises in California and the rapid development of the oil fields, whose extent is computed at 7,500 square miles, the trade of this department will soon attain large proportions, and there is no reason why the United States should not obtain the lion's share.

EMILIO CLARK,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Piura, April 15, 1892.

PATENT LAW OF MALTA.

REPORT BY CONSUL WORTHINGTON.

I have obtained a copy of the Government Gazette of May 1, 1891, which contains a draft of an ordinance enacted by the governor of Malta to encourage inventions and improvements in mechanical contrivances and processes of industrial manufacture. The ordinance is as follows:

PATENT LAW OF MALTA.

Whereas it is expedient to encourage inventions and improvements in mechanical contrivances and processes of industrial manufacture; it is hereby enacted and ordained by His Excellency the governor, with the advice and consent of the council of government, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The head of the government may, by a notice to be published in the Government Gazette, grant to the first and true inventor the exclusive right of manufacturing or using, for purposes of gain, any mechanical contrivance, process of manufacture, pattern, or design for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

Such exclusive right for the scope of this ordinance constitutes a patent.

ART. 2. The applicant for such patent shall file in the chief secretary's office two copies of a first specification of his invention. The first specification shall contain: (1) A declaration that the applicant is himself, or that he is the authorized agent of, the true and first inventor; (2) a description of the nature of the invention, illustrating the same with the necessary drawings; (3) the particular inventions or combinations therein which are claimed by the applicant as new and for which he asks such patent.

ART. 3. There shall be paid in respect to applications and grants of patents under this ordinance the fees mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed.

ART. 4. Subject to the provisions of article 8, such patent shall cease whenever it shall be proved before the competent civil court by anyone suing for such declaration that the invention claimed has been previously made publicly known in these islands, or that the person claiming the patent is not the first inventor or his representative.

ART. 5. An inventor may be required to assign his right, or to grant the use thereof, for a consideration to be determined by the competent civil court if the invention or modification to which the patent refers shall not have been put into use within twelve months subsequent to the concession, or if its working shall have been suspended for twelve months continuously.

ART. 6. A copy of every specification shall be preserved in the public registry or other office which the head of the government shall appoint by a notice to be published in the Government Gazette, and another copy shall be kept in the chief secretary's office.

ART. 7. An inventor to whom such patent has been granted may, on filing the first specification, request that it be not published, and he may, within a year of the filing of the first specification, file a second amended specification, modifying the first and setting out improvements of details tending to the perfection of the original invention without altering its nature and without adding to the claims made by the inventor in the first specification. Unless the above request is made, the specification may be made public by the head of the government at any time.

ART. 8. Any person who has applied for protection of an invention in the United Kingdom or in any British possession, or any person who has applied for protection in any foreign state with which Her Majesty has made an arrangement for mutual protection of inventions, shall be entitled to a patent for his invention in these islands under this ordinance in priority to other applicants, and such patent shall have the same date as the date of the application in the United Kingdom, British possession, or foreign state, as the case may be.

Provided, that his application is made within seven months from his applying for protection in the United Kingdom, British possession, or foreign state with which the arrangement is in force, as the case may be.

Provided, that nothing in this article contained shall entitle the patentee to recover damages for infringements happening prior to the date of the actual acceptance of his complete specification.

The publication in these islands, during the period aforesaid, of any description of the invention, or the use therein during such period of the invention, shall not invalidate the patent which may be granted for the invention.

The application for the grant of a patent under this ordinance must be made in the same manner as in ordinary applications.

With respect to foreign states, the provisions of this article shall apply only in the case of those foreign states with respect to which Her Majesty shall, from time to time by order in council, declare the provisions of section 103 of the imperial act 46 and 47 Victoria, chapter 57, to be applicable, and so long only, in the case of each state, as the order in council shall continue in force with respect to that state.

ART. 9. The head of the government may refuse to grant or to continue any patent when there appears to him sufficient reasons for such refusal. He may also, by notice in the Government Gazette, enact from time to time any regulations which he may deem necessary for the carrying out of this ordinance.

ART. 10. The ordinance No. XIII of 1889 is revoked without prejudice of any right acquired under that ordinance.

Schedule of fees.

On filing of application for patent	£1
On publication of grant in Government Gazette	2
Annual fees:	
Before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the patent	10
Before the expiration of the fifth year	10
Before the expiration of the sixth year	10
Before the expiration of the seventh year	10
Before the expiration of the eighth year	15
Before the expiration of the ninth year	15
Before the expiration of the tenth year	20
Before the expiration of the eleventh year	20
Before the expiration of the twelfth year	20
Before the expiration of the thirteenth year	20

Malta being a British dependency, the ordinance is based on the English law of patents. To obtain a patent in Malta, a power of attorney, duly attested by a British consul, should be sent here with declaration, specification, draw-

ings, etc., in duplicate. This applies, of course, to American inventors, as well as to all foreign inventors. If the patent has already been obtained abroad, an office copy of the grant should be sent. A solicitor's usual charge is £6, which includes the fee of £1 payable to the Government.

There is no special law on the subject of trade-marks. The courts give a rather indefinite protection by way of injunction or action for damages under the civil code. The criminal law provides for the falsification or counterfeiting of trade-marks. The law of England is also applicable in some respects to Malta. Trade-marks have been infringed and counterfeited in Malta, and the courts have sustained the integrity of the originals.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, January 21, 1892.

COTTON-RAISING IN CHICLAYO, PERU.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT SOLF.

The value of an acre of land suitable for cotton-raising is 20 sols in Peruvian silver.

Water is sometimes scarce for rice plantations, but is generally sufficient for cotton.

Wages of farm laborers are 60 cents in silver per day. The working hours number nine.

The average cost of raising cotton is from 2 to 3 cents per pound.

The cotton raised is mostly "rough Peruvian." It is marketed generally at Liverpool. The price is about 19 cents aboard. It is packed in bales with iron bands, the bales weighing about 200 pounds.

Cotton was raised to a larger extent than now from 1860 to 1865, in consequence of high prices in Europe and the United States, and may be raised to a larger extent in this district, though rice and sugar are the principal productions now.

The yield per acre is from 300 to 400 pounds of raw cotton. The plant is perennial. It will yield from ten to twenty years and even longer, according to circumstances. It flowers twice a year, in June and December, though the December crop is by far the larger.

There are several good Eagle cotton gins and presses here.

The cotton plant suffers from a sickness called "hielo," though it is neither frost nor rust. Cotton does not apparently do so well here as in the vicinity of Piura, where they have not so much trouble with the sickness referred to.

ALFRED SOLF,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Chiclayo, April 25, 1892.

TRADE AND PRODUCTS OF GREECE.

REPORT BY CONSUL HANCOCK, OF PATRAS.

In drawing up this report (for the year 1891) of the principal articles of export and import, I confine myself more especially to that portion of the country coming under this consular district, which comprises the Morea, or Peloponnesus, the Ionian Islands, and the western coast of northern Greece.

CURRANT CROP AND EXPORT.

The crop of currants, the staple produce of this country, was greater in the past season than ever previously. Owing, however, to some slight showers of rain during the process of gathering and drying, which necessitated the fruit in some instances being housed before it was properly cured, and probably also from the overabundant produce, which the vines could not properly nourish, the quality was not particularly fine, but still of fair average.

It is now estimated that the crop will amount to 162,000 tons, from which the shipments so far have been:

To—	Quantity.	To—	Quantity.
	Tons.		*Tons.*
United States	13,627	Canada	1,056
United Kingdom	66,008	Italy	585
France	38,416	Russia	201
North of Europe	13,802	Total	137,064
Trieste	2,039		
Australia	1,330		

There still remain for shipment about 25,000 tons. The opening prices in August were as follows per cwt., free on board:

	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Calamata	16 3	to 16 6
Gargaliano, Filiatra, Campos, etc.	17 6	to 18 3
Patras	20 0	to 24 0
Vostizza	22 0	to 28 0

At these prices large purchases were made, and indeed, owing to the scarcity of choice fruit, the price for finest Vostizza soon rose to 30*s.* and 31*s.* per cwt., free on board, in half cases, and by the end of October nearly all this had been bought up. By about the middle of November the price for all descriptions of fruit, excepting the choice, had declined about 2*s.* per cwt., and since then there has been further depreciation, and prices to-day per cwt., free on board, are about:

	s.
Good average Patras	14
Provincial growths	12

The late decline is in consequence of the French markets being now virtually closed, on account of the duty being raised from 6 francs to 15 francs per 100 kilograms. There was previously, together with the 6 francs duty, an excise tax on the wine manufactured from currants of 12 francs per 100 kilograms, whereas now, with the new duty of 15 francs, the excise is only 3 francs. This at first sight would appear the same, but by paying the import duty at 6 francs and waiting until the 1st instant, when the new law came into force, and then declaring the fruit for the purpose of making wine, thus paying the excise of 3 francs, there is a saving of 9 francs per 100 kilograms. This anomaly was at once perceived by both sides of the trade, but it was a very long time before they could come to terms or the holders make up their minds to consign. When this eventually did happen, there was no longer time to ship to France as much as it was desired. Tonnage became scarce, for the same sort of thing was occurring with wine from other places, and also with raisins from Turkey, all bound to arrive before the 31st ultimo, when the commercial treaty between that country and France terminated, and applying to this country as coming under the most-favored-nation clause. Trade was very brisk up to the 23d ultimo, the latest date it was advisable for vessels to leave. Shipments to France during the previous month amounted to quite 15,000 tons.

Ever since last year, when the excise tax of 12 francs per 100 kilograms was put on wine produced from currants, the French trade had fallen off, the wine-makers declaring they could not compete with natural wines; and, now that a higher duty is established, it is but natural to suppose that prices must become very low before any fresh business with France can be done. The price French buyers now offer is only 25 francs per 100 kilograms cif.; this is equal to about 10*s.* per cwt., free on board, in barrels, so that it would seem likely that fruit must come to about this point before any extensive operations in currants can now take place. Too much confidence, however, must not be placed in this assumption, for it must be borne in mind that the lowest description of fruit is always understood when the price for French staple, as it is called, is mentioned, and that France has in previous years paid very much more, even taking into consideration the increased duty, than she now offers. Still, some speculators are already discounting the decline on this side and are selling for future delivery at 12*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in barrels, l. and ft., New York. At this price the consumer gets all the benefit of the abolition of the duty; and I do not think the dealers in the United States will find a more favorable moment for laying in what supplies they may yet require, for I should not be at all surprised if, in spite of appearances, the market should become active later on and prices somewhat advance.

WINE EXPORTS.

In comparison with currants, the other exports of articles of produce from this country are trifling, and it is difficult to ascertain many particulars. Among these wine, or rather must, has been the article that has attracted

most attention; and, as it was exclusively shipped to France and came under the same category as currants, in that after the 1st instant the increase of duty was such as to prohibit the trade, great exertions had to be made to ship it in time. As with currants, the buyers and sellers were a long time in coming to terms, and, the supply of tonnage being quite inadequate, most exorbitant rates of freight had to be paid, which had to come off the original cost of the wine; but so anxious were the proprietors at last to be rid of their stocks that the price of must fell from about 20 cents to 10 cents per gallon. The largest shipments of this produce were made from Negropont, Volo, and Syra. I have not ascertained what quantity, but from Corfu, Santa Maura, and from here there were light cargoes, averaging about 500 tons each.

SULTANA RAISINS.

The cultivation of this fruit is very limited in Greece, and is chiefly found round about Argos. In some seasons the quality is quite on a par with the best Smyrna growths; last year, though, it was only medium. The price realized was from 28*s.* to 33*s.* per cwt., free on board. The shipments amounted to 480 tons, against 350 tons in 1890. It was all exported to England.

FIGS.

Only those produced in the neighborhood of Calamata are dried for export. The quality is inferior, being very hard and difficult to masticate. The crop was large—about 13,000 tons, against 11,600 tons in 1890. A small portion only goes to England, the bulk being shipped to Russia, via the Black Sea, and to Trieste for the Continent. It is said that at the latter place it is roasted and mixed with coffee. This may or may not be the case, but I know that it is a common practice here among the villagers to roast and mix with their coffee a considerable proportion of barley; so why not figs?

TOBACCO.

A fairly good crop was gathered. Some idea of the quantity produced may be inferred from the calculation made by the Government that they will be able to cede the monopoly of the home consumption of this article, which is contemplated in the new budget, for a yearly revenue of 10,000,000 drachmas. The annual export of tobacco is between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 pounds, of which about one-third is from the plains of Nauplia and Argos.

OIL.

The crop was considered a full half, which would give about 6,000 tons for export. The largest shipments are made from the island of Corfu. The price is about £32 per ton, free on board. None is shipped from the Morea, all the produce being required for local consumption.

Besides the oil, about 2,500 tons of pickled olives are annually exported.

VALONIA.

The crop was about double that of last year, being about 7,500 tons. It is chiefly shipped to England and Austria. Prices for the latter average £10 per ton, free on board.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Other exports, such as hides, wool, sponges, etc., were much as usual, and on the whole the year was a favorable one.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The direct shipments to the United States during the past year have been, according to the invoices presented to this consulate, as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Patras.		
Currants ..... tons...	16,397	$1,320,964.38
Pickled olives ..... pounds...	89,772	5,047.22
Pickled citron ..... do.....	35,350	2,755.29
Wine and brandy	.....	1,444.91
Total	.....	1,330,211.80
Zante agency.		
Currants ..... tons...	196	15,372.80
Green olive-oil soap ..... pounds...	26,101	1,579.20
Wine	.....	437.84
Total	.....	17,388.84

This is a total of 16,593 tons of currants, costing $1,336,336.18, against 17,779 tons, costing $1,530,073.64, in 1890, or a falling off of 1,186 tons. The decrease was during the first two quarters of the year, when, owing to the demand from France, prices were pushed abnormally high. The shipments from the new crop are greater than they were at this season of the previous year, and, as stocks in the United States are light, I see no reason to apprehend that the trade will not go on increasing.

IMPORTS.

The direct imports from the United States at this port have been 52,500 cases of refined petroleum, against 50,000 cases in 1890. According to the budget now before the Greek Chambers, it is proposed to raise the price of petroleum, which is a Government monopoly, from 26 drachmas to 30 drachmas per case, whereby an increase in the revenue of 360,000 drachmas is reckoned, thus giving 90,000 cases as the average consumption of the country. Some small lots of Bakoo petroleum have been imported, and a cargo was coming from Batoum, but it took fire, exploded, and the steamer foundered.

The only other direct import was that of staves, of which 243,000 were received, as compared with 164,000 in 1890.

The import trade generally during the past year was more favorable than was expected, it being feared that the ever-increasing duties and the high rate of exchange would cause a falling off; but it is well known that at this port there has been a considerable increase in manufactured goods, especially cotton and cotton mixtures.

The imports of dried codfish to the Morea and Ionian Islands from Labrador and Newfoundland were 45,500 quintals, against 47,450 quintals in 1890. The prices realized for Labrador were 16*s.* to 19*s.* per cwt., and for the shore fish 24*s.* per cwt.

The home cereal crops last summer were exceptionally good, especially in the province of Thessaly, so that there was a considerable falling off in the imports. At this port they were:

Wheat:	Kilograms.
Russian	730,000
Turkish	180,000
Maize (Turkish)	40,000
Barley (Turkish)	25,000
Oats (Turkish)	25,000
Total	1,000,000

From Thessaly and other provinces the receipts were:

	Kilograms.
Wheat	160,000
Maize	15,000
Barley	20,000
Total	195,000

The arrivals of coal at this port have been 15,700 tons, against 16,000 tons in 1890. This is one of the very few articles that pay no duty. Ships can be supplied here at from 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per ton.

SHIPPING.

The following is a list of steam vessels that have come to this port for or with cargo during the past year, irrespective of the mail boats—Greek, Italian, and Austrian—which ply between this port, Brindisi, and Trieste, and also of the local steamers:

Nationality.	Number.	Tons.
British	122	122,445
German	17	15,124
Norwegian	14	5,567
Greek	8	5,557
Dutch	7	6,607
Swedish	3	2,107
Italian	3	1,670
Belgian	1	1,126
Danish	1	777
Austrian	1	780
French	1	660

FREIGHTS.

Freights during the year have, on the whole, been very moderate. As low as 15*s.* per ton gross for currants (equal to about 55 cubic feet) was charged for New York, but the average rate was 20*s.*; for London, 20*s.*; Liverpool, 22*s.* 6*d.*; Bristol, 27*s.* 6*d.*; Antwerp, Holland, and Hamburg, 22*s.* 6*d.*; Montreal, 36*s.* 6*d.* per ton of 20 cwt. gross; Australia, 45*s.* per ton of 40 cubic feet; for Rouen and Bordeaux, 24 francs; and for Marseilles, 15 francs per 1,000 kilograms of currants in bags; for wine in barrels, from 35 to 50 francs per 1,000 kilograms.

EXCHANGE.

One of the most difficult things merchants have to cope with in this country is the great fluctuations in exchange; before they have time to turn round it may change 1 and 2 per cent and more. The following are the highest and lowest rates for £1 for each month during the past year for first-class three-months' commercial drafts:

Month.	Lowest.	Highest.
	Drachmas.	*Drachmas.*
January	31.00	31.60
February	31.50	31.80
March	31.80	32.40
April	32.05	32.50
May	32.10	32.60
June	32.10	32.45
July	32.00	32.45
August	32.90	32.70
September	31.55	32.45
October	31.80	32.60
November	32.50	33.40
December	33.20	34.10

The tendency has always been upwards or for greater depreciation of the currency, but the fluctuation is never steady—up one day and down the next. It would require a diagram to give a correct idea of the rise and fall.

Since the beginning of the year the changes have been greater than ever. Within the last week the rate has been up to 35.70 drachmas and down to 34.50 drachmas, and it is now advancing again. The fact is, the finances of the country are in a most deplorable condition. The Government is always endeavoring to make loans, but can not succeed. The last decline in exchange is in consequence of a lot of new taxes and a duty proposed to be levied; also of the ceding of the tobacco monopoly.

RAILWAYS.

The lines opened to the public during the past year were:

(1) From Krioneri, on the opposite side of this gulf, to Agrinion, passing Missolonghi and Anatolico. Passengers cross the gulf from Patras in a small steamer running twice daily.

(2) From Cavassilo (on the line between Patras and Pirgos) to Cyllene. From this branch there will soon be a loop line to the Lindzey baths.

(3) From Pirgos to Olympia.

(4) From Calamata to Miligala.

(5) On the southeast coast from Myli to Tripolis. The contractors for the line from Tripolis to Miligala have failed, and the work is temporarily suspended.

The line from Diacofto (about half way between Patras and Corinth) to Kalaorita is not yet completed.

The line between Piræus, Athens, and Larissa is progressing.

All the established railways are working satisfactorily and continue to give fair dividends.

ISTHMUS OF CORINTH CANAL.

This work is now progressing favorably. Some 3,000 to 4,000 men are said to be employed. The cutting throughout is down to the level of the sea, and in many places trenches have been made as deep as it is intended for the canal to be. These show a sandy and loose shingle, so that it has been considered advisable to build a wall on each side of the cutting to 1 meter above the sea level. This work is now being pushed all along the canal. The idea is to excavate what is still necessary before allowing the water to enter in. It is expected that the passage through will be opened in the summer of 1893.

THE PORT OF PATRAS.

The Patras breakwater may be said to be completed, as but little adjustment is still required, and there is now very fair shelter for shipping.

The port is being deepened by dredging, and it is to be hoped the quay walls will soon be put in order.

E. HANCOCK,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

Patras, February 26, 1892.

PARA TO MANAOS.

REPORT BY CONSUL AYRES, OF PARA.

UP THE AMAZON.

In accordance with authority given in your instruction of November 12, 1891, I have, at the time which seemed most opportune, visited the agency at Manaos, having gone on a steamer of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company (limited), touching at twenty-two ports and consuming on the upward voyage seven days, remaining in Manaos seven days, and returning on the English steamer *Sobralense* to Para in four days. Having left here on February 10, I arrived home on the morning of the 28th.

To the casual traveler, either bank of the Amazon, no matter along which of its numerous channels or water ways he may make his way, seems a dense mass of tangled vines, shrubbery, and spindling trees; but to him who looks closely with a glass is disclosed, through occasional breaks in this woody

fringe, vistas of exceeding loveliness. As a matter of fact, the banks are low and marshy, and therefore by the tides, and, during the rainy season, by the freshets, constantly subject to overflow, and consequently uncultivable.

The owners and occupants of the *fazendas* of this region habitually have their little homes erected at a considerable distance from the water, on the higher ground, with frequently a boat landing only at the bank. The mildness of the climate, too, does not encourage any great attention to be paid to the building of these houses. They require to be merely sheltered from the rain, and the universal hammock serves the double purpose of coolness and immunity from reptilian attacks. Many of the places we saw, however, during the voyage gave forth indubitable evidences of comfort, luxury, and wealth, as well as of thrift and intelligent cultivation of the products of the country and stock-farming. I can not go into detail at all in this brief paper, but I am convinced that this fertile valley, while very sparsely peopled considering its resources, yet has for a large proportion of those who are there a population of industrious, enterprising, thrifty people, who know the value of money and are keenly alive to all the means of producing on their holdings that which can be exchanged for money, and that the populations of these lands of the Amazon valleys are not the shiftless, lazy, fish-and-farina-eating, half-civilized race they have so often been painted. This latter class, dwelling in huts right on the banks and occupying the foreground of the picture, are, by mistake, taken as indexes of the whole. I have seen during this voyage mile after mile of cultivated plantations of cacao, bananas, oranges, rubber, mandioca, and cane, all as well kept and clean as any American farm, and others containing immense cleared pasture fields, with here and there a clump of trees left for shade, on which grazed thousands of head of well-bred cattle, many being of imported stock; and I find that on this lower 1,000 miles of the Amazon the raising of beef for market and of horses for draft purposes is quite an industry, capable of almost infinite extension. Sheep may be raised for mutton and pelts, but not for wool, even the best breeds losing their wool, which, within two seasons, is replaced by hair like that of a goat. That farming on the American plan can be made a success in these valleys has been practically demonstrated by an American, Mr. J. W. Stone, a native of Massachusetts, who owns a farm about a mile east of Itacoatiara (Serpa), on the north bank of the river, about 875 miles west of here. He is famous the country round for his success. He has 600 acres under cultivation, and has just purchased 2,000 acres more for clearing for pasturage. He raises successfully Indian corn and tobacco of a very superior quality, and also broom corn and sorghum, besides, of course, such of the indigenous products of the soil as he cares to cultivate. He is a thorough, wide-awake American citizen, well informed of all the doings of the world, and, although a resident of Brazil for thirty-seven years, is still an American citizen and boasts of it. He has, he says, the only American agricultural implements in his part of the country, though his neighbors are beginning to seek them.

My general impression of the Amazon is, that neither the islands in this great sea, nor the interlacing channels in every direction which separate these islands and are included in the general term "the Amazon," nor the mainland on both the north and south coasts, have ever yet been intelligently and thoroughly explored, and that some joint international commission, who would enter upon this work and successfully accomplish it, would open up to the balance of the world a new, rich, and undeveloped field, where, with few obstacles and comparatively little labor, the millions of the future may be fed and housed; and on the bosom of this system of waters their products may be wafted from their doors to the uttermost parts of the earth. I am not sure that such exploration of these waters would not result in classifying this as a narrow sea of over 1,000 miles in length and from 10 to 180 miles in breadth, containing, dotted throughout its length, an archipelago of islands of from one to many thousands of acres of surface, fed by no less than thirteen great rivers, and, in fact, forming the basin for the watersheds of northern and central Brazil and also of the contiguous eastern slope of the Andes. The western half of the lands adjacent to these waters, both north and south thereof, is fairly hilly and high, rolling ground, and susceptible, undoubtedly, of a high degree of cultivation.

THE CITY OF MANAOS.

I find Manaos to be a new old city of about 20,000 inhabitants of the usual types of Brazilian citizens, in the following order as to numbers: Caboclos (half Indians), Brazilians, negroes, Portuguese, and other Europeans. The Caboclos and negroes form the lower laboring class, and the others are officials, merchants, traders, and boatmen. All seem industrious and busy, and, no more than in Para, do I find the apathy so generally accredited to dwellers under the equator, and which may be set down as a myth. The city is perched upon and around a group of hillocks, some ten or twelve in number, the apexes being from 40 to 60 feet above the river bank, and on an approach from either direction presents a bright, pleasing appearance. The Rio Negro is about 5 miles in width here and very deep, affording good anchorage for ocean steamers, even at low water, very near the shore, and during the rainy season (from January to April, inclusive), when the vertical rise is from 30 to 40 feet, the *Great Eastern* might float in this roadstead freely. The city is enterprising and prosperous. It is the entrepôt and outlet for all the exports and imports of the immense valleys drained by the Madeira, Solimoens, and Negro rivers and their tributaries. I have been particularly impressed with its nearness, through the navigation of the Rio Branco, to English Guiana, and am convinced that a practical short cut may be found in this direction to the Rio Essequibo, and thence to the north coast of South America at Georgetown, British Guiana, which suggestion may be worthy of consideration at the hands of our intercontinental commission. The main exporting business of Manaos is transacted by thirteen firms, of which three are English, two German, four Brazilian, and four

Portuguese, though nearly, if not quite, all of them largely employ English capital. I inclose some statements as to rubber handling, which will give an idea of the volume of the transactions of this little port. They have sailing from there direct to the United States one (English) steamer each month (to be supplemented directly by another of another line, also English) and one steamer monthly to Europe, four monthly to Rio de Janeiro, and three monthly to Para and intermediate points, besides almost innumerable small steamers plying trade with the ports of the upper rivers. In all this business, I regret to say, I do not find one American interested with hand, brain, or capital, and not a pound of this immense exportation and importation is carried in American bottoms. I feel sure that if an American house would establish a representative here, American goods, which are now favorably known and moderately bought, would largely supplant the English and German, with which every effort is made to flood this rich land.

Table showing exports of rubber from Para in 1891.

Exporters.	Europe.				
	Fine.	Entref.	Sernamby.	Cancho.	Total.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
La Rocque, Da Costa & Co	357,510	26,860	109,300	.....	493,670
Pusinelli, Prüsse & Co	1,114,599	181,817	214,697	48,351	1,559,464
Companhia Industrial do Grão-Para, Companhia Mercantil do Para, and J. Vianna & Co	692,586	114,402	218,773	33,055	1,058,816
Norton & Co	158,780	20,910	58,040	.....	237,730
R. F. Sears & Co	49,598	2,416	7,520	.....	59,534
Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co	151,086	11,632	24,269	25,736	212,723
Denis Crouan & Co	369,410	57,780	111,812	760	539,762
Rud. Zietz	181,050	21,080	32,940	.....	235,070
W. Brambeer & Co	74,280	4,930	.....	.....	79,210
Sundry small shippers	184,157	25,822	50,115	15,635	275,729
Exported direct from Manaos	1,268,656	186,699	461,855	288,959	2,206,169
Total	4,601,712	654,348	1,289,321	412,496	6,957,877

Exporters.	United States.				
	Fine.	Entref.	Sernamby.	Cancho.	Total.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
La Rocque, Da Costa & Co	1,272,513	214,331	813,345	92,529	2,392,718
Pusinelli, Prüsse & Co	528,926	42,195	420,942	94,210	1,086,163
Companhia Industrial do Grão-Para, Companhia Mercantil do Para, and J. Vianna & Co	954,120	230,600	465,800	11,470	1,661,990
Norton & Co	1,329,023	202,307	644,742	33,386	2,209,458
R. F. Sears & Co	581,161	65,441	211,078	15,986	873,666
Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co	78,528	3,343	80,112	259,695	421,678
Denis Crouan & Co	6,120	1,360	2,600	.....	10,080
Rud. Zietz	27,888	.....	459	.....	28,347
W. Brambeer & Co	53,032	.....	6,941	.....	59,973
Sundry small shippers	180,850	22,494	60,423	28,890	292,657
Exported direct from Manaos	1,233,378	170,264	311,268	179,888	1,794,798
Total	6,145,529	952,335	3,027,710	715,954	10,831,528

Table showing exports of rubber from Para in 1891—Continued.

Exporters.	Total exported.	Stock on December 31, 1891.	Grand total.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
La Rocque, Da Costa & Co	2,886,388	270,000	3,156,388
Pusinelli, Prüsse & Co	2,645,627	210,000	2,855,627
Companhia Industrial do Grão-Para, Companhia Mercantil do Para, and J. Vianna & Co	2,720,806	.....	2,720,806
Norton & Co	2,447,188	90,000	2,537,188
R. F. Sears & Co	933,200	4,000	937,200
Singlehurst, Brocklehurst & Co	634,401	70,000	704,401
Denis Crouan & Co	549,842	62,000	611,842
Rud. Zletz	863,417	88,000	351,417
W. Brambeer & Co	139,183	.....	139,183
Sundry small shippers	568,386	87,000	655,386
Exported direct from Manaos	4,000,967	270,000	4,270,967
Stock in Manaos	.....	.....	115,000
Stock in first hands	.....	.....	181,000
Total	17,789,405	1,447,000	19,236,405

Table showing exports of rubber from Manaos in 1891.

Exporters.	Europe.	United States.	Total exported.	Stock on December 31, 1891.	Grand total.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Prüsse, Pusinelli & Co	640,805	371,042	1,011,847	119,000	1,130,847
Brocklehurst & Co	400,245	327,727	727,972	64,000	791,972
J. H. Andresen	349,712	292,730	642,442	73,000	715,442
Barros & Vianna	.....	451,272	451,272	.....	451,272
Kahn Polack & Co	137,680	715	138,395	19,000	157,395
Freitas Sobrinho & Co	26,699	73,420	100,119	19,000	119,119
B. A. Antunes & Co	38,752	72,703	111,455	4,000	115,455
G. Potey Rabert & Co	29,341	52,268	81,609	30,000	111,609
Luiz Schill & Sobrinho	89,743	8,084	97,827	.....	97,827
A. Bernesud & Co	.....	11,401	11,401	13,000	24,401
Sundry small shippers	477,790	132,574	610,364	44,000	654,364
From Serpa	15,402	862	16,264	.....	16,264
Total	2,206,169	1,794,798	4,000,967	385,000	4,385,967

Table showing exports of rubber from Para for the years 1886–'91.

Year.	Europe.	United States.	Total exported.	Stock on December 31, 1891,
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
1891	6,957,877	10,831,528	17,789,405	1,447,000
1890	6,806,058	9,587,763	16,393,821	1,182,000
1889	6,794,044	9,092,733	15,886,777	1,304,000
1888	6,125,989	8,885,269	15,011,258	1,275,000
1887	5,557,913	8,327,862	14,085,775	1,003,000
1886	5,036,241	7,970,078	13,006,319	1,049,901

JAMES M. AYERS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Para, March 4, 1892.

EXPORTS OF COTTON TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHERMAN, OF LIVERPOOL.

Department's instruction of the 20th of January last directs me to report as fully as possible the origin, the quantity, the price, and the names of the shippers of the 8,554,000 pounds of raw cotton imported into the United States from the United Kingdom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891.

Turning to the British Blue Book for 1890 (that for 1891 is not yet obtainable), I find that shipments of cotton to the United States were made from the ports of Dover, Greenock, Grimsby, Goole, London, Liverpool, Leith, Newhaven, and Southampton.

The original invoices filed in this consulate showed that 5,131,207 pounds were sent from Liverpool during the fiscal year named. I then applied to the consul-general and to the consuls at Glasgow, Hull, Leith, and Southampton for such information on the subject as their records could furnish. Replies from these officers show that of the ports named Greenock is the only one at which exportations of cotton were declared.

The accompanying statement gives the required particulars as fully as possible under the circumstances. The quality can only be shown by the price per pound.

It will be observed that the total accounted for is but 6,577,053 pounds.

Table showing the shipments of raw cotton from the United Kingdom to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1891.

Name of shipper.	Description.	Quantity.		Price per pound.
Liverpool.		*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	*Pence.*
Rogers & Calder	Peruvian	50	8,425	9⅛
W. Bower & Son	Egyptian	100	70,430	7⅞
		200	133,089	8⅛
		50	36,528	7
		30	20,863	7⅛
		500	344,688	5⅛
		75	55,734	6⅛
		200	139,774	7⅛
Carver Brothers	do	3	2,199	8¼
		50	37,237	6⅛
J. Stock, Son & Co	do	199	142,838	7⅛
		52	35,724	7 1/16
		63	45,265	7⅛
		23	17,431	7⅛
		38	25,716	7 1/16
		125	89,131	7 1/16
		57	41,680	7
		74	52,962	6 15/16
		90	66,024	6⅞
		50	37,878	6⅛
		28	2,571	6 5/16
		54	38,978	6⅛
		262	190,077	6⅛
		43	31,935	6 11/16
		46	35,437	6⅛

Table showing the shipments of raw cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of shipper.	Description.	Quantity.		Price per pound.
Liverpool—Continued.		*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	*Pence.*
A. V. Heyder	Egyptian	1	757	8 9/16
		52	37,583	8 1/2
		5	3,640	7 7/16
		50	36,930	7 1/2
	East Indian	36	9,932	5 11/16
		66	18,268	5 3/8
		44	12,195	5 3/8
Makin & Bancroft	Peruvian	16	2,860	7 1/2
		32	5,099	9 13/16
		30	4,960	9 5/8
		30	4,929	9 9/16
		30	5,077	9 3/4
S. & E. Smith	Egyptian	39	28,690	8 7/8
		31	20,343	7 5/8
		37	26,429	7 7/8
		31	22,375	7 1/2
		112	80,386	7 3/4
		26	18,699	7
		51	39,163	6 11/16
	Peruvian	25	2,975	8 1/2
		25	4,555	9 1/2
		25	2,998	8
		41	6,619	9
		20	3,335	7 13/16
		200	36,250	8 3/8
		100	14,870	7 5/8
		78	14,162	8 1/16
		58	10,508	7 1/8
		59	10,296	8 7/16
		155	21,197	7 1/8
		8	1,345	7 1/8
		4	697	7 1/4
		50	8,481	7 3/4
		9	1,585	5 1/4
		60	10,578	6 3/4
		2	359	6 3/4
		42	7,235	8 1/4
		60	10,504	8 3/8
		3	489	7 1/4
	Brazilian	10	1,658	6 1/8
	African	10	1,158	6
				Cents.
Wolstenholme & Holland	Peruvian	50	8,588	19 1/4
		150	25,269	17 1/8
		100	17,213	18
		16	2,535	17 1/2
		100	17,124	18 3/4
		20	3,640	19 1/2
	Egyptian	100	76,359	15 3/4
		50	37,670	15 1/4
		50	36,667	15 1/4
		100	72,148	12 3/8
		25	17,377	11 7/8
		100	70,660	16
				Pence.
		232	167,125	7
		108	75,514	7 7/8
		50	35,752	8
		84	61,444	7 7/8

Table showing the shipments of raw cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of shipper.	Description.	Quantity.		Price per pound.
Liverpool—Continued.		*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	*Pence.*
D. Jersey & Co	Egyptian	100	71,757	7 11/16
Clay, Midwood & Co	Peruvian	25	4,610	9 1/2
		50	9,260	9 5/16
		50	9,223	9 5/16
		150	27,862	9 1/2
		50	9,346	9
		100	18,485	8 7/8
		160	28,854	8 7/8
		30	8,745	8 11/16
		100	17,395	8 11/16
		54	8,105	8 11/16
		127	22,533	9 1/2
John M. Buckley & Co	do	100	17,564	8 9/16
		338	59,363	8
		118	20,095	8 1/4
		297	56,505	7 3/4
Hughes & Isherwood	do	60	10,212	8 7/8
		150	26,511	8
		50	8,342	8 1/8
		100	17,676	8 3/4
		50	8,802	8 3/4
		10	1,673	8 5/16
		56	9,778	8 3/4
		50	9,167	8 13/16
		50	8,327	9
		50	8,424	9 1/8
		50	9,048	8 11/16
		20	3,345	9 1/16
Bushby, Son & Beasley	do	50	8,732	7 13/16
		50	8,648	7 11/16
		45	9,715	7 1/8
		100	18,206	7 3/4
		116	21,672	8 5/16
		25	3,400	7 5/8
		250	45,194	9
		100	18,310	8 11/16
		175	32,191	8 13/16
		322	58,713	9 1/2
		500	87,007	8 3/4
		200	21,457	7 11/16
		425	75,830	8 7/8
		150	27,587	9 11/16
		100	16,818	9 5/16
		50	8,907	7 11/16
		300	50,861	9 11/16
		50	6,620	8 15/16
	Brazilian	2	331	6 1/4
	Red Sea	28	4,501	7 3/4
	Chinese	105	2,182	5 1/2
Cunningham & Hinshaw	Peruvian	25	4,498	9
Muir, Duckworth & Co	Egyptian	550	421,633	6 3/4
		9	6,459	6 3/4
		40	29,837	6 7/8
		10	7,485	6 13/16
		250	183,895	6 1/2
F. Zerega	do	55	41,303	6 11/16
	Peruvian	50	7,914	8 3/4
		50	8,992	9
	Surat	5	1,935	8 3/4
	East Indian	49	11,066	8 1/2

Table showing the shipments of raw cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of shipper.	Description.	Quantity.		Price per bale.
Liverpool—Continued.		*Bales.*	*Pounds.*	*Pence.*
J. L. Bowes & Bro.	Peruvian	250	43,828	8 1/4
		67	11,714	8
Molyneux, Taylor & Co.	Egyptian	10	9,397	7 1/2
		50	40,435	7
Duncan, Fox & Co.	Peruvian	60	10,224	8 1/2
Kearsley & Cunningham	do	200	34,230	9 1/8
		50	8,791	7 1/8
		200	34,199	9 1/8
	Egyptian	100	72,149	6 1/2
O. H. Williams	Peruvian	65	11,410	8 1/2
		135	23,983	8 1/8
J. Planta	Egyptian	25	18,241	7
		50	37,359	7 1/8
		100	74,371	7 3/16
Rali Brothers	do	10	7,358	6 1/2
		20	15,087	6 1/2
	Peruvian	10	1,612	9 1/8
		20	3,393	9 1/8
		20	3,421	9 1/8
Glasgow district.				
J. & P. Coats	Egyptian	494	339,381	7 1/8
		83	58,815	7 3/16
		200	140,508	7 1/4
		200	149,839	7
		221	158,559	6 15/16
		209	152,640	6 1/2
		610	446,104	6 1/2

RECAPITULATION.

From—	Description.	Quantity.	
		Bales.	*Pounds.*
Liverpool	Egyptian	5,024	3,625,995
	Peruvian	8,303	1,441,986
	All other kinds	355	63,226
	Total	13,682	5,131,207
Glasgow (Greenock)	Egyptian	2,017	1,445,846
	Grand total	15,699	6,577,053

THOMAS H. SHERMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, March 16, 1892.

Whalers at St. Helena.—I have the honor to report the arrival of the whaling fleet at this port, having had a very poor season. The aggregate catch of the ten vessels calling here was only 2,135 barrels of oil and 1,924 pounds of bone.—JAMES B. COFFIN, *Consul, St. Helena, April 15, 1892.*

AMERICAN VS. BRITISH TRADE IN CANADA.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER, OF QUEBEC.

The accompanying comparative tables have been prepared for the purpose of showing the class of imports which the United States furnishes for home consumption in the Dominion of Canada. The figures are official, being compiled from custom-house returns. It was considered desirable to place them in this compact form for convenient reference, that manufacturers may readily recognize the demands of the Canadian market and induce them to enter into greater competition with Great Britain on special lines, in which, unquestionably, Americans have decided advantages in raw material and can also furnish a superior article.

Wholesale dealers here are, as a class, of the "old school," and it may be difficult to convince them that it is to their advantage to purchase better goods nearer home, when their ancestors have dealt exclusively in that same foreign market for generations; yet these business men to-day are open to conviction. There are certain lines of manufactures controlled by Great Britain which should be altogether monopolized by Americans, and it should be the aim of our enterprising manufacturers to press onward for this market.

In classifying the imports from Great Britain I have included all dependencies thereof, viz, British East and West Indies, British Guiana, British Africa, Australia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Newfoundland, and New Zealand.

Of the total imports during 1891, Great Britain contributed $44,483,088 (about $2,500,000 of which were goods in bond for transshipment); the United States, $59,177,775; all other countries, $15,176,379.

The exports during the same period were: To the United States, $37,280,572; Great Britain, $53,357,865; all other countries, $3,917,938.

The balance of trade is more in favor of the United States than these figures indicate, for in several instances where the importations from Great Britain exceed those from the United States they include large shipments of partially manufactured goods and raw material admitted at a low rate of duty; on the contrary, where those from the United States are in excess, they are made up of heavy importations of the highest class of goods, in the completion of which the best of skilled labor is required, raw material being a very small factor. Take, for instance, imports under the heading "manufactures of iron and steel." The amount from Great Britain is swelled by heavy shipments of refuse scrap, pigs, bars, common black sheet iron, etc., while the imports from the United States are made up principally of builders' and carriage hardware, fine edged tools, locks, saws, mechanics' tools, surgical instruments, etc. What applies to this industry can be fairly said of others.

The United States monopolizes the importations of agricultural implements, musical instruments, printing machinery, electrical supplies, fine pa-

pers and papeteries, leather and manufactures of leather; rubber boots, shoes, and belting; watch and clock movements, field and garden seeds, binders' twine, etc. In manufactures of tin we supply ten times as much as Great Britain. Last year we contributed more wool (washed, not further prepared) than any other country, amounting to $555,093. The United States furnished 50 per cent of the total imports of dried fruit, such as currants, raisins, plums, prunes, etc. The importations of gold and silver jewelry from the United States were four times the amount from all other countries combined.

While Canada exports about $11,000,000 worth of unmanufactured product of her forests to the United States, she receives in return nearly $3,000,000 worth of our manufactures of wood, an important item being a fine class of furniture.

In drugs and chemicals (free and dutiable) the United States furnishes more than twice the amount of Great Britain.

The importation of cotton goods from Great Britain increased nearly $1,000,000 during the year, while those from the United States decreased $23,553. The class of goods whereby the former swells her figures are prints, thread (in spools and hanks), socks, scrims, cotton velvets, handkerchiefs, etc. In woolen goods Great Britain seems to have a monopoly of this market, yet her imports fell off over $1,000,000 last year. The goods in greatest demand were cloths, tweeds, underwear, hosiery, cloaks, and carpets. In flax, hemp, and jute manufactures the demand is principally in damasks, towels, brown and bleached linens, ducking, handkerchiefs, and thread. Under "fancy goods" are classed braids, cords, fringes, tassels, lace collars, and nettings, most of which come from Great Britain, whose shipments were $250,000 less than last year. Silk goods sold in the Dominion are almost entirely from Great Britain, and consist chiefly of velvets, dress goods, and ribbons. The decrease in imports of rubber goods is owing to successful home production, stimulated by a 35 per cent tariff.

The item of coal from the United States is an important one, increasing about $500,000 during the past year.

The exports from Canada to the United States show an increase of $637,543 in minerals; product of fisheries, $957,258; product of forest, $1,488,418; manufactures, $339,141. There is a decrease of $650,495 in animals and their produce, $228,007 in agricultural products, and $33,629 in miscellaneous articles. Exports to the United States classed "not the produce of Canada" are shipments of foreign manufactures in transit and also goods of American origin. Those to Great Britain under this class are mostly goods in bond shipped by steamers from the St. Lawrence; these exports decreased over $800,000 last year.

Table showing imports into Canada from Great Britain and the United States for the years ended June 30, 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Agricultural implements	$8,037	$10,641	$163,109	$202,482
Ale and beer	160,136	176,471	58,870	70,582
Animals:				
Horned cattle	.....	1,750	52,675	26,736
Horses	1,752	1,605	206,405	160,531
Sheep	2,645	5,519	207,674	100,122
Hogs	20	.....	82,964	5,753
Slaughtered, in bond	.....	.....	311,448	265,561
Other	793	1,277	17,625	25,064
Billiard and bagatelle tables	3,578	2,977	1,380	2,292
Bags, fine salt	7,062	8,424	524	1,871
Baking powder	466	592	94,238	09,958
Belts (surgical) and trusses	7,307	5,592	14,046	15,476
Bells, except for churches	1,805	2,307	16,466	12,054
Bird cages	4	12	5,188	3,43[illegible]
Blacking, shoe	7,523	8,575	47,804	38,84[illegible]
Bluing, laundry	16,594	12,254	3,482	3,49[illegible]
Bone black	.....	25,224	29,130	33,27[illegible]
Books (printed) and periodicals	444,839	400,278	752,356	693,79[illegible]
Bookbinders' tools	22,263	21,762	18,585	21,26[illegible]
Boot and shoe laces	18,852	20,920	8,394	11,3[illegible]
Braces and suspenders	24,563	26,640	11,994	17,4[illegible]
Brass and manufactures thereof	87,213	110,050	338,340	359,2[illegible]
Bread and biscuits	3,747	9,289	23,566	25,5[illegible]
Breadstuffs	74,516	73,805	8,323,110	6,806,7[illegible]
Brick, tiles, etc	42,240	42,442	62,520	77,[illegible]
British gum dressing	2,293	1,752	8,807	8,[illegible]
Brooms	86	37	1,626	1,[illegible]
Brushes	19,473	22,735	34,900	29,3[illegible]
Buttons	105,968	90,229	79,959	105,464
Candles	13,733	17,426	10,120	11,432
Cane or rattan	299	4	9,487	4,297
Carriages	39,729	60,005	272,086	276,466
Carpets	93,001	86,761	3,384	6,597
Cases (watch, etc.)	4,691	6,308	3,270	2,329
Celluloid, manufactures of	.....	.....	1,404	195
Cement	228,060	195,217	54,128	59,070
Chalk	1,715	1,199	3,818	5,071
Chicory	3,264	2,694	2,185	1,705
Cider	123	65	2,528	2,849
Clocks and parts thereof	13,486	7,093	96,909	86,997
Clothes wringers	25	83	2,532	3,032
Coal and coke	145,660	129,489	3,837,995	4,304,296
Coal tar and pitch	3,745	28,520	15,600	10,584
Cocoa mats and matting	4,476	4,166	788	707
Cocoanuts and manufactures thereof	50,876	51,065	63,188	69,554
Coffee	532	1,450	72,659	59,528
Collars, linen	23,395	28,847	19,890	28,899
Cordage	10,320	17,420	64,047	73,134
Combs	39,133	34,967	16,179	14,932
Copper and manufactures thereof	70,618	112,881	144,633	297,347
Corks	7,247	9,608	30,837	43,920
Corset clasps, etc	136	503	1,047	1,923
Cotton, manufactures of	2,222,814	3,154,184	755,189	731,536
Crape	84,438	68,632	368	1,391
Curtains	6,885	157,677	166	39,834
Dressing and shoe leather	1,652	1,602	4,698	18,338

Table showing imports into Canada from Great Britain and the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Drugs and chemicals	$329,229	$308,186	$576,839	$568,102
Earthenware	521,985	465,723	66,996	66,147
Electric-light carbons	459	.....	54,920	37,827
Embroideries not elsewhere specified	107,857	111,893	11,784	10,630
Emery wheels	942	140	4,355	6,523
Excelsior	.....	.....	3,849	2,477
Fancy goods	1,066,928	778,700	241,248	212,211
Feathers (dressed) and flowers	167,183	217,549	38,020	40,756
Felt	1,076	3,799	4,779	2,996
Fertilizers	471	362	13,973	13,134
Fiber ware	.....	94	4,036	5,567
Fireworks	46	124	8,744	8,424
Fish	42,292	38,600	452,910	415,920
Fish oil	2,274	2,663	10,306	15,869
Flax, hemp, and jute	1,377,839	1,368,099	26,893	38,750
Fruit:				
Dried, etc	182,914	134,323	209,434	275,098
Green	137,312	143,296	572,943	648,782
Canned	698	928	21,591	21,209
Nuts	22,265	16,532	117,992	136,254
Furs, manufactures of	381,725	330,357	63,606	76,629
Glass, manufactures of	314,291	351,956	427,052	441,557
Gloves and mitts	439,628	397,312	42,307	36,245
Gold and silver, manufactures of	69,281	71,698	132,032	126,244
Grease, axle	207	408	14,487	10,109
Gunpowder and explosives	30,593	38,178	92,904	72,627
Gutta-percha and rubber, manufactures of	408,844	399,875	518,820	368,452
Hair and manufactures thereof	8,845	8,082	22,328	27,535
Hats, caps, and bonnets	726,217	833,752	479,398	439,244
Hay	.....	.....	28,186	1,939
Honey	42	75	4,602	3,417
Hops	36,093	50,233	124,590	146,842
Horse clothing	139	195	907	4,205
Ink	14,678	16,928	56,673	62,578
Iron sand for polishing	400	371	202	752
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	5,123,067	4,996,190	4,917,940	4,621,879
Ivory	216	70	1,133	324
Jellies and preserves	38,862	45,430	2,297	2,108
Jewelry	110,147	68,500	319,133	273,039
Lead and manufactures thereof	341,339	283,082	21,910	30,197
Leather and manufactures thereof	179,545	169,235	795,582	675,130
Lime	.....	572	5,360	3,702
Lithographic presses and stones	398	77	3,493	8,475
Machine card clothing	12,700	14,077	6,974	5,753
Malt and extract thereof	2,045	2,229	38,778	39,578
Marble and manufactures thereof	1,833	6,985	88,013	82,393
Mats and rugs	49,398	47,960	18,862	26,206
Metals and manufactures thereof	95,124	103,178	248,149	240,669
Minerals and manufactures thereof	17,821	15,624	51,469	85,043
Mucilage	336	225	3,875	4,991
Musical instruments	17,990	21,940	321,050	309,830
Mustard	50,000	51,487	12,494	9,332
Oil:				
Mineral	432	12	547,452	554,086
Animal	45	152	14,152	30,945
Vegetable	412,068	549,352	292,792	396,548
Oilcloth	159,748	186,632	50,748	40,904
Optical and scientific instruments	12,285	15,762	42,712	47,229

Table showing imports into Canada from Great Britain and the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1892.
Packages, unenumerated	$142,189	$135,807	$194,509	$135,808
Paintings and drawings	7,731	7,989	35,903	29,845
Paints and colors	333,780	301,906	123,005	120,099
Paper and manufactures thereof	478,645	408,476	682,792	662,182
Paraffin and wax	64	10	15,790	50,265
Pencils, lead	9,559	7,998	30,898	34,905
Perfumery, pomades, etc	7,602	6,986	21,997	22,120
Photographic dry plates	4,356	1,800	5,334	9,635
Pickles in bottles	61,335	64,920	3,032	3,038
Plants and trees	1,150	3,172	88,860	125,603
Plaster of Paris	91	111	8,049	8,526
Post-office parcels	89,968	91,352	224,965	236,133
Precious stones, unset	2,192	1,088	918	1,140
Printing presses, etc	8,386	8,263	89,033	206,789
Provisions, meats, etc	23,212	21,902	3,428,030	2,346,036
Ribbons	12,871	26,876	1,587	1,423
Sails, tents, awnings, etc	1,421	1,773	4,478	7,111
Sand and emery paper	3,162	1,077	26,488	28,072
Sauces, catchup, etc	29,777	33,353	5,236	9,408
Seeds, garden and flower	21,694	12,112	201,724	404,611
Silks and manufactures thereof	2,297,421	2,125,309	135,824	120,994
Slate and manufactures thereof	111	705	22,769	43,486
Soap	31,704	43,786	72,500	92,646
Spices	163,091	168,538	45,606	51,77[illegible]
Spirits, wines, etc	414,708	412,650	73,563	77,52[illegible]
Sponges	18,253	23,969	13,890	16,[illegible]
Starch	21,743	25,964	41,543	26,[illegible]
Stones and manufactures thereof	55,297	49,802	208,662	[illegible]
Tallow	1,521	1,442	34,718	31,[illegible]
Tea	.....	.....	123,421	158,[illegible]
Telephonic and telegraphic instruments	27,006	13,440	301,664	424,[illegible]
Tin and manufactures thereof	6,276	4,280	75,119	40,[illegible]
Tobacco and manufactures thereof	48,616	41,612	89,770	89,[illegible]
Turpentine	1,196	65	220,847	202,[illegible]
Trunks, valises, etc	17,334	4,399	38,968	10,[illegible]
Twines	27,098	30,034	24,588	44,[illegible]
Umbrellas	329,583	287,338	5,480	5,[illegible]
Unenumerated articles	24,200	31,505	122,956	153,[illegible]
Varnishes, Japan, etc	27,717	20,004	59,082	45,[illegible]
Vegetables	13,376	13,506	193,085	183,[illegible]
Vinegar	7,828	8,191	730	
Watches, watch cases, and movements	11,707	5,389	512,007	411,[illegible]
Webbing	1,575	51,534	4,536	52,[illegible]
Whips	1,769	2,228	28,911	16,[illegible]
Wire	418	164	1,346	8,[illegible]
Wood and manufactures thereof	67,358	94,807	1,541,239	1,150,[illegible]
Wool and manufactures thereof	10,133,259	9,079,562	140,082	206,[illegible]
Zinc and manufactures thereof	231	489	5,082	6,[illegible]
Free goods :				
Animals and their produce	982,997	910,464	3,460,472	3,901,583
Agricultural products	687,985	670,371	2,725,909	2,362,309
Manufactured and partially manufactured goods	8,133,156	8,612,267	9,596,607	10,902,990
Produce of the fisheries	205	371	43,601	50,839
Produce of the forest	2,989	4,114	1,163,075	1,734,967
Produce of the mine	316,788	402,279	4,726,912	5,324,569
Total	42,235,523	41,797,076	59,597,319	59,177,775

Table showing the exports from Canada to Great Britain and the United States for the years ended June 30, 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	Great Britain.		United States.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Canadian.				
Products of the mine	$630,815	$851,794	$3,963,257	$4,600,800
Products of the fisheries	2,707,422	2,747,882	2,850,528	3,807,786
Products of the forest	14,098,865	11,146,282	10,247,640	11,736,058
Animals and their products	18,578,782	20,991,143	5,966,474	4,316,979
Agricultural products	3,661,826	5,254,028	7,519,253	7,291,246
Manufactures	1,816,147	2,252,295	2,667,282	3,006,423
Miscellaneous articles	*3,412,853	*4,077,367	76,773	43,144
Total	44,906,650	47,320,791	33,291,207	34,829,436
Foreign.				
Products of the mine	55,429	24,018	200,528	151,880
Products of the fisheries	12,005	11,638	18,427	88,285
Products of the forest	189,690	266,273	917,412	1,311,073
Animals and their products	1,308,604	1,009,773	152,426	229,731
Agricultural products	5,149,273	4,434,682	86,492	146,265
Manufactures	113,943	128,660	434,743	462,748
Miscellaneous articles	25,611	162,630	59,722	61,254
Total	6,854,545	6,037,074	1,869,749	2,451,136
Grand total	51,761,195	53,357,865	35,160,956	37,280,572

*These figures embrace exports of Canadian products to other colonies of the British Empire, as follows: In 1890, $3,407,301; 1891, $4,077,007.

FREDERICK M. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Quebec, March 24, 1892.

INDIAN WHEAT, 1890-'91.

REPORT BY CONSUL BALLANTINE, OF BOMBAY.

The acreage under wheat cultivation in India in 1890–'91 was, according to Government estimates, 26,424,000 acres, or as nearly as possible what is now accepted as the average area, 26,500,000 acres; but the estimated outturn was 6,842,000 tons, slightly better than the normal figure of 6,500,000 tons.

As compared with the two previous seasons, however, both acreage and outturn showed a considerable improvement, the following being the comparison:

Years.	Area.	Outturn.
	Acres.	*Tons.*
1890-'91	26,424,000	6,842,000
1889-'90	24,773,000	6,123,000
1888-'89	25,911,700	6,362,000

The figures for each province in detail are as follows:

Provinces.	Area.			Outturn.		
	Average for five years ended 1889–'90.	1889–'90.	1890–'91.	Average for five years ended 1889–'90.	1889–'90.	1890–'91.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Punjab	6,447,000	6,222,000	7,073,000	1,702,000	1,603,000	2,071,000
Northwest Provinces and Oudh	4,881,000	4,086,000	4,294,000	1,677,000	1,458,000	1,745,000
Central Provinces	4,264,000	2,446,000	2,375,000	925,000	832,000	910,000
Bombay	2,608,000	469,000	466,000	607,000	661,000	553,000
Sind	333,000	830,000	817,000	154,000	171,000	197,000
Berar	867,000	1,378,000	1,459,000	116,000	122,000	106,000
Bengal	1,626,000	4,527,000	4,721,000	439,000	371,000	400,000
Rest of India	5,453,000	4,815,000	5,229,000	959,000	905,000	860,000
Total	26,479,000	24,773,000	26,424,000	6,579,000	6,123,000	6,842,000

The increase both in area and yield, it will be perceived, was in the Punjab and the Northwest Provinces, where the growing season was generally more favorable than elsewhere.

Favored by an exceptionally high range of prices in Europe, cheap freights, and low exchange the exports have been the largest ever known, being, as nearly as possible, double the average of the two previous seasons, and 263,433 tons in excess of the year 1886, the highest on record. As will be seen from the following comparison of exports, Bombay has again secured the lead, which had been taken by Karachi during the two previous years, owing, no doubt, to the opening throughout of the Nagpoor-Bengal Railway, which had brought in 90,122 tons during the past year, as compared with 52,360 tons in 1890:

From—	1891.	1890.	1889.
	Cwts.	*Cwts.*	*Cwts.*
Bombay	13,310,857	5,452,881	6,100,879
Calcutta	4,385,832	1,316,179	1,552,742
Karachi	10,252,644	6,680,853	6,822,741
Total	27,949,333	13,449,913	14,476,362

The coming season scarcely promises so well as last. In the Punjab and Northwest Provinces the high prices ruling at sowing time have led to a considerable increase in acreage, but the late rains have not been all that could be wished, and the yield may therefore prove disappointing.

In the Bombay presidency and Central Provinces the rains have been irregular and deficient, and the production will probably be exceptionally small, especially of the hard varieties.

H. BALLANTINE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bombay, April 22, 1892.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH NATAL.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT HOLLIS, OF DURBAN

Comparatively few people, either in this colony of Natal or in the United States, are probably fully aware of the trade intimacy existing between this colony and the United States.

As a matter of fact, Natal does more business with the United States than with any other country, except, of course, the United Kingdom.

This is a point which deserves to be carefully noted, for it is highly necessary that one country should be in the closest possible touch with any other country between whom and the first-mentioned country there exists a wide commercial relationship.

The official returns just published reveal very clearly how much Natal depends upon the United States for its imports. The returns of the declared value of goods imported into this colony during the six months ended December 31, 1891, show that the United States stands second on the list, the United Kingdom coming first.

The total declared value of goods imported from Great Britain during the last six months is $6,896,726, and the United States come next with $425,541.35. Next to the United States comes South Australia, with $417,346.17, which sum covers principally imports of wheat flour.

These figures respecting the United States ought to be even larger, for they do not include the values of goods of American manufacture which, for the sake of quicker dispatch, are shipped from the United States to this colony by steamer via England, and which are reckoned in the returns as imports from the United Kingdom.

I have no means of ascertaining an exact or even approximate account of the values of American goods coming by the route referred to in the preceding paragraph, but am of the opinion that they foot up to a considerable sum. But even allowing for this circumstance in the returns of importations into Natal, the United States lead all foreign nations.

In the Natal Blue Book issued for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, the United States holds second place, with $612,473.35 worth of imports, so that its record for the past six months is but history repeating itself, the total for the past half year, however, being much higher than that for any preceding six months.

Should the returns for the present six months increase in the same ratio that the returns for the past six months increased over the returns of the half year ended June 30, 1891, the United States will have to be credited on the 30th of June this year with a total for the twelve months of about $1,000,000, as against $612,473.35 for last year, thus showing that Natal's trade relationship with the United States is yearly becoming more extensive.

A scrutiny of the Blue Book for 1890–'91 reveals a number of interesting particulars as to the classes of goods which Natal principally imports from the United States. During the last fiscal year Natal imported $59,454.03 worth of agricultural implements from the United States, and in this section the United States stood highest on the list, the United Kingdom only supplying $37,050.86 worth of the same commodity. In apothecary ware the United States also heads the list, with $20,517.16. The United States also stands highest in the imports into this colony of bacon and hams, being credited with 3,384 pounds; Holland comes next, with 2,544 pounds. In both apothecary ware and bacon and hams the imports from the United Kingdom exceeded those from the United States, but in these Government returns the United Kingdom is not classed as a foreign country. In books and music the United States is credited with $4,370, but is beaten by Holland, which is credited with $5,196.40. Of cabinet and upholstery ware, $22,454 worth is credited to the United States for the year. In carriages the United States is ahead of all countries, 235 vehicles coming from the United States, against only 98 from England. The United States also leads all countries (including England) in Natal's imports of lard, lard oil, kerosene and other oils, and wooden ware of all kinds. During the year ended June 30, 1891, Natal imported 632,556 imperial gallons of oil, almost all of which came from the United States. During the previous year the imports amounted to 760,957 imperial gallons; but during the six months ended December 31, 1891, the imports of oil amounted to 806,613 imperial gallons, almost all of which was from the United States.

Natal imports more kerosene oil from the United States than all the Cape ports and Delagoa Bay combined. A great part of this oil is shipped through Natal to the South African Republic, as Durban is the nearest port to that country; in fact, the greater part of the importations into the South African Republic passes through the port of Durban.

In the imports into this colony of tobacco, hardware, cutlery, ironmongery (which is the term in this country for heavy hardware), jellies, pickles, sauces, preserves, potted and tinned fruit, meats and fish (meat and fish are combined in the returns), linens, canvas and sailcloth, and machinery, the United Kingdom leads, followed closely by the United States. Natal is also indebted to the United States for a number of other articles, but in smaller quantities, such as musical instruments, soap, seeds, spirits, sugar, tallow, tents, cigars, toys, boats, and fine woods.

It will thus be seen that Natal derives from the United States, with the single exception of the United Kingdom, by far the greatest proportion of her imports.

There is plenty of room here for more American goods, but exporters wishing to introduce their wares into this market must spend considerable time and money before they can secure a remunerative trade.

A number of travelers representing American firms new to this market have lately been in Durban, and all of them have done a good business.

The reason that these travelers have done so well is that they all brought large lines of samples with them. I am confident that if they had arrived here without samples and with nothing to sell from but circulars they would have done little or no business.

One traveler who came up here by way of the Cape, stopping at the coast ports as he came along and displaying his samples, did a very good business at all ports save East London, where he tried to do business without samples. He went ashore there with plenty of circulars, price lists, etc., but did not take a single order.

In the matter of exports to the United States the returns show that during the six months ended December 31, 1891, three vessels only cleared for United States ports. These sailed in ballast, and took nothing on board in the shape of stores or otherwise that was of Natal production.

Two small shipments by steamer via England to the United States were made during the half year—one of bulbs, valued at $1,643.17, and one of wool, valued at $6,604.56. The total value of plants and bulbs exported to all countries was $3,250.82, and the total amount of wool shipped to all countries footed up to the very respectable sum of 7,571,816 pounds, valued at $1,058,809.27; while for the year ended June 30, 1891, Natal exported 27,307,200 pounds, valued at $3,577,203.55, of which 26,959,800 pounds went to England and the remaining 347,400 pounds, valued at $50,378, went to the United States direct by sailing vessel. I am of the opinion that a considerable amount of the wool that was shipped to England was purchased on the London market by American wool-buyers and shipped from England to the United States.

More wool would be shipped from Natal to the United States direct if the American buyers would only exert themselves a little towards making business connections with the wool-shippers at this port and at Maritzburg. One wool broker in town has informed me that he anticipates a large trade with the United States during the next wool season, and I know of others who are endeavoring to establish connections with the American buyers.

Next to wool on the list of exports come ox and cow hides, of which 101,981, valued at $109,054.20, were exported during the last half year. Following next on the list comes raw sugar, of which 33,727 cwts., valued at $105,277, were exported. Next comes coal, 18,720 tons, valued at $91,066.81; maize, 74,021 cwts., valued at $67,722.21; 202,124 calf, sheep, and goat skins, valued at $39,696; 9,591 packs of bark, valued at $26,775.48. Following these come gold quartz, lead ore, iron ore, flour, meal, bran, horns, tea, coffee, fruit, and a number of smaller products.

The total exports from Natal for the past six months were valued at $2,596,665.06, of which $1,641,124.93 worth were of Natal production, $543,810.90 worth noncolonial, and $411,730.23 worth were imported into Durban and exported overland in bond. Of the $543,810.90 worth of noncolonial exports, $314,765.22 was raw gold,

About 90 per cent of the exports of colonial products went to England, and the balance was divided among the various South African states and Mauritius. With five English steamship lines running to this port and with many of the largest business houses here being branches of English firms, it naturally follows that the bulk of the exports from this port will go to England.

W. STANLEY HOLLIS,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Durban, January 26, 1892.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF THE BAHAMAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL M'LAIN, OF NASSAU.

GENERAL TRADE.

The general trade of this colony during the year 1891 was not as large as that of 1890, but was better than that of 1889 and about equal to the trade of 1888, as appears from the subjoined statement:

1888	$1,521,832
1889	1,489,285
1890	1,900,966
1891	1,504,803

The falling off in trade, which is about $400,000, was quite evenly divided between exports and imports. The three items of export—sponges, pine-apples, and specie—alone fell off nearly $80,000, while the regular import trade was seriously interfered with by the disaster to the American steamship *El Dorado.* This fine ship went ashore early in August on the Bahama Banks while on a voyage from New York to New Orleans, having on board a large and valuable cargo of general merchandise. About $100,000 worth of her cargo was salved by Bahama wreckers and brought to Nassau, where nearly two-thirds of it was sold at public auction. It was bought up by local merchants at very low prices, who thus replenished their stocks without making larger and legitimate importations, as would otherwise have been done.

It is also estimated that many thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise were carried off surreptitiously at the time of the disaster by certain parties, and that in consequence of this fraudulent proceeding the wants of many people were supplied who would otherwise have been customers in legitimate trade. While a large portion of the salvors did good service and behaved in a proper and seemly manner, it is a well-known fact that others conducted themselves and their operations in a way so utterly reprehensible that their claim for salvage was rejected by the insurance companies, the companies being fully sustained by the admiralty court when, at a subsequent date, the cargo was libeled by these salvors. The decree of the court in the case was that these salvors had forfeited all just claims for services by reason of their disreputable conduct. In view of all these things, there was a general demor-

alization of trade toward the end of the year, and many merchants were prevented from making customary remittances, so that the export of specie for purposes of exchange was $30,000 less than in 1890; and, despite the fact that a large sum was earned by salvors for salvage, it is generally conceded that the effect of the disaster to the *El Dorado* upon the colony at large was very far from being a profitable or desirable one.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following table will show at a glance the movement of trade between this colony and the United States during the past four years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1888	$582,250	$493,233	$1,075,483
1889	605,475	528,882	1,134,357
1890	787,798	684,779	1,472,577
1891	631,948	504,452	1,136,400

The above statement shows that the trade with the United States fell off about $336,000 in 1891 from that of 1890. Our trade in 1890 was exceptionally large, notably so in provisions, crops here being poor in that year. As fully three-fourths of this colony's trade is with the United States, we especially felt the damage done to trade by the stranding of the steamship *El Dorado* and the disposition of her large cargo. It is difficult to make a fair comparison of the trade with the United States of 1891 with that of 1890, not only by reason of the *El Dorado* disaster, but because during the year a change was adopted at the custom-house in the method of keeping accounts. Heretofore it has been usual to consider all arrivals of wrecked goods as imports, and when said cargoes were reshipped to call them exports. Under the new plan cargoes thus arriving and departing will not appear on either side of the sheet, which method, though at present a trifle confusing, will hereafter be a very satisfactory arrangement, and will much more clearly show the legitimate condition of regular trade.

The tables show that in certain articles the United States increased their trade with this colony during 1891, viz, in apples, beans and peas, butter, cheese, coffee, copper, lard, machinery, manures, fresh and salt meat, oats and bran, potatoes, books, rice, tobacco, and wines. There was a falling off in beer, candles, corn, flour, hay, ice, lumber, nails, specie, and especially in what are known as "goods paying an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent," which cover woolens, cottons, linens, silks, boots and shoes, hardware, etc. These 20 per cent goods were the kinds of which the cargo of the *El Dorado* was principally composed. The better crops caused a decrease of over 10,000 barrels of flour and hominy alone.

There was a pretty general decrease in all lines of exports to the United States, viz, in cigars, specie, barks, cotton, marine curiosities, preserved fruits, pineapples, oranges, salt, turtle shell, sponges, and woods. There was no greater proportion of decrease, however, with the United States than with other countries, and we hold, as in 1890, fully three-fourths of the en-

tire trade of the Bahamas. We are also in the best possible condition to get our full share of any future increase in the prosperity of the colony.

THE SPONGE TRADE.

The business of gathering, curing, and shipping sponges was as prosperous as usual, a greater quantity being obtained than in 1890, although the prices realized were a shade lower. The export in 1890 was 915,790 pounds, invoiced at $306,000; in 1891 the quantity was increased to 1,121,000 pounds and was invoiced at $286,000. The United States, as usual, monopolized the trade, taking 870,000 pounds, at a valuation of $213,000. The balance of the trade was divided between Great Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium.

The sponge trade here is largely conducted through resident agents representing importing houses abroad. The sponges which are shipped to the United States all go substantially to New York, where the American trade seems to have centered. The quantity of sponges obtained shows no signs of diminution, although a larger proportion of poorer sponges is found in almost every shipment.

FRUIT INDUSTRY.

The orange crop was small, and the number shipped did not exceed two-thirds of the quantity exported in 1890. The selling price here declined at one time to $3 per thousand, the ordinary price obtained being $5. The ravages of the scale insect several years ago and the low prices of oranges in Jamaica and elsewhere have discouraged orange-growers here, and the industry is on the wane. Florida and California are now great rivals in the orange trade, and have the advantage of paying no duty in the United States, which equals from 33 to 50 per cent ad valorem on foreign fruits.

The pineapple crop was good, but the demand was scarcely equal to the supply, and prices ranged lower than usual. The quantity exported in 1891 was 510,408 dozens, which were invoiced at $224,283. There were 476,000 dozens shipped in 1890, which were valued at $242,326. The use of fertilizers in the culture of pines is extending, and with good results, the fruit being larger and of better flavor and old fields are developing new life and vigor. Fertilizers to the amount of 2,175 barrels, worth $12,000, were imported from the United States and used during the year.

Of exports of mixed fruits there was a small increase during 1891. There was a decided decrease in the quantity of canned or preserved pineapples shipped during the year, only 17,000 cases being exported, as against 27,000 cases in 1890. The export in both years went to the United States. Packers of this fruit here say they can no longer compete with the American factories, now that the ripe fruit is admitted duty free into the United States, while there is on preserved fruit a duty of 35 per cent on the foreign product.

HEMP CULTURE.

This new industry, concerning which I have made several special reports, is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Foreign capital continued to

come into the colony during 1891, new plantations were started, and the work on those already begun was pushed forward with marked energy. The quantity of fiber shipped during 1891 was, of course, very small, as the plantations have not yet reached the productive age; but enough will go forward during 1892 to arrest the attention of fiber-dealers abroad, and to bring the industry prominently before the mind of the commercial world. I take this opportunity of again expressing my firm conviction that in this culture of fiber the Bahamas are to achieve substantial prosperity, and that the persistent energy with which the industry has been promoted and advanced by Sir Ambrose Shea, the governor, will soon bring to the colonists very great and lasting benefits. As the Bahamas have long since become a commercial dependency of the United States, we can view their coming prosperity with great satisfaction, since the development of this new enterprise means increased trade and profitable intercourse with our own country.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

For eighteen years the Bahamas have been seeking for telegraphic connection with the outer world. Acts of the legislature have offered large bounties, and many steps have been taken from time to time to secure this end. Imperial aid has been sought and hopes raised only to be shattered. But at last the object has been accomplished, thanks to the enterprise and determination of the most enterprising and indefatigable governor this colony has ever had—Sir Ambrose Shea—and that, too, without the financial assistance of the imperial Government to the extent of a single penny.

At a special session of the legislature held in October the governor was empowered to contract with the Henley Telegraph Company, of London, for a cable from Nassau to Florida. On October 12 the contract was closed, the price of the cable to be £30,000, the money to be raised on colonial debentures. The contract was faithfully executed, and the cable was formally opened on February 2, 1892, congratulatory dispatches being sent and received on the occasion to and from London, Washington, and Canada. Already the benefits accruing from the enterprise are being enjoyed, and the business transacted has been far in excess of expectations. The western terminus of the cable is at Jupiter Inlet, Florida, where it connects with land lines to Jacksonville, and where it was landed under the provisions of a contract between the United States Government and that of the Bahamas. The cable will be a new bond of amity and commercial union between the two countries and will be of mutual advantage in many ways.

INTERINSULAR COMMUNICATION.

The year 1891 was fruitful of good things for the Bahamas, for it witnessed not only the contract for the cable, but the opening of steam communication between the principal islands of the group, transportation of passengers and freight having heretofore been performed by small and slow sailing vessels in a most unsatisfactory manner.

A contract for this new service was entered into by the colony with Messrs. Pickford & Black, of Halifax, for seven years, at an annual subsidy of about $12,000; and the service was begun in October, 1891, and is progressing in a manner very satisfactory to the public. As the distance of some of the islands from Nassau is from 300 to 400 miles, it will easily be perceived what an advantage and comfort the new service will be likely to prove, especially when it is remembered that nearly all the travel to and from the Bahamas is centered at Nassau, the capital, and that the imports for the colony arrive at and are distributed from this city to the other ports of the group. The service is performed by the *City of Ghent*, a comfortable and staunch steamer and sufficiently large for the purpose.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The mail service has been slightly increased during 1891, a monthly mail having been added, making three mails per month between Nassau and New York each way, the extra one being carried by the steamship of the local Bahamas company (which also carries freight and some passengers) under a subsidy of $2,400 per annum. The fortnightly communication and mail service has been performed at the same time, as usual, by the New York and Cuba Steamship Line (James E. Ward and Co., agents, New York). This line, sailing under the American flag, has had a contract for several years, which will expire in 1893, the annual subsidy being $18,000.

The Bahamas have also now entered fully into the postal union, and outward and inward postage has been reduced from 8 cents per half ounce to 5 cents. A parcel post has also been established, and a money-order system is now in operation between Nassau and the United States and Europe. The postal arrangements of the colony are at present the most satisfactory and efficient we have ever had. It is not improbable that at the termination of the existing mail contract with the Ward line, which expires in May, 1893, the service will be so changed as to provide for a weekly steamer for mails and passengers with some port in Florida or Georgia in connection with the New York service.

NAVIGATION.

There is some change to be noted in the carrying trade of the colony. The arrivals of steamships in 1891 were 106, as against 92 in 1890, while there was a decrease in sailing vessels from 407 in 1890 to 370 in 1891, showing the general tendency of steam to supplant sail. Our American steamships have held their own substantially, 69 arriving in 1891, as against 72 in 1890; but our sailing vessels have fallen behind, only 111 arriving in 1891, as against 132 in 1890. This decrease in our sailing tonnage is due to the regular service between New York and Nassau of the Norwegian steamer *Johannes Brun*, chartered by the Bahamas Steamship Company, which is making monthly trips and bringing freight which formerly came by our sailing vessels. The local company is meeting with success, and is considering the plan of building a steamer of its own, so that, as a consequence, it is not likely we shall be able to regain this lost trade.

The United States, however, are still doing more than two-thirds of the carrying trade of the Bahamas, as is shown by the fact that out of the 155,000 tons burden engaged in the trade of 1891 our vessels aggregated nearly 112,000 tons, and, as this is a British colony, our shipowners need not complain.

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES.

Marine disasters are sure to occur in these dangerous waters, but the number which happened to American ships in 1891 was, I am happy to say, not above the average. Two vessels were wrecked, becoming a total loss; three arrived here in a damaged condition, made repairs, and proceeded on their voyage, while another was stranded, but was gotten off and proceeded to the United States. The vessels wrecked were the schooner *Joshua Baker*, of Boston, 555 tons, Kelley, master; and the schooner *Marion Manson*, of Bath, Me., Dow, master. There was no loss of life in either of these disasters, and the crews were properly cared for by consular officials.

A WINTER RESORT.

The mild and equable climate of the Bahamas is especially grateful to invalids and those who wish to escape the rigor of a northern winter; but, notwithstanding this, Nassau is substantially a failure as a winter resort, by which I mean that people do not visit this place in numbers worth mentioning. The season of 1891—that is, the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April—was the poorest within my recollection, which covers nearly fifteen years. In one of my earliest reports I used these words on this subject:

> I am not able to discover any strong reason why the number of people visiting the Bahamas should increase, so long as the mails are but fortnightly and so long as there is no cable communication with the outside world.

During the past the above conditions existed, and the result was the same—the expected and desired people did not come. Now, however, there is a better prospect. The cable is laid and in working order, and, if more frequent communication by steam can be vouchsafed, in my opinion the future of Nassau as a winter resort will be assured beyond question. Its supreme isolation was the greatest—indeed, almost the only—obstacle that stood in the way of signal success.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Bahamas are to-day in a very fair condition, and the next few years are destined to bring additional prosperity to the colony. There is a steady inflow of foreign capital in connection with the sisal industry that makes money abundant, and not for many years has it been so easy for laboring classes to procure remunerative employment.

With the completion of the cable to Florida, the inauguration and satisfactory working of interinsular steam communication, and the steady progress

of the hemp industry to that stage when production and export will be large and profitable, there has arisen in the minds of the colonists a feeling of contentment and of reasonable expectation that has imparted a tone and buoyancy to the spirits of all, which of itself is a fair augury of their approaching prosperity.

THOMAS J. McLAIN, JR.,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nassau, March 21, 1892.

GERA-AMERICAN TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT NEUER.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Among the twenty-six states which constitute the German Empire the two principalities of Reuss take a prominent part in the manufacture of woolen dress goods. Of their industrial places Gera stands uppermost, and in traveling up the valley of the River Elster it appears as an endless chain of factories, of which the tall chimneys are always in sight.

While this city was for many years favored with almost constant prosperity, the term "unprosperous" is to be applied to the state of its industries during the past year. This is especially the case with the spinning mills, which complain either of none at all or very limited profit. The reasons for this depression are ascribed in the main to an abnormal increase in the number of spindles during the years 1889 and 1890 on the one hand and a diminished consumption on the other.

If not quite so bad, the trade in woolen dress goods was also of a stagnant character. Numerous reasons may be assigned for this condition. The weather having been unfavorable for the crops in Europe, the yield was most unsatisfactory, both in quality and quantity, causing an unusual advance in prices of all necessaries of life and lessening the purchasing power of the masses. Another cause was the almost constant decline in the prices of raw material, having the tendency of limiting business considerably and rendering it very unprofitable. A further drawback was the South American disturbances, greatly reducing exports to Brazil, Chile, and the Argentine Republic. Besides, there was a deep-seated want of confidence generally.

As a consequence, many looms remained unemployed, and some manufacturers have been forced to discharge a part of their workmen, while others could not fully employ theirs. Hence it is that even where the rate of wages has not been diminished the total amount earned by the laborer has been less, owing to irregular or partial employment. Under these circumstances, and in face of the increased cost of the necessaries of life, the condition of the laboring classes was by no means enviable, and rendered it extremely difficult to make both ends meet.

Together with a material retrogression of the home trade and reduced exportations to most foreign countries, the shipments of woolen fabrics to the United States have also fallen off to the value of $265,591.03, as may be seen from the following comparative table for the years ended December 31, 1890 and 1891:

Table showing the value of declared exports from Gera to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1891, as compared with the year 1890.

Articles.	1891.	1890.
Chemicals	$4,303.58	.....
China ware	29,291.58	$29,164.25
Colors	2,413.03	.....
Ivory buttons	11,439.71	22,127.26
Leather gloves	157,377.73	133,789.72
Machines	7,876.05	8,488.57
Musical instruments	26,147.24	36,871.97
Optical goods	17,923.04	19,828.10
Piano leather	3,014.81	3,235.23
Plants and seeds	15,734.72	12,212.37
Shoe findings	2,205.24	7,215.34
Woolen dress goods	1,173,267.56	1,438,858.59
Miscellaneous	2,978.58	9,614.65
Total	1,453,972.87	1,721,406.05

Table showing the value of the declared exports by quarters.

Quarter.	1891.	1890.
First	$336,950.19	$380,293.23
Second	274,535.88	430,239.46
Third	479,891.02	503,257.38
Fourth	362,595.79	407,715.98
Total	1,453,972.87	1,721,406.05

Of the various kinds of dress goods exported to the United States, cashmeres, formerly forming the bulk of shipments, have experienced a remarkable decrease. Most of the goods shipped during the past year were of the cheaper grades, and the manufacturers are straining every nerve to hold their trade in our market. To attain this object no means are left unexhausted; consequently continuous efforts are made to furnish new, novel, and attractive designs. Besides, more varieties are introduced than ever before, and, in addition to light weights, men's coatings also form no inconsiderable part of the American exports. Moreover, woolen and silk-mixed goods seem to have become a favorite article with our ladies. To promote business frequent visits are made to our country by merchants interested in the textile trade.

Many complaints are heard from the manufacturers in relation to the new commercial treaties concluded with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, as the benefits to be derived therefrom for German woolens are declared not to be up to expectations.

The participation in our next year's exposition, though frequently suggested and very much recommended, did not meet with the approval of the owners of the woolen mills, for the reason that the utility of such an enterprise would be rather problematical, considering the frequency of exhibitions and the amount of expenses connected with them.

As will be seen from my comparative statement, the remaining industries in this district are of minor importance, and I therefore omit to give a detailed account of them. Suffice it to say that nearly all branches did not fare well, and that almost the same causes which affected the textile trade have also paralyzed other lines of business. Musical instruments, for instance, which were in former years one of the principal articles of export to the United States, have dwindled down to $26,147.24 during the past year.

As regards the relations between labor and capital, it is generally conceded that they are most unfavorable.

This city's sanitary condition may also be said to be unfavorable, inasmuch as diseases of the lungs and throat are of frequent occurrence.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Concerning the importation of American manufactures into this region, I admit that the low-priced German labor and discrediting publications neutralize, in many directions, a positive success; nevertheless there is no doubt that our trade with this country could be more extensive if the proper means would be made use of. To mention only one example, I will state here that, according to reliable information, a much larger trade could be realized in our electric tramway cars if chiefly heavy makes would be offered to the German market. It is wholly immaterial in this case whether our vehicles, in spite of their light weight, are just as durable as the less elegant and inferior foreign conveyances. Our manufacturers must adapt themselves to the requirements and tastes of the foreign countries with which they intend to do business. Tastes are different, and what seems absurd to one nation may be just the thing wanted and preferred by another nation. In addition, more liberal terms will have to be granted, and, in this connection, I venture to say that German manufacturers are as cautious as any on the globe; but they can not help selling on time if they do not want to lose their hold in foreign markets. Moreover, our manufacturers must be satisfied with a small profit to get into business. All other nations are struggling hard for the enlargement of trade in every part of the world, and I do not see any reason why our manufacturers should alone remain silent spectators, much the more so as they may justly pride themselves on the style, quality, and finish of their products.

CHARLES NEUER,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Gera, February 22, 1892.

NATURALIZATION LAW OF MEXICO.

TRANSMITTED BY MINISTER RYAN.

[From the Anglo-American (City of Mexico) of April 2, 1892.]

CHAPTER I.—OF MEXICANS AND OF FOREIGNERS.

ARTICLE 1. Mexicans are:

(1) Those born in the national territory of fathers Mexican by birth or naturalization.

(2) Those born on the national territory of Mexican mother and of father who may not be legally recognized according to the laws of the Republic; and those are similarly considered who are born of parents unknown or of unknown nationality.

(3) Those born outside of the Republic of Mexican father who has not lost his nationality. Should this have happened, the sons shall be reputed foreigners, being able, however, to choose the character of Mexicans within one year following the day on which they complete 21 years; provided, however, that they make the respective declaration before the diplomatic or consular agents of the Republic if they should reside outside of it or before the department of foreign relations if they should reside in the national territory. If the sons of whom the present clause treats should reside in the national territory and on attaining to their majority should have accepted any public employment or served in the army, marine, or national guard, they shall for these acts be considered as Mexicans without other formalities.

(4) Those born outside of the Republic of Mexican mothers, should the father be unknown and she should not have lost her nationality according to the provisions of this law. If the mother should have been naturalized in a foreign country, her sons shall be foreigners; but they have the right to choose the character of Mexicans, exercised in the same terms and conditions which are stipulated in the preceding clause.

(5) Mexicans who, having lost their nationality according to the provisions of this law, may recover it by complying with its requirements, according to the different cases of which it treats.

(6) The foreign woman who marries a Mexican, retaining her nationality even during her widowhood.

(7) Those born outside of the Republic, but who resided in it in 1821, swore to the act of independence, and have continued their residence in the national territory and have not changed their nationality.

(8) Those Mexicans who, residing in the territory ceded to the United States by the treaties of February 2, 1848, and 30th of November, 1853, fulfilled the conditions exacted by those treaties in order to preserve their Mexican nationality. Those Mexicans are similarly considered who continue residing in the territory which belongs to Guatemala, and those citizens of that Republic who remain in the territory which belongs to Mexico, according to the treaty of the 27th of September, 1882, provided that they comply with the provisions stipulated in article 4 of the same treaty.

(9) Those foreigners who are naturalized according to this present law.

(10) Those foreigners who acquire real estate in the Republic, provided they do not declare their determination to preserve their nationality. In the act of making the acquisition the foreigner shall manifest to the respective notary or judge whether or not he desires to obtain the Mexican nationality, which the section 3 of article 30 of the constitution grants to him, making it appear in the writing the determination of the foreigner on this point. If he elect the Mexican nationality or omits to make any declaration on the subject, he may go to the department of foreign relations within one year to fulfill the requirements expressed in article 19 and be held as Mexican.

(11) Foreigners who have children born in Mexico, provided they do not prefer to preserve their character as foreigners. In the act of making the inscription of the birth the father shall manifest before the judge of the civil register his will respecting this point, which shall be made to appear in the same act; and if he should choose the Mexican nationality or omit to make any declaration on the subject, he may go to the department of foreign relations in order to comply with the requirements expressed in article 19 and be held as Mexican.

(12) Those foreigners who serve the Mexican Government officially or who accept from it titles or public offices, provided that within one year after having accepted the titles or public offices or after having commenced to serve the Mexican Government officially they go to the department of foreign relations in order to fulfill the requirements which are expressed in article 19 and to be Mexicans.

ART. 1. Those are foreigners:

(1) Who are born outside of the national territory, are subjects of foreign governments, and who have not been naturalized in Mexico.

(2) The sons of foreign fathers or a foreign mother and of unknown father born in the national territory until arriving at the age at which, according to the law of the country of their father or mother, respectively, they would be of age, have passed one year after attaining that age without manifesting to the civil authorities of their place of residence that they would retain the nationality of their parents, they are considered as Mexicans.

(3) Those absent from the Republic without license or commission from the Government, or on account of studies, or of public interest, of the establishment of commerce or industry, or of the practice of a profession, who permit ten years to pass without asking permission to extend their absence. This permission shall not exceed five years after the concession of the first, there being good and sufficient cause for obtaining other permission.

(4) Mexican women who marry foreigners who retain their character as foreign citizens even during their widowhood. The marriage being dissolved, the women of Mexican origin can recover their nationality, provided that besides establishing their residence in the Republic they should manifest before the civil judge of the State in which they reside their resolution to recover their nationality. The Mexican woman who does not by marriage acquire the nationality of her husband according to the laws of this country shall preserve her own nationality. The change of nationality of the husband after marriage involves also the same change of the nationality of the wife and her minor children subject to paternal authority, provided they reside in the country of the naturalization of the husband or father respectively, save the exception established in the preceding clause of this section.

(5) Mexicans who are naturalized in other countries.

(6) Those who serve officially foreign governments in any employment, whether political, administrative, judicial, military, or diplomatic, without license of Congress.

(7) Those who accept foreign decorations, titles, or offices without previous permission from the Federal Congress, except literary, scientific, and humanitarian titles, which may be accepted freely.

ART. 3. In order to determine the place of birth in the cases mentioned in the preceding articles, it shall be declared that national ships, without any distinction, are a part of the national territory, and those who are born on board of them are considered as born within the Republic.

ART. 4. In virtue of the right of extraterritoriality which diplomatic agents enjoy, the sons of ministers and employés of the legations of the Republic can not be considered as born out of the country for the effect of this law.

ART. 5. The nationality of persons or moral entities is regulated by the law which authorizes their formation; consequently, all those which are constituted according to the law of the Republic are Mexicans, provided that, besides, they have their legal residence in it. Moral foreigners enjoy in Mexico the rights which the laws of their own country grant to them, provided said laws are not contrary to the laws of this nation.

CHAPTER 2.—OF EXPATRIATION.

ART. 6. The Republic of Mexico recognizes the right of expatriation as natural and inherent to every man and necessary for the enjoyment of individual liberty; consequently, therefore, it permits its inhabitants to exercise that right, so that they can go out of its territory and establish themselves in foreign countries. It also protects that right which foreigners of all nationalities have to come and settle within its jurisdiction. The Republic therefore receives the subjects or citizens of other states and naturalizes them according to the provisions of this law.

ART. 7. Expatriation and naturalization consequently obtained in a foreign country do not exempt the criminal from extradition, judgment, and punishment to which he is subject according to treaties, international practice, and the laws of the country.

ART. 8. Naturalized citizens of Mexico, although they find themselves in a foreign country, have the right to equal protection of the Government of the Republic which Mexicans by birth enjoy, whether it treats of their person or property. This does not prevent them from being subject to responsibilities incurred in their native country before their naturalization (if they should return thither) according to the laws of their country.

ART. 9. The Mexican Government shall protect by the means authorized by international law Mexican citizens in foreign countries. The President, when he considers it proper, shall use those means, provided they do not constitute acts of hostility; but if diplomatic intervention should not suffice, and such methods should be insufficient, or if the violation of the Mexican nationality should be so grave that they demand more severe measures, the President shall then give account to Congress, with the relative, documents for constitutional effects.

ART. 10. The naturalization of a foreigner becomes without effect by his residence in the native country during two years, unless it be for the purpose of discharging an official commission of the Mexican Government or with its permission.

VITAL STATISTICS OF HANOVER.

REPORT BY CONSULAR CLERK MURPHY, OF BERLIN.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a table of Hanover statistics covering the past five years. The question is often asked how Germany can annually lose so many emigrants and yet more than hold its own in population and army recruits. The following table answers this question by showing that the birth rate in Hanover during the past five years was 34.17, while the death rate was only 18.3. In other words, nearly twice as many people are born as die in Hanover, and this ratio extends, with small changes, through the whole Empire. During the five years ended December 31, 1891, there were 27,286 births in the city of Hanover, the number of deaths during the same period amounting to 14,616. The natural increase of population was therefore 12,870. The actual increase was, however, 33,500—20,000 more than the natural increase. This additional increase was due to the growing disturbance of the ratio existing in Germany between the rural and city populations. This tendency against rural life is shown by the fact that while in 1871 only 17 per cent of the entire population of Prussia resided in cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants in 1890 more than 27 per cent resided in such towns.

The following, translated from the Hanover Courier of Thursday, January 21, 1892 (morning edition), gives the statistics of the Hanover register office for the past five years:

Details.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Population at end of year (about)	146,500	151,500	157,000	163,000	180,000
Births	4,929	5,220	5,336	5,521	6,290
Illegitimate	803	871	875	899	895
Stillbirths	286	253	243	203	221
Illegitimate	64	74	48	55	46
Birth rate per 1,000 souls	33.64	34.46	34	33.81	34.94
Marriages	1,301	1,355	1,429	1,550	1,667
Per 1,000 souls	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.3
Between Roman Catholic couples	32	55	57	80	89
Between Apostolic Catholic couples	1	5	3	3	3
Between Evangelical couples	1,104	1,098	1,155	1,249	1,345
Between Baptist couples	.....	3	1	2	.....
Between Mosaic couples	23	19	30	20	22
Between free religion couples	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Mixed marriages (between couples of different religions)	141	175	181	196	208
Deaths, not including stillbirths	2,582	2,664	3,018	3,037	3,315
Per 1,000 souls	17.6	17.6	19.4	18.6	18.4

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
Consular Clerk.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, January 22, 1892.

LIGHT WINES IN CANADA.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER, OF QUEBEC.

Inasmuch as the light wines manufactured in California are attaining so much celebrity throughout the Union, supplanting to a great degree the foreign product and receiving such favorable mention from Canadians who have traveled extensively through the United States (many of whom are connoisseurs), it occurred to me that dealers should take measures to place some of the best brands of California wines in the markets of this Dominion.

Comparatively, the wine industry of California is in its infancy, and too much should not be expected from such a youthful enterprise; but when one frequently hears of persons who have cultivated vineyards for years in France disposing of their properties there at any figure that can be obtained and purchasing land in California, on which they can produce wine on a more extensive scale, it would appear that the conditions in this State are more favorable for grape culture than in France. Then, too, many of the younger vineyards of France are planted with American stock, for the reason that it is considered more prolific and hardier than their native vines.

The importation of foreign wines into the Dominion of Canada for the year 1891 amounted to $625,000, exclusively for home consumption. Of this total import the provinces of Quebec and Ontario consumed $491,221,

which was divided as follows: Quebec, $403,655; Ontario, $87,566. Although the province of Quebec has 600,000 less population than Ontario, its consumption of imported wines was nearly twice as much as the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia combined.

Of the total import of light wines France contributed $113,680 and Spain $155,709, and yet a few years ago French brands monopolized the Canadian market; but, by persistent efforts, the Spanish succeeded in obtaining a foothold, and have since been making such inroads into their competitor's territory that the importations from Spain into this Dominion exceed those from France by about 27 per cent.

California wines are highly spoken of in this province, and, through a conversation with a dealer, I am convinced that there is at least an opportunity for placing the light American wines upon this market, which should be taken advantage of and improved.

It was at one time considered almost impossible to compete with the French wines in this market, but statistics prove that Spain has not only entered into successful competition with, but is rapidly wresting from the French the wine trade of this Dominion. Now, if this can be accomplished by the Spaniards, what would be the result of an enterprising and systematic competition conducted by Americans?

FREDERICK M. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Quebec, March 9, 1892.

SILK FROM WOOD PULP.

REPORT BY CONSUL LOOMIS, OF ST. ETIENNE.

The reported failure of the silk crop or output in France, Italy, and Syria, has again directed the attention of some of the most important manufacturers of St. Etienne to the process invented by Count Chardonner for the manufacture of silk from wood pulp by a method similar in principle to that employed for converting wood into paper.

A few years ago the new invention was exploited, and the rights to its exclusive use were sold to companies in Germany, France, and England. Large works were built at Besançon, and preparations for manufacturing silk from wood were projected and made on a somewhat extravagant scale. Some remarkable specimens of silk made by this process were shown, but it was found that the fabric so manufactured could not be woven successfully in large pieces, and that it was of so highly imflammable a nature as to be a source of great danger.

The experiments were then dropped, and nothing was heard of the matter until a few months ago, when a company was organized here to develop

the process of Count Chardonner, and make it a thoroughly practical one This company is quietly at work now, and is making a large number of experiments which, I am informed by those in a position to know, are likely to lead to some important and satisfactory results. It is believed that in a short time the company will be able to offer to the trade a substitute for silk which will possess all the essential qualities of silk, and which can be sold for less than half the cost of the genuine article.

This company has secured the reversion to itself of the exclusive rights to the process, which had been sold, and, if its experiments meet with the success that is anticipated, it will be in a position to make its own terms on every side.

I have secured interesting samples of ribbons made from wood pulp or cellulose silk, which I send with this report to the Department.

Up to the present moment these experiments are more interesting than important, and the silkworm rests secure in its work and its career.

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Etienne, May 21, 1892.

Chinese in Yucatan.—The balance of the Chinese left here is 260. They are to start to-morrow morning across the isthmus on their way to Yucatan, to be employed on the hennequen plantations. The Chinese Company is to furnish all the Chinese laborers needed, and the agent thinks that they will be able to place 50,000 in that State, so there will soon be more vessels on the way; but I think they will go by Panama until the railroad is finished across the isthmus.—JAMES W. JEFFRIES, *Consular Agent, Tehuantepec, February 1, 1892.*

CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC.

No. 142.—JULY, 1892.

HUNGARIAN COMMERCIAL MUSEUM IN MALTA.

REPORT BY CONSUL WORTHINGTON.

Chiefly through the efforts of the consul for Austria-Hungary in this island an establishment has been opened in the principal city, Valetta, in which articles of Hungarian manufacture and production are exhibited. They are not only exhibited, but are for sale. This so-called "Hungarian Commercial Museum" was opened on January 30, 1892, with considerable ceremony, and was inaugurated under consular patronage and ecclesiastical blessing. Such an inauguration was in itself a good advertisement; and it is a fact that since the opening of this museum it has done a remarkably brisk business, which, I am assured, has also been profitable to its promoters.

I have visited the establishment several times during the five weeks of its existence, in order to observe its workings, the method of its management, and the class of goods it sells. I found that the rooms on all the three floors of the building occupied were well stocked, and the great variety of articles on exhibition—all of which were for sale—were easy of access and attractively arranged. The attendants and clerks are of both sexes, and are instructed to never fail to be polite and accommodating. They speak French, Italian, English, and Maltese (the latter being largely Arabic in its construction, Arabs and Maltese easily talking to and understanding each other), and are presided over and directed by a manager or director, who superintends the whole business. The director does not as yet speak English or Maltese, which fact, it seems to me, is the one weak point in the undertaking—the "rift in the lute"—which is in all other respects satisfactory. The director is a man of commercial education, and is posted in trade methods. He is a merchant by instinct, and his knowledge of what will sell best in his agency is acute and practical. He seems to know what a community will be most likely to want, and then sets about to supply the goods;

at least he seems to have accomplished that end in Malta. He not supplies existing wants, but he has a knack of creating wants in the minc his customers. This is not only high art, but it is good business. I not know this useful art was exercised with so much skill by any comme people but Americans.

The source of supply of this museum, or, more properly, agenc Buda-Pesth. The dealers there in goods of various character have un in establishing and stocking this Malta agency. They unite in bearing expense of the venture; they work together for their mutual good profit. They have rented a large corner building in the heart of the busi part of Valetta, across the street from the Merchant's Exchange. A l and handsome flag waves over the premises, which attracts the attention of people. The annual rent of the premises is £180.

Of course, the object of this enterprise is to add an impulse to the t in Hungarian articles in Malta, a trade which, I am assured by the Au Hungarian consul, has increased considerably of late, although I do think it has ever reached large proportions or steadiness. Of course, the success of the enterprise has yet to be established. Time alone prove that. But I think the Hungarians have gone to work in the r way—the intelligent and practical way—to increase their trade in M And an increase of their trade in Malta means, too, an increase of t trade in neighboring countries contiguous to this. Yesterday I saw a dozen well-to-do Tunisian Arabs examining the goods in the museum noticed they were particularly attracted by certain cutlery and hard tools.

Almost everything that would be found in one of our great "Ya notion" stores in New York—only, of course, on a very much smaller sca may be seen in the Malta agency, but in very limited quantities and of ferior workmanship. Many novelties are seen in the way of bric-a-brac household ornaments. New designs in rugs, carpets, and mattings are t observed. Hungarian hats and caps are for sale, as are cork helm Sample articles of furniture are numerous. Polished black pedestals lamps, vases, and statuary are cheap in price. Terra cotta figures of pi esque people stand on brackets and ornament the walls. Cheap peraml tors and highly colored playthings and garden tools for children abo A very large variety of gaudy vases, plates, cups and saucers, and plaque the glass cabinets in one or two rooms. Wire mattresses, coils of wir screens, trellises, fences, and even telephones, and other wire goods ar one room. Men's, women's, and children's shoes and slippers fill se shelves. One Buda-Pesth manufacturer had sent a carriage and one or dogcarts. Cheap as these vehicles are (for Malta), our American manu turers could beat them in every way—in style, finish, durability, and p Enameled articles and majolica were numerous, as were glass and iron and earthenware. Specimens of embroidery and knitted goods and w mats were numerous, all as cheap in material and workmanship as they

in price—and cheaper. Electrical appliances and harness, saddles, and bridles filled one room. Coils of rope and twine and similar goods lined one of the halls. Spades, shovels, heavy hoes, and pickaxes were in one of the corridors. Canned provisions and confectionery in great variety filled one room, and sample bags of flour filled another. One room was made attractive with artistically arranged Hungarian wines, spirits, and champagne. The price of Hungarian lager beer was 10 cents a bottle not holding a quart, say a pint and a half. The display of cheap jewelry was somewhat extensive, but hardly attractive. It would be difficult for any nation to compete successfully with the filigree work of Maltese jewelers. It is fully equal to that made in Genoa.

A Malta newspaper thus speaks of the enterprise:

> This museum will be a great boon to the island, for it will lead to the introduction of Hungarian goods. Maltese tradespeople need not fear competition; on the contrary, it will afford them great advantages, for they will be in a position to order goods from the museum at cost price, that is, at the same price as paid by the museum.

I am told that Hungarian merchants and manufacturers have established agencies similar to the one in Malta in other neighboring countries for the display and sale of their wares.

Now, the conclusion I draw from what I have seen in this Hungarian commercial museum in Malta is that, well as the Hungarians have done this thing, Americans could do it better, that is, if they set out to do it at all. There seems to be the rub—to combine and make a start. American goods of similar variety and uses, and even prices, are distinctly superior to Hungarian. Cheap and ornate goods for shop, saloon, church, and house use are in constant demand here. So, too, with woven goods, boots and shoes, gloves, neckties, etc. Hardware goods and cutlery, which include knives, revolvers, fowling pieces, etc., should be of good quality and finish to command trade in Malta and adjacent territories. Two things are necessary to enable American goods to get a foothold and secure a larger trade in Malta, *i. e.*, (1) American dealers to combine and establish an agency similar in many respects to the Hungarian, where their goods may be seen, examined, and sold at sight; and (2) direct communication between United States ports and Mediterranean ports—not necessarily by American ships, but by any ships coming direct enough to escape the loss of time and expense consequent upon the transshipment of goods at Liverpool, etc.

I avail myself of this occasion to state a fact that may be of interest to young American dentists. There is not a really good, first-rate dentist in Malta. Such a thing as "crown bridge" work is practically unknown and entirely unused here by the three or four local dentists, who, nevertheless, do considerable business after the old style. I have been written to by American dentists as to the probability of their succeeding in case they established themselves here, and I have invariably replied that I thought they could do well if they were of the "right sort"; they must have patience, industry, skill, and some capital to rent and furnish suitable rooms.

I would certainly do all in my power to promote the success of an American dentist in Malta. I think there would be no doubt of his getting on. American travelers often come to Malta, and I have been frequently asked the name of a good dentist. The population of the Maltese island is upwards of 170,000 natives, and the English garrison, fleet, and residents swell the number to 185,000. Owing to the absence of skillful modern dentists here, many English people wait until they go home to England or to the Continent to have their dentistry done, which they would have done here if the local dentists were up to the mark.

JOHN WORTHINGTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malta, March 9, 1892.

THE HUNGARIAN COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

[Inclosure in Consul Worthington's report.—From the Malta Times of February 2, 1892.]

A very interesting ceremony took place last Saturday morning in Valetta, when the principal Malta agency of the Hungarian Commercial Museum was opened at Nos. 227, 228, and 229 Strada Reale.

The Austro-Hungarian flag was noticeable over the premises, which are in a central position, almost opposite the exchange.

The rooms having been previously blessed by the Rev. Father Zarb, shortly after 10 o'clock the inauguration took place, in the presence of Chev. von Kohen, the consul for Austria-Hungary, and Madame Kohen, his mother, who were received by Messrs. Konrad, Pillich, and Weiss, and of a large number of the public.

Mr. Konrad, the director, addressing the consul, said, first in Hungarian and then in Italian, as follows:

"NOBLE SIR: I have just had the honor, in the language of my dear country, and on the order of my directors, to inform you that the principal Malta agency of the Commercial Museum of Buda-Pesth is completed, and that the exhibits may be to-day opened to the public.

"May it please you, noble sir, to declare open the principal Malta agency of the Commercial Museum of Buda-Pesth."

Chev. von Kohen replied in the following appropriate terms:

"Mr. DIRECTOR: I am very happy to inaugurate the principal agency that the Commercial Museum of Buda-Pesth opens in the Mediterranean.

"This agency will tend, I am certain, to give a good impulse to our trade with Malta, a trade, moreover, which has increased considerably in latter years. I therefore declare open the principal Malta agency of the Commercial Museum of Buda-Pesth."

The guests, headed by Madame Kohen, who was accompanied by Mrs. Pillich, then proceeded to inspect the numerous and varied exhibits of Hungarian products and manufactures, such as majolica, enamel, and glass and iron work, embroidery, jewelry, furniture, toys, earthenware, provisions, electrical appliances, harness, carriages, wines, liquors, and other articles.

After the inspection, Chev. von Kohen, accompanied by Lady Dingli, Madame Kohen, Mr. Konrad, Mr. and Mrs. Pillich, Mr. Weiss, and others, proceeded to the buffet, where all kinds of Hungarian wines, champagne, and confectionery were displayed and duly appreciated by the guests.

This museum will be a great boon to the island, for it will lead to the introduction of Hungarian goods. Maltese tradespeople need not fear competition; on the contrary, it will afford

them great advantages, for they will be in a position to order goods from the museum at cost price, that is, at the same price as paid by the museum.

As we have already stated, Chev. von Kohen has obtained, through the Austro-Hungarian minister of commerce, a place in the Commercial Museum of Buda-Pesth where objects of Maltese industry may be sent free of charge and exhibited for sale.

The reception given by the inhabitants to this new establishment augurs well for its success, and will no doubt be beneficial to all parties.

TRADE OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REPORT BY CONSUL METCALF.

THE CHEMICAL TRADE.

In November, 1889, the alkali manufacturers held a meeting in Liverpool with a view to arranging prices in trade, and the outcome of such meeting was that the United Alkali Company (limited) was formed, with a capital of £3,000,000 of 7 per cent preference capital, of which £2,825,240 has been issued, and £3,000,000 of ordinary, of which £2,892,430 has been issued. The freehold, leasehold, and other property and plant stands at £7,415,236 13*s.*, and the additions during the past year at £65,725 13*s.* 2*d.*, making a total of £7,480,962 6*s.* 2*d.* At the first annual meeting of the company, held at Liverpool on March 24, it was stated that the stocks of manufactured products, raw materials, stores, etc., which had been carefully valued, stood at £943,082 7*s.* 6*d.* The gross profit in the manufacturing account was £780,891 1*s.* 2*d.*, which, with one other small amount for transfer fees, brought the gross profit to a total of £781,053 16*s.* 10*d.* After various deductions a net balance of profit of £716,456 17*s.* 5*d.* was arrived at, and, after paying interest on purchase money and debenture interest, there was left an available balance of £536,870 3*s.* 3*d.*, of which £346,660 8*s.* 3*d.* was paid to shareholders and the balance (£190,209 15*s.*) carried to reserve fund.

This company purchased the whole of the works in the United Kingdom manufacturing alkali, bleaching powder, etc., also the salt works that were in possession of various alkali-makers—in all embracing fifty-six works. All the works on the Tyne were bought by this company between November, 1890, and December, 1891, and are now consolidated under a board of managing directors. The offices of the local board of management are located in this city.

Prices have been advanced considerably, as competition has been done away with.

One of the very large works, adjoining the docks owned by the North-eastern Railway Company (the only railway company serving this district), has been sold to that company, and various other works have been shut down and broken up.

The chemical trade on the Tyne is represented by four works employing a much less number of men than formerly, on account of the improved

machinery introduced. One of these works, formerly Alhusen's, turns out the largest quantity of caustic soda of any works in the world, and is, I believe, the only one manufacturing high-strength caustic soda of 77 per cent.

With regard to the output, it has declined. The reason of this might be slightly due to the increase in prices, but is mainly due to the depression in trade. It should also be borne in mind that if less shipments go from the Tyne than formerly it may be due to the company now shipping from their works at Liverpool and Glasgow to the United States on account of lower freights, quicker dispatch, etc. The Tyne is very much occupied with the Russian trade.

With regard to the sale in the United States, it is now done through a few firms, where formerly every works had its own agent and sold only for that firm. I believe the head agents of the company for the United States are all located in New York.

The table herewith, compiled from the returns published by the Tyne improvement commissioners, shows a serious decrease in the chemical export trade of 1891.

THE IRON TRADE.

During the last year this trade has been generally dull. Exports of crude iron have been good in volume. The demand for iron for shipbuilding has been less. The steel-rail trade has been depressed. The crude-iron production has been reduced in consequence of low prices of the product and the heavy cost of production.

In 1890 the average monthly production of iron of all classes in the northeastern district was the largest on record. Last year it was reduced. A comparison is thus put: Average output in 1890, 237,000 tons; output in 1891, 221,000 tons.

There were one hundred and one blast furnaces in operation in the northeastern district at the end of 1890 and ninety-two at the end of 1891.

THE COAL TRADE.

While trade continued fairly good last year, there was a steady fall in the production in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The total output in Durham was 29,807,523 tons, showing a decrease of 457,718 tons as compared with 1890; and the total output in Northumberland was 9,330,859 tons, showing a decrease of 115,176 tons as compared with 1890.

The total quantity of coal (including coal for ships' use) exported during the year 1891 was 10,681,341 tons, as against 10,326,757 tons in 1890, showing an increase of 354,584 tons.

Wages advanced steadily up to the end of 1891, reaching as high as 42 per cent above the rate paid in 1888.

The largely decreased output in Durham is mainly due to the miners working shorter hours.

Table showing the number of persons' employed, including those on private branch railways, and washing and coking coal.

County.	Above ground.		Below ground.		Total.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Northumberland	5,115	5,326	24,926	25,490	30,041	30,816
Durham	17,243	18,275	69,556	74,313	86,799	92,588

THE SHIPBUILDING TRADE.

It may be interesting to give the approximate totals for each year of the shipbuilding of the United Kingdom during the last three years. They are as follows:

	Tons.
1889	1,332,889
1890	1,279,077
1891	1,210,306

As regards the Tyne, the returns for 1891 show a decrease of 49,695 tons as compared with 1890. The increased output of the Tyne yards, which commenced in 1887 after a year of unusual depression, aggravated by a strike of miners in the county of Northumberland, was maintained till the close of 1889; but in 1890 there was a falling off to the extent of between 40,000 and 50,000 tons. The decrease was still apparent last year, as above stated. On the whole, however, the yards have been fairly well employed, and several builders' returns showed a substantial increase on the year compared with 1890. An unfortunate dispute between the engineers and plumbers, which led to a strike in the spring and early summer months, and also a strike of ship carpenters, were doubtless contributory causes of the decline in the tonnage set afloat on the Tyne. It is a fact that large numbers of hands were idle pending the arrangement of the points in dispute, and that work was delayed in consequence. Then, in the beginning of the autumn, there was a general slackness of trade, and in some cases orders were worked out before fresh contracts were secured. The rise in the freight market, which subsequently took place, however, gave an impetus to the shipbuilding trade, and several orders were booked.

The vessels launched during the past year have been of a varied description, including several cruisers, passenger and cargo boats, oil-tank steamers, and fishing and towing vessels. The larger types of vessels have been built entirely of steel, while iron has been chiefly used in the construction of the smaller class. Steamers for towing and fishing purposes form an important item in the last year's return, and it is in this kind of steamer that iron still continues to be the material principally employed.

PRESENT OUTLOOK.

The dispute between the engineers and plumbers mentioned above having remained unsettled (although the men had returned to work again

pending a settlement), the engineers employed at Messrs. Palmer's works, having refused arbitration, came out on strike about the end of January of this year. The masters' association thereupon gave notice to 25 per cent of their employés to cease work. This resulted in all the engineers employed on the northeast coast coming out on strike, numbering, with the laborers employed in the same industry, above 20,000 men.

Industrial troubles here appear only to have commenced, as the Durham miners, in the face of a threatened reduction in wages of 7½ per cent, struck work about the beginning of this month; and as the total number of persons employed in the coal-mining industry in the county of Durham is over 90,000, combined with the large number of men employed at works dependent on the coal supply, being paid off, the outlook is far from cheering.

The price of Northumberland coal having risen through the cessation of work in Durham, the Northumberland miners have given notice claiming a substantial advance in wages. Whether this demand will lead to a strike remains to be seen.

From the above causes there are a great number of vessels laid up in the northern rivers; those in the Tyne alone number, I believe, nearly two hundred, thus helping to swell the large army of the unemployed.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Table showing goods imported into the Tyne from the United States during the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ale and porter.....tons...	10	.....	.....	10
Box and bale goods.....packages...	.....	1	1	.....
Cotton, woolen, and jute goods.....tons...	537	40	.....	497
Soaps.....do.....	5	.....	.....	5
Chemicals, unenumerated.....do.....	.....	28	28	.....
Dried fruits.....do.....	12	.....	.....	12
Glucose.....do.....	127	594	467	.....
Sugar and molasses.....do.....	256	786	530	.....
Dry-salters' stores.....do.....	41	35	.....	6
Apples and pears.....do.....	1	1	.....	.....
Barley.....quarters...	.....	3,500	3,500	.....
Maize.....do.....	96,532	44,179	.....	52,353
Oats.....do.....	17,472	11,971	.....	5,502
Peas.....do.....	3,849	2,945	.....	904
Wheat.....do.....	86,245	217,595	131,350	.....
Bran, boltings, husks, meal, etc.....tons...	.....	298	298	.....
Cotton-seed and linseed cake.....do.....	728	108	.....	620
Flour and meal.....do.....	1,828	1,834	6	.....
Glass.....do.....	.....	1	1	.....
Hides, leather, and skins.....do.....	10	4	.....	6
Forgings and other ironwork.....do.....	103	179	76	.....
Colors and litharge.....do.....	.....	8	8	.....
Phosphates.....do.....	14,607	5,733	.....	8,874
Copper ore, copper precipitate, and copper.....do.....	11	.....	.....	11
Oils:				
Paraffin and petroleum.....do.....	7,583	12,153	4,570	.....
Other.....do.....	18	6	.....	12
Paper.....do.....	4	2	.....	2
Butter.....do.....	3	.....	.....	3

Table showing goods imported into the Tyne from the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Beef, pork, and bacon.....quarters...	1,468	1,732	264	.....
Cheese.....do.....	520	812	292	.....
Lard.....do.....	532	443	.....	89
Preserved meats.....do.....	1,270	1,402	132	.....
Sundry goods.....do.....	142	1	.....	141
Toys, pianos, and musical instruments.....cases...	34	16	.....	18
Tallow, fat, and grease.....tons...	757	390	.....	367
Corks and cork wood.....do.....	.....	12	12	.....
Bark, tanners'.....do.....	10	.....	.....	10
Hemp.....do.....	103	10	.....	93
Resin.....do.....	2,420	3,018	598	.....
Deals, battens, and boards.....loads...	2,650	880	.....	1,770
Staves and headings.....do.....	337	.....	.....	337
Other timber.....do.....	23,561	20,787	.....	2,774
Furniture.....packages...	.....	9	9	.....
Miscellaneous wooden goods.....tons...	320	331	11	.....

Table showing goods exported from the Tyne to the United States during the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Alkali and soda ash	4,501	2,362	.....	2,139
Alum and alum cakes	206	72	.....	134
Ammonia and sal ammoniac	.....	340	340	.....
Barites, carbonate and sulphate	300	647	347	.....
Baryta manufactures	1	33	32	.....
Bleaching powder	4,340	1,831	.....	2,509
Caustic soda	4,744	3,232	.....	1,512
Copperas	142	58	.....	84
Hyposulphite of soda	143	128	.....	15
Manganate of soda	.....	2	2	.....
Manure	2,016	939	.....	1,077
Magnesia	19	19	.....	.....
Nitrate of soda and potash	42	11	.....	31
Pearl harding and gypsum	1,670	1,653	.....	17
Soda crystals	4,714	2,623	.....	2,091
Sulphate of soda	1,495	28	.....	1,467
Unenumerated	15	107	92	.....
Cement	19,801	14,676	.....	5,125
Cotton, canvas, linen, and woolen goods	3	562	559	.....
Fire bricks and fire-clay goods	4,765	5,435	.....	670
Fire clay	77	245	168	.....
Flint	76	.....	.....	76
Glass	6	114	108	.....
Grindstones and millstones	762	648	.....	114
Iron:				
Bars, plates, sheets, and angle	23	118	95	.....
Bolts, nuts, nails, and ironwork	.....	14	14	.....
Castings	1	9	8	.....
Ferro manganese and speigeleisen	108	242	134	.....
Guns and armaments	.....	36	36	.....
Machinery	3	86	83	.....
Pig	2,610	3,450	840	.....
Scrap	.....	120	120	.....

Table showing goods exported from the Tyne to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Lead goods:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Antimony and antimony ore	504	360		144
Litharge	13	18	5	
Pig	500			500
Red and white, and paint	125	126	1	
Sheet and pipe	17			17
Leather, hides, and skins	152	15		137
Loam, sand, and stones	2,121	4		2,117
Paper		1	1	
Plaster of Paris and whiting		23	23	
Purple iron ore, ironstone, slag, and mill cinders	4,151			4,151
Rags and old rope	5			5
Spanish brown and yellow ocher		2	2	
Sundry goods	379	579	200	
Steel:				
Bars, plates, sheets, and angles	168	104		64
Billets, blooms, slags, and ingots	45	1,200	1,155	
Manufactures		52	52	
Venetian red	859	32		827
Vinegar and acid	47	12		35
Wood pulp		16	16	
Coal and coke (including coal for ship's use):				
Coal	95,281	168,332	73,051	
Coke	4,355	12,374	8,019	

HORACE W. METCALF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle, March 29, 1892.

OCEAN CURRENTS.

REPORT BY CONSUL KNOWLES, OF BORDEAUX.

A paper recently addressed by the Prince of Monaco to the French Academy of Sciences will no doubt prove of interest to navigators. The prince, who is a corresponding member of the society, has for the past ten years been devoting himself to experiments with a view to ascertaining the speed and direction of the currents of the North Atlantic. He has had upwards of 1,670 large bottles, encased in a thin copper covering, thrown into the sea at different points between the continent of Europe and America. Of this number 226 have been returned to him by the governments of the various countries to whose shores they had drifted. Their progress has been noted with sufficient accuracy to lead to the conviction that the movement of the upper part or strata of the ocean is in a circular direction, the center being somewhat to the west of the Azores. The tide of the Atlantic thus descends the coast of Africa, and, running toward the west, flows almost to the island of Bermuda. It then turns eastward. The speed at which the bottles traveled is estimated at an average of 4 miles in twenty-four hours, though,

at some points, a rate of 6 miles during the same period was attained. It is in the western half of the circle thus described that the rapidity is greatest. Several of these objects immersed as far back as 1886 were produced before the academy, their copper coverings almost completely corroded by the action of the salt water. A gigantic map illustrates, in a very instructive manner, the theories which this scientific nobleman has been induced to adopt by the results of the experiments to which he has devoted so much time, money, and care.

HORACE G. KNOWLES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, March 28, 1892.

SHEEP AND WOOL IN EUROPE.

*REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BOURN, OF ROME.**

Down to the middle of this century the number of sheep in Europe was practically sufficient to supply wool for the wants of its people. The imports from other continents were insignificant. At the same time Europe was, to a great extent, independent of the rest of the world for her food supply. Italy was composed of a number of independent states, each of which had long been accustomed to provide its own supply of food and clothing. Its people were mainly occupied with agriculture, which still gives employment to about 69 per cent of the population.

With an increased density of population in Europe there has been a gradual decrease in the number of sheep, as lands formerly used for pasturage were converted into tillage lands to meet the increased demand for food. From 1860 to 1890 the population of Europe increased from 286,000,000 to 356,000,000, an increase of 70,000,000, or about 25 per cent, necessitating a tillage of at least 25 per cent more land to supply food for this increase. During this period the number of sheep in Europe decreased from 229,600,000 in 1860 to 192,240,000 in 1890, a decrease of 37,000,000, or about 16 per cent, while the number in the chief extra-European wool producing and exporting countries increased from 63,200,000 in 1860 to 264,500,000 at the date of the latest estimates. But Europe in 1890 consumed fully 66 per cent more wool than in 1860, while there were 16 per cent less sheep to supply the requirement. It is easy, therefore, to see why new fields have been sought in other continents for the deficiencies both in food and clothing.

In 1860 there were not to exceed 40,200,000 sheep in the La Plata country, Australia, and South Africa, or scarcely 18 per cent of the number in Europe. In 1890 this amount had increased to 221,500,000, or about the number in Europe in 1860. There were 8,806,500 sheep in Italy in 1860, but in 1875 there were only 6,977,000. The number then grew again

*For the statistics contained in this report I am indebted to a report recently published by the Italian Government on the production and consumption of wool in Italy and in the chief wool-producing and consuming countries.

to 8,596,000 in 1881, to be again reduced to 6,900,000 in 1890, a decrease of 21 per cent since 1860, as compared with 16 per cent decrease for all Europe. In the United States the process has been substantially the same. The increasing density of population in the East has gradually driven the flocks westward into newer territory, where they have largely increased, though not so rapidly as in the La Plata country, Australia, and South Africa. From 23,000,000 in 1860 they increased to 41,000,000 in 1870. At this time the market for wool was so depressed that the farmers found it profitable to kill upwards of 9,000,000, thus reducing the amount to 31,000,000. Since then the gradual increase brought the number to above 50,000,000 in 1884, to be again reduced by the competition of Australian wool to about 43,000,000 on January 1, 1891. This variation in the number of sheep has, however, its compensation in the greatly increased production per head. The yield in 1871 was about 5 pounds for each sheep, while in 1884 and 1891 it was, respectively, about 6 and 7 pounds.

The production of wool in Italy in 1890 amounted to 11,972,163 kilograms (26,394,230 pounds), valued at 20,857,336 lire (a lira is 19.3 cents). During that year there were imported 8,223,000 kilograms of raw and scoured wool, valued at 27,141,000 lire. The amounts of the various kinds of wool and the countries from which it was imported are shown below:

Countries.	Raw wool.	Washed wool.	Combed, carded, etc.	Dyed.	Waste.	Total.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Austria	162,200	1,006,600	25,600	.....	8,000	1,202,400
Belgium	1,800	50,100	141,500	1,300	294,900	489,600
France	633,800	1,618,700	292,400	10,200	693,800	3,248,900
Germany	78,500	107,700	496,500	83,100	543,300	1,309,100
Great Britain	179,100	42,600	30,100	15,900	131,400	399,100
Greece	56,800	6,400	.....	.....	.....	63,200
Russia	.....	52,800	.....	.....	.....	52,800
Spain	57,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,900
Switzerland	18,800	19,200	39,100	6,800	111,200	195,100
Turkey in Europe	34,500	95,800	.....	.....	.....	130,300
Tunis and Tripoli	164,300	28,900	.....	.....	.....	193,200
Egypt	10,200	53,300	.....	.....	.....	63,500
Argentine Republic	779,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	779,200
Other	7,800	15,300	15,600	.....	.....	38,700
Total	2,184,900	3,077,400	1,040,800	117,300	1,782,600	8,223,000

There was also 52,733 quintals (1 quintal = 220.46 pounds) of manufactured wool imported in 1890, valued at 59,225,000 lire, from the following countries:

Countries.	Quantity.	Countries.	Quantity.
	Quintals.		*Quintals.*
Austria	3,056	Great Britain	
.....	1,605	Other	
.....	11,545	Total	

The aggregate of the production and imports of wool and its manufactures in 1890 was 25,468,463 kilograms, valued at 107,223,336 lire, as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Lire.*
Production	11,972,163	20,857,336
Imports:		
Wool	8,223,000	27,141,000
Woolen manufactures	5,273,300	59,225,000
Total	25,468,463	107,223,336

The exports of wool and its manufactures from Italy in 1890 were very limited, as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Quintals.	*Lire.*
Raw	8,619	2,327,000
Washed	5,622	1,685,000
Manufactures of wool	2,207	1,947,000
Total	16,488	5,640,000

Hence, supposing the shrinkage on washed and manufactured wool to average 50 per cent, the consumption of unwashed wool in Italy in 1890 would be as follows:

Description.	Consumed in Italy.	Exports.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*
Production	11,972,163	861,900
Imports of wool	14,221,100	1,124,400
Imports of manufactures	10,546,600	441,400
Total	36,739,863	2,427,700
Exports	2,437,700	.....
Net consumption	34,372,163	.....

There has been a gradual increase in the consumption per inhabitant in Europe and the United States from 3.18 pounds of unwashed wool in 1860 to 5.01 pounds in 1889, to be reduced in 1890 to 4.72 pounds. The greatest consumption was in the following years: 1886, 4.70 pounds; 1887, 4.72 pounds; 1888, 4.89 pounds; and 1889, 5.01 pounds.

The consumption in Italy in 1890 was 2.46 pounds per inhabitant, which was considerably below the average of the other countries mentioned. In 1890 the imports from wool-producing countries to England, the continent of Europe, and the United States amounted to 1,692,000 bales, as follows:

	Bales.
England	665,000
The Continent	979,000
United States	48,000
Total	1,692,000

This was valued, on the average, at £14 15s. It will thus be seen that the United States buys direct of these countries but about 3 per cent of the imports, while it consumes about 10⅓ per cent. Italy imported about one-tenth of 1 per cent from them, but is obliged to import from them and from Europe fully 67 per cent of her consumption.

Of the total imports as above into Europe and the United States, 1,449,000 bales came to England direct. Of these, 271,000 bales were in transit for other countries, leaving 1,178,000 bales for sale and consumption. Of this latter amount 649,000 bales were sold for reëxportation and 522,000 bales consumed.

The total imports from all countries into Great Britain in 1890 were about 650,000,000 pounds. Nearly one-half of this was retained for consumption—say 309,500,000 pounds—which, with the home production retained for consumption, would make the entire consumption 459,000,000 pounds. Of the exports from Great Britain 340,500,000 pounds were of imported wool and 19,500,000 pounds of domestic wool, making a total of 360,000,000 pounds. The United States took 21.86 per cent of this and Italy about one-fourth of 1 per cent.

SHEEP AND WOOL IN ITALY.

There has been a gradual reduction in the values of wool and woolens in Italy during the past ten years, as in other countries. The only statistics available to show these values are the prices fixed yearly or oftener by the custom-house authorities for statistical purposes. From these it appears that the values of wools and woolens gradually declined from 1879 to 1888, with a slight advance in 1889. In the latter year wool was offered for sale largely in excess of the amount offered in the preceding years. This was, however, more than offset by a greatly increased manufacture all over the world, so that raw wool advanced considerably in value. In 1890 the opposite happened; the quantity of wool offered was very much less, but the manufacturers, being compelled to sell the overproduction of 1889, restricted their demands for raw wool in a greater proportion, thus causing a decline in its price.

This reduction in prices in Italy has been in sympathy with the gradual shrinking in the value of wool that has been going on all over the world since the competition of wool grown in South America, Australia, and the Cape Colony began to be felt. The table which follows, giving the prices of various grades of wool in the London market, will show the downward course of the value of wool between 1872 and 1890:

Table showing average annual prices of wool in the London market from 1872 to 1890.

Years.	Australian wools.			Cape wool (medium).
	Port Philip.		Adelaide (dirty medium).	
	Medium.	Dirty good medium.		
	Pence.	*Pence.*	*Pence.*	*Pence.*
1872	25¾	15½	12⅝	17⅜
1873	25	15¼	11¾	15½
1874	23½	14⅝	11⅛	16⅛
1875	22	13¾	10⅝	15¼
1876	20¼	12⅛	9⅛	12⅞
1877	20¼	12⅛	9⅛	12½
1878	20	12	9⅛	11⅝
1879	18¾	11⅝	8½	11⅛
1880	21½	13½	10⅝	12⅝
1881	19½	12	9¼	11¼
1882	19¾	12½	9	11⅝
1883	19	12⅛	8½	11¼
1884	18¾	11½	8⅛	10⅛
1885	16½	10	6¾	9
1886	15½	9¾	6¾	8¾
1887	15¾	10⅛	7	9
1888	15¾	10¾	7	8⅝
1889	17¼	11½	8¼	10⅛
1890	16	10¾	7⅛	9½

In several provinces of Italy, sheep-raising has always been one of the most important industries. The provinces of Abruzzi, Apulia, Basilicata, the Calabrias, and the island of Sardinia raise the most sheep for the production of meat, wool, and milk (for sheep's cheese is an important production in Italy). In other districts, where the land is extensively cultivated, sheep-raising has gradually decreased and has been confined, with few exceptions, to the mountain regions.

The methods of raising vary according to the districts. They maintain, however, in general, the old customs and traditions. The Semibrano method of raising is the most common, and stable-raising is an exception. In Sardinia and in many parts of Sicily the animals live continually in the open air, suffering all the pernicious consequences of summer's heat and winter's cold.

Though many breeds or varieties are raised, but few are esteemed. In Piedmont the Biellese sheep is highly esteemed for its wool, flesh, and milk. In Lombardy there are several varieties, which are of little value, except the Bergamasca, which prevails in the province of the same name and which produces good meat, but a second quality of wool. In Venetia, among the breeds raised the best known is the Padavana, which is good for both milk and wool, and which is extensively bred in the province of that name and in the plains of Udine, Treviso, and Venetia. In the Marches and Umbria the best variety raised is the Vissana, which prevails in most of the districts,

but especially in the districts of Visso, Camerino, and Spoleto. The Sopravissana breed has been very much improved for the production of wool and milk and for meat, and is very common in the province of Rome. In the southern provinces the most common breeds are the Gentile of Apulia, which produces fine wool and good milk, and the Leccese, which produces long, coarse wool in abundance and a fair amount of milk. Great improvement has been made in the introduction of merino blood into the flocks of Calabria in late years.

In Sicily and Sardinia the sheep are small and their wool coarse. The Sicilian sheep produce abundance of milk and are generally of the Barbaresca breed, which prevails most extensively in the province of Girgenti. Great improvements have been made in the sheep of Sicily by judicious crossing with foreign and domestic races.

Excellent results have been obtained in the Roman provinces and in almost all southern Italy by the introduction of Rambouillet, Chatillon, and Metis-merino rams. The result has been an increase both in the size of the sheep and the quality of the wool.

Experiments recently made in Sicily by the Royal Zoölogical Institute of Palermo in crossing the local breeds with Southdown rams have produced satisfactory results in increasing both the size of the sheep and the quantity and quality of the wool.

During the past three years many breeders have experimented by crossing their breeds with Australian merino rams, which the ministry of the interior has imported and either sold or loaned to the farmers. In the Roman provinces, Apulia, and various other regions the results of these experiments have been eminently satisfactory, the fleeces of the crossed breed being both very large and fine.

At present blooded sheep are little sought for as a rule. This happens, perhaps, because in some districts the breeds have already been sufficiently improved, but mainly because there has been such a decline in the value of fine wool in recent years, and also because mutton is not much sought for by Italians.

By the cattle statistics of 1875 there were 6,977,104 sheep in Italy. This number increased to 8,596,108 in 1881, or 1,619,004 more than in 1875. But during the last ten years there has been a notable diminution, especially in Apulia. This was caused largely by a change in the method of land culture there, whereby the numerous flocks that used to migrate from Abruzzi and Basilicata to winter on the plains of Apulia could no longer find sufficient pasturage, as well as by the lack of inducement to breed sheep on account of the competition of South America and Australia.

The table which follows shows the quantity of wool raised in the various provinces of Italy in 1890, with the average value of the same:

Table showing the production and value of wool in Italy in 1890.

Provinces and agricultural districts.	Total value of white and black.	White wool.			
		Raw.			Medium price for washed, per kilogram.
		Quantity.	Price per kilogram.	Value.	
Piedmont:	*Lire.*	*Kilograms.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Coni	130,170	99,300	1.31	130,170	2.56
Turin	637,202	475,800	1.34	637,202	2.90
Alessandria	7,504	5,835	1.13	6,594	2.00
Novara	98,270	47,600	2.06	98,270	2.65
Total	873,146	628,535	1.39	872,236	2.52
Lombardy:					
Pavia	16,500	10,000	1.65	16,500	.....
Como	36,270	17,524	2.07	36,270	2.64
Sondrio	106,000	42,400	2.00	84,800	2.50
Bergamo	83,055	41,367	1.82	75,499	2.30
Brescia	135,000	90,000	1.50	135,000	.....
Mantua	3,426	1,860	1.84	3,426	.....
Total	380,251	203,151	1.73	351,495	2.48
Venetia:					
Verona	15,000	15,000	1.00	15,000	.....
Vicenza	86,458	51,057	1.69	86,458	2.76
Belluno	64,390	36,000	1.79	64,390	.....
Eldine	183,518	81,778	1.78	145,467	3.44
Treviso	53,290	30,800	1.76	53,290	2.53
Venice	51,918	35,406	1.47	51,918	2.73
Padua	27,787	20,420	1.37	27,787	3.10
Total	482,361	270,461	1.64	444,310	2.51
Liguria:					
Porto Maurizio	14,000	7,000	2.00	14,000	.....
Genoa	164,525	130,600	1.26	164,585	1.50
Massa e Carrara	108,932	43,980	2.15	94,535	2.56
Total	287,457	181,580	1.50	273,060	2.03
Emilia:					
Piacenza	20,700	15,000	1.38	20,700	2.50
Parma	31,500	30,000	2.05	31,500	.....
Reggio nell' Emilia	78,200	46,000	1.70	78,200	2.10
Modena	247,500	90,000	2.75	247,500	.....
Ferrara	54,000	30,000	1.80	54,000	2.40
Bologna	147,500	50,000	2.95	117,500	.....
Ravenna	36,852	19,836	1.86	36,852	.....
Forli	25,925	8,500	3.05	25,925	.....
Total	642,177	289,336	2.22	642,177	2.33
Marches and Umbria:					
Pesaro and Urbino	200,508	77,125	2.19	168,718	2.95
Ancona	190,750	62,500	2.48	155,000	.....
Macerata	186,000	74,400	2.50	186,000	.....
Ascoli Piceno	579,425	254,000	2.22	564,050	3.25
Perugia	536,599	269,441	1.78	481,015	2.37
Total	1,693,282	737,466	2.11	1,554,783	2.86

Table showing the production and value of wool in Italy in 1890—Continued.

Provinces and agricultural districts.	Total value of white and black.	White wool.			
		Raw.			Medium price for washed, per kilogram.
		Quantity.	Price per kilogram.	Value.	
	Lire.	*Kilograms.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Tuscany:					
Lucca	30,625	12,500	2.45	30,625	.....
Pisa	3,500	5,000	.75	3,500	.....
Leghorn	163	175	1.50	163	.....
Florence	564,451	245,832	2.29	564,451	.....
Arezzo	366,720	152,800	2.40	366,720	.....
Siena	377,120	154,600	2.43	377,120	2.73
Grosseto	1,123,200	456,000	2.34	1,067,040	.....
Total	2,465,779	1,026,907	2.35	2,409,619	2.73
Rome	3,337,650	1,293,500	2.53	3,279,690	3.16
Southern Adriatic:					
Teramo	380,470	146,090	2.27	331,140	2.70
Chieti	41,785	26,900	1.55	41,785	.....
Aquila degli Abruzzi	154,000	84,000	1.83	154,000	2.62
Campobasso	226,085	148,000	1.50	223,245	2.30
Foggia	2,946,822	1,505,600	1.94	2,917,585	.....
Bari delle Puglie	559,820	340,500	1.64	559,820	2.30
Lecce	682,402	305,500	1.51	460,438	2.00
Total	4,991,384	2,556,590	1.83	4,688,013	2.38
Northern Mediterranean:					
Caserta	216,332	93,600	2.31	216,332	.....
Naples	10,000	4,000	2.50	10,000	.....
Benevento	99,900	35,100	2.85	99,900	.....
Avellino	469,849	205,982	1.88	388,243	2.15
Salerno	430,170	165,600	2.60	430,170	.....
Potenza	990,400	514,200	1.93	990,400	.....
Cosenza	724,650	338,280	1.75	592,680	2.00
Catanzaro	265,401	88,202	1.58	139,110	3.20
Reggio di Calabria	427,094	25,825	.95	24,538	.....
Total	3,233,796	1,470,789	1.97	2,891,373	2.45
Sicily:					
Palermo	632,500	550,000	1.15	632,500	.....
Messina	17,275	14,396	1.20	17,275	1.60
Catania	395,678	380,638	.90	343,210	1.25
Syracuse	426,417	263,100	.94	286,657	1.90
Caltanisetta	110,420	129,200	.85	110,420	.....
Girgenti	58,400	79,950	.71	56,940	1.13
Trapani	178,300	157,000	1.14	178,300	1.35
Total	1,818,900	1,574,284	1.01	1,585,302	1.45
Sardinia:					
Cagliari	383,503	391,699	.77	301,864	.....
Sassari	267,560	239,000	.79	188,050	1.84
Total	651,063	630,699	.78	489,914	1.84
Grand total	20,857,336	10,863,298	1.79	19,481,972	2.40

Table showing the production and value of wool in Italy in 1890—Continued.

Provinces and agricultural districts.	Black wool.			
	Raw.			Medium price for washed, per kilogram.
	Quantity.	Price per kilogram.	Value.	
	Kilograms.	*Lire.*	*Lire.*	*Lire.*
Piedmont:				
Alessandria	865	1.05	910	1.50
Lombardy:				
Sandrio	10,600	2.00	21,200	2.50
Bergamo	4,133	1.83	7,556	2.30
Total	14,733	1.95	28,756	2.40
Venetia:				
Eldine	21,151	1.80	38,051	3.57
Liguria:				
Massa e Carrara	6,750	2.13	14,397	2.28
Marches and Umbria:				
Pasaro and Urbino	11,906	2.67	31,790	3.17
Ancona	12,500	2.86	35,750	.....
Ascoli Piceno	6,100	2.52	15,375	3.40
Perugia	31,492	1.77	55,584	2.24
Total	61,998	2.23	138,499	2.94
Tuscany:				
Grosseto	24,000	2.34	56,160	.....
Rome	27,900	2.08	57,960	3.50
Southern Adriatic:				
Teramo	20,700	2.39	49,330	2.80
Campobasso	1,500	1.89	2,840	2.63
Foggia	14,600	2.00	29,237	.....
Lecce	211,600	1.05	221,964	1.84
Total	248,400	1.22	303,371	2.42
Northern Mediterranean:				
Avellino	30,953	2.64	81,606	.....
Cosenza	65,820	2.00	131,970	.....
Catanzaro	84,052	1.50	126,291	2.20
Reggio di Calabria	2,880	.89	2,556	.....
Total	183,705	1.86	342,423	2.20
Sicily:				
Catania	57,862	.91	52,468	.....
Syracuse	219,800	.82	179,760	1.74
Girgenti	2,050	.71	1,460	1.13
Total	279,712	.84	233,688	1.44
Sardinia:				
Cagliari	115,051	.71	81,639	.....
Sassari	124,600	.64	79,510	1.14
Total	239,651	.67	161,149	1.14
Grand total	1,108,865	1.24	1,375,364	2.34

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, February 18, 1892.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL NEW, OF LONDON.

Table showing the value of declared exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Belfast.	Birmingham.	Bradford.	Bristol.
Books	.....	.....	.....	$1,909.76
Bricks and tiles	.....	$29,865.53	.....	1,398.09
Buttons	.....	11,355.66	.....	.....
Card clothing	.....	.....	$22,977.87	.....
Carpets	.....	7,861.72	28,989.66	.....
Cocoa and chocolate	.....	.....	.....	16,773.51
Cotton manufactures	$211,879.40	5,053,53	133,608.60	.....
Cycles	.....	58,572.87	.....	.....
Drugs and chemicals	.....	60,296.01	5,572.01	14,750.34
Elastic	.....	746.16	.....	716.30
Fuller's earth	.....	.....	.....	5,014.88
Glass, china, and earthen ware	.....	97,668.82	.....	.....
Glue and gelatin	.....	6,319.68	.....	2,315.64
Grease	.....	.....	6,333.14	.....
Hair (cow, calf, etc.)	.....	.....	7,669.18	.....
Hardware	.....	286,583.53	.....	398.02
Hemp, flax, and tow	182,595.06	.....	.....	.....
Leather	.....	.....	7,592.88	.....
Linens	1,372,612.24	.....	.....	.....
Machinery	918.86	.....	59,957.86	1,750.13
Metals:				
Iron and steel and manufactures	.....	158,318.05	40,342.63	.....
Other	.....	5,384.86	.....	.....
Paper and paper hangings	.....	.....	2,005.77	.....
Preserves, pickles, etc	.....	9,086.97	.....	.....
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc	.....	.....	.....	1,610.98
Saddlery	.....	29,690.03	.....	.....
Seeds, plants, etc	1,042.10	.....	.....	4,279.69
Shells	.....	19,876.75	.....	.....
Silks	.....	.....	37,374.80	.....
Skins, furs, etc	.....	39,405.89	.....	23,811.66
Stationery	7,704.18	40,243.55	.....	.....
Stuff goods	.....	.....	1,110,926.63	.....
Thread*	50,460.60	.....	.....	.....
Tin plates†	.....	693.33	.....	.....
Unions	105,456.37	.....	.....	.....
Wines and spirits	6,898.73	.....	.....	1,618.05
Wool and camel and goat hair	.....	.....	166,815.18	.....
Woolen and worsted goods	.....	.....	1,056,571.09	14,793.23
Yarn*	.....	.....	215,395.57	.....
All other articles	22,170.26	86,329.97	8,975.65	12,677.88
Total	1,961,737.80	953,352.91	2,911,108.52	103,218.24
Total in 1890	2,077,143.12	1,014,031.12	2,225,131.76	114,406.03

*Thread and yarn were included in one total in September quarter, 1890.

†The decrease in tin plates is over $4,000,000, while the total decrease is only $2,000,000.

showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Cardiff.	Cork.	Dublin.	Dundee.
s			$48.67	
ıd bagging			1,237.30	$6,836.73
le, and stout			230,293.25	
			499.23	120.00
and tiles	$4,648.75			
				1,846,291.78
				16,763.37
d coke	108,589.50			
			744.09	
and chemicals	12,348.31	$570.11		
rs		5,289.35	16,155.99	
		13,294.30		14,683.74
ıre			890.21	
china, and earthen ware				2,282.15
hosiery, etc.			169.59	
ıd gelatin			7,634.17	
flax, and tow				14,009.29
				19,468.87
r				12,233.12
				426,261.25
ıery	4,054.96			6,140.89
n and steel and manufactures	20,565.78			2,121.58
her	84,179.34			
ron, etc.)				1,032.00
and paper hangings				23,006.72
stock	529.47			48,893.57
ves, pickles, etc.				7,609.91
				1,844.21
furs, etc.	8,479.93	794.21	9,750.15	3,299.52
ery				212.46
(marble, granite, etc.)	2,084.40	282.82		61,224.96
ates*	1,419,142.86			
and spirits		7,386.56	16,648.75	4,804.80
and camel and goat hair				2,958.53
n and worsted goods			11,709.75	5,682.74
of art		150.86		
				20,816.75
ıer articles			46,235.02	11,882.60
Total	1,664,623.30	27,768.21	342,016.17	2,560,481.54
Total in 1890	3,038,384.74	67,900.17	312,987.96	2,191,950.79

Articles.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.	Glasgow.	Huddersfield.
ils			$17,900.00	
ale, and stout			1,687.27	
			37,828.48	
and tiles			9,086.39	$7,646.58
clothing				7,712.24
ls			40,312.41	
clay		$22,109.92		
nd coke			42,813.25	
, paints, and varnishes			4,285.64	
			43,366.90	
manufactures	$14,973.83		651,790.52	34,603.10
and chemicals		5,420.81	94,024.35	26,046.44
		919.61	49,260.32	
cloth	4,189.24			

* The decrease in tin plates is over $4,000,000, while the total decrease is only $2,000,000.

† Thread and yarn were included in one total in September quarter, 1890.

Table showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, etc.—Co[illegible]'d

Articles.	Dunfermline.	Falmouth.	Glasgow.	Hudder[illegible]ld.
Glass, china, and earthen ware			$3,936.33	
Hair (cow, calf, etc.)				$2,[illegible]2.42
Hats			5,676.58	
Hemp, flax, and tow			116,726.60	
Laces			47,001.66	
Leather				4[illegible]1.28
Linens	$507,693.61		11,574.64	2,21 9.75
Machinery			57,292.49	4,81[illegible]0.63
Metals, iron and steel and manufactures			97,796.81	
Oils				13,21[illegible]4.16
Ores (iron, etc.)				21[illegible]0.81
Paper and paper hangings			7,350.32	
Paper stock			20,289.49	
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc			17,691.62	
Seeds, plants, etc			4,490.83	
Silks			16,474.46	9,705[illegible].88
Skins, furs, etc			36,443.07	
Stationery				117[illegible].84
Stuff goods				206[illegible].55
Stone (marble, granite, etc.)			4,535.48	
Thread*			63,546.94	
Unions			24,435.02	
Wines and spirits			22,713.67	
Wool and camel and goat hair			94,049.52	22,61[illegible].09
Woolen and worsted goods			10,981.86	566,19[illegible].92
Works of art		$225.00		
All other articles	1,659.57		53,241.51	9,77[illegible].19
Total	528,516.25	28,675.34	1,708,604.43	706,93[illegible].88
Total in 1890	409,665.46	63,376.50	2,168,153.56	676,82[illegible].62

Articles.	Hull.	Leeds.	Leith.	Liverpo[illegible].
Animals				$36,47[illegible]28
Bags and bagging			$7,663.58	34,24[illegible]54
Beer, ale, and stout				17,67[illegible]22
Books			25,508.35	17,49[illegible]53
Bricks and tiles		$29,580.59		5,63[illegible]41
Cement				23,82[illegible]38
China clay				11,74[illegible]86
Coal and coke				125,62[illegible]70
Colors, paints, and varnishes	$11,859.23			5,81[illegible]55
Confectionery		4,895.17		
Cotton				190,046.[illegible]7
Cycles			4,176.56	
Drugs and chemicals	3,898.64	12,125.49	8,734.56	2,506,066.9[illegible]
Fish	1,101.89		35,591.59	68,797.7[illegible]
Floor cloth				11,630.9[illegible]
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	1,642.44			137,712.12
Furniture			522.18	7,158.61
Glass, china, and earthen ware			154.88	151,679.09
Gloves, hosiery, etc			200.52	
Glue and gelatin			28,709.51	
Grease	896.89			56,719.05
Hair (cow, calf, etc.)	13,031.63			
Hardware				68,739.32
Hemp, flax, and tow				104,415.62
Leather	1,987.53	11,342.62		
Linens			2,227.86	

*Thread and yarn were included in one total in September quarter, 1890.

Table showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Hull.	Leeds.	Leith.	Liverpool.
Machinery	.....	.....	$142.91	$13,519.14
Metals:				
Iron and steel and manufactures	$200.74	$75,551.93	10,972.90	250,907.81
Other	.....	.....	.....	18,385.64
Oils	.....	.....	160.96	.....
Ores (iron, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	143,260.80
Paper and paper hangings	.....	.....	3,203.26	.....
Paper stock	7,104.12	.....	4,125.04	92,998.87
Pitch and tar	480.40	.....	.....	.....
Preserves, pickles, etc	.....	.....	1,024.65	5,450.47
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc	.....	.....	.....	165.46
Rice	.....	.....	.....	67,230.70
Rope	8,511.33	.....	.....	.....
Rubber, raw	.....	.....	.....	524,043.88
Saddlery	.....	.....	.....	676.44
Salt	.....	.....	.....	192,812.13
Seeds, plants, etc	.....	.....	115.09	23,903.78
Silks	.....	.....	.....	4,340.92
Skins, furs, etc	.....	25,909.77	.....	303,693.93
Spices	.....	.....	.....	5,192.53
Stationery	.....	362.66	282.17	.....
Stone (marble, granite, etc.)	1,970.43	.....	1,499.41	1,562.14
Sugar	.....	.....	.....	20,118.21
Tea	.....	.....	.....	28,386.30
Tin plates*	.....	.....	.....	1,395,862.79
Wines and spirits	157.57	.....	11,564.98	2,739.84
Woods	.....	.....	.....	19,169.15
Wool and camel and goat hair	24,168.82	60,375.54	35,534.44	289,527.55
Woolen and worsted goods	.....	162,644.88	64,057.45	3,416.28
Works of art	.....	.....	1,218.59	.....
Yarn†	.....	1,994.37	.....	.....
All other articles	4,790.01	119.96	10,612.42	34,007.84
Total	81,801.67	384,902.98	258,003.86	7,022,822.13
Total in 1890	125,378.82	505,359.89	169,569.53	9,580.331.08

Articles.	London.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Nottingham.
Animals	$40,329.04	.....	.....	.....
Antimony	43,234.17	.....	$25,341.08	.....
Artificial flowers	85,241.19	.....	.....	.....
Bags and bagging	54,761.02	.....	.....	.....
Beer, ale, and stout	240,001.14	.....	.....	.....
Blacking	2,615.13	.....	.....	.....
Books	592,730.74	.....	987.40	.....
Bricks and tiles	.....	.....	5,299.99	.....
Bristles	18,720.04	.....	.....	.....
Brushes, tooth and hair	21,425.01	.....	.....	.....
Burlaps	16,415.12	.....	.....	.....
Buttons	3,155.12	$518.74	.....	.....
Card clothing	.....	16,284.02	.....	.....
Carpets	36,215 14	20,132.92	.....	.....
Cement	246,781.03	.....	13,834.42	.....
Chalk	18,401.16	.....	.....	.....
Clocks and watches	11,271.13	.....	.....	.....
Coal and coke	.....	.....	32,254.56	.....
Cocoa and chocolate	30,230.17	.....	.....	.....
Coffee	75,491.21	.....	.....	.....
Colors, paints, and varnishes	145,927.13	.....	1,878.42	$32,622.76

* The decrease in tin plates is over $4,000,000, while the total decrease is only $2,000,000.

† *Thread and yarn were included in one total in September quarter, 1890.*

Table showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	London.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Nottingham.
Confectionery	$8,100.26			
Cotton manufactures	19,731.26	$1,107,357.83	$38,534.14	$28,114.23
Cutlery	905.16			
Cycles	944.17			2,273.60
Drugs and chemicals	607,013.64	182,174.70	141,043.35	
Elastic	2,165.01	34,474.47		46,634.62
Emery	6,315.14			
Feathers	70,491.07			
Fish	27,321.05			
Floor cloth	14,206.13			
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	352,173.14			
Fuller's earth	14,421.01			
Furniture	32,621.07			
Glass, china, and earthen ware	54,309.16			4,525.66
Gloves, hosiery, etc	86,424.01	16,116.30		79,219.05
Glue and gelatin	24,275.64			
Grease	3,010.04			978.40
Gums	70,785.21			
Hair (cow, calf, etc.)	27,305.03			
Hardware	18,032.09			
Hats	13,014.71	6,226.40		
Hemp, flax, and tow	710,621.14			
Indigo	28,760.00			
Ivory	35,465.01			
Jute	4,650.10			
Laces		87,076.62		803,483.18
Leather	153,221.05	28,288.56	2,562.25	17,806.45
Linens	27,000.15	226,677.68	2,909.42	61,465.93
Machinery	20,420.01	429,469.57	1,098.88	103,932.62
Matches	4,250.17			
Metals:				
Iron and steel and manufactures	90,123.73	61,317.66	88,661.58	
Other	42,864.01			
Mustard	48,430.01			
Oils	70,320.10			
Ores (iron, etc.)	5,220.01		8,632.63	
Paper and paper hangings	31,210.15	32,750.11		
Paper stock	95,121.29	199,056.09		
Perfumery	17,001.60			
Pitch and tar	105,215.01			
Plumbago	1,505.05			
Precious stones	591,215.07			
Preserves, pickles, etc	132,123.03			
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc	24,230.14			
Quicksilver	320,361.40			
Rice	11,210.15			
Rope			1,707.34	
Rubber:				
Raw	150,693.10			
Clothing and manufactures	37,210.15	4,775.75		
Saddlery	22,105.15			
Salt	478.04			
Sausage casings	49,103.14			
Scientific and optical instruments	20,001.13			2,288.48
Seeds, plants, etc	80,116.05		7,208.19	
Shellac	21,250.15			
Shells	90,231.16			
Silks	101,431.26	22,159.89		25,438.95
Soaps	64,330.10			
Skins, furs, etc	1,225,515.14	197.50	40,112.80	201,072.20
Spices	111,315.04			

Table showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	London.	Manchester.	Newcastle.	Nottingham.
ponges	$9,750.15			
tationery	52,120.01			$705.82
ticks and canes	27,213.15			
traw :				
Plait and braids	212,107.03			
Manufactures	1,210.60			
tone (marble, granite, etc.)	3,305.16		$15,432.07	
ea	797,364.01			
hread*			395.72	
in	401,316.12			
in plates†	17,001.13		1,326.47	
obacco and cigarettes	52,232.14			
earing apparel	27,361.14			
ines and spirits	75,201.16			
oods	12,614.00			
ool and camel and goat hair	1,067,151.05			
oolen and worsted goods	401,624.41	$55,878.64	1,909.82	2,789.01
orks of art	70,132.16			
arn*	721.11	250,204.13		
l other articles	3,804,916.76	98,517.59	33,199.32	16,946.65
Total	14,714,167.97	2,879,655.17	464,329.35	1,430,297.61
Total in 1890	12,779,728.25	2,978,520.30	579,664.56	1,535,253.54

Articles.	Plymouth.	Sheffield.	Southampton.	Tunstall.
nimals		$316.33		
eer, ale, and stout				$561.11
ricks and tiles				5,248.87
rushes, tooth and hair	$274.16			
hina clay	61,633.96			
onfectionery		134.92		
otton manufactures		247.09		
utlery		205,004.67		
rugs and chemicals	7,647.70	6,525.85		
urniture			$102.00	
lass, china, and earthen ware				918,222.23
lue and gelatin		12,846.18		
lair (cow, calf, etc.)		8,804.46		
lardware		12,591.58		198.67
eather		284.85		
lens		7,280.03	472.00	
achinery		2,930.03		
etals :				
Iron and steel and manufactures		349,656.71		
Other		3,186.92		
ils		653.47		
aper and paper hangings				573.39
eds, plants, etc	1,255.15		558.59	
ins, furs, etc	6,944.50	15,655.77	11,712.00	
ationery		565.50		
one, marble, granite, etc		184.32		
ines and spirits	2,600.15	514.92	103.17	
oolen and worsted goods	458.25			
ll other articles	123.54	23,509.06	894.23	4,113.60
Total	80,937.41	650,892.66	13,841.99	928,917.07
Total in 1890	70,420.72	650,713.50	19,555.69	820,278.74

* Thread and yarn were included in one total in September quarter, 1890.

† The decrease in tin plates is over $4,000,000, while the total decrease is only $2,500,000.

Table showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Total.	Total in 1890.
Animals	$95,073.32	$120,668.6
Antimony	68,575.25	
Artificial flowers	85,241.19	
Bags and bagging	104,744.17	
Beer, ale, and stout	490,217.89	438,36
Blacking	2,615.13	
Books	677,079.49	471,81
Bricks and tiles	98,409.40	
Bristles	18,720.04	
Brushes, tooth and hair	21,699.17	
Burlaps	1,862,706.90	1,290,778.31
Buttons	15,029.52	2,422.95
Card clothing	46,974.13	49,885.19
Carpets	150,275.22	166,439.64
Cement	284,441.83	371,826.31
Chalk	18,401.16	
China clay	95,486.74	90,370.81
Clocks and watches	11,271.13	
Coal and coke	309,286.01	210,777.40
Cocoa and chocolate	47,003.76	53,049.46
Coffee	75,491.21	17,882.86
Colors, paints, and varnishes	208,387.73	129,565.95
Confectionery	13,130.35	
Cotton	233,413.47	
Cotton manufactures	2,245,893.53	2,114,960.69
Cutlery	205,909.83	139,907.98
Cycles	66,711.29	
Drugs and chemicals	3,693,759.27	3,010,683.70
Elastic	84,736.56	
Emery	6,315.14	
Feathers	91,936.41	256,599.37
Fish	210,970.28	
Floor cloth	30,026.31	28,151.74
Fruits, nuts, and vegetables	491,527.80	738,903.66
Fuller's earth	19,435.89	
Furniture	41,294.07	
Glass, china, and earthen ware	1,232,778.32	1,071,436.66
Gloves, hosiery, etc.	182,129.47	186,877.86
Glue and gelatin	82,100.82	
Grease	67,937.52	
Gums	70,785.21	
Hair (cow, calf, etc.)	59,282.72	97,276.05
Hardware	386,543.21	313,053.02
Hats	24,917.69	
Hemp, flax, and tow	1,128,367.71	1,172,751.39
Indigo	28,760.00	
Ivory	35,465.01	
Jute	84,118.97	33,251.45
Laces	937,561.46	1,052,540.92
Leather	235,770.59	454,710.43
Linens	2,647,394.56	2,547,786.83
Machinery	706,438.98	609,549.98
Matches	4,250.17	
Metals:		
Iron and steel and manufactures	1,246,537.91	1,627,8
Other	154,000.77	
Mustard	48,430.01	
Oils	84,348.69	
Ores (iron, etc.)	158,356.25	
Paper and paper hangings	100,099.72	

Table showing value of exports from the United Kingdom to the United States, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Total.	Total in 1890.
Paper stock	$468,117.94	$439,940.84
Perfumery	17,001.60	.....
Pitch and tar	105,695.41	.....
Plumbago	1,505.05	.....
Precious stones	591,215.07	364,440.59
Preserves, pickles, etc	155,295.03	261,078.23
Provisions, cheese, bacon, etc	43,698.20	.....
Quicksilver	320,361.40	.....
Rice	78,440.85	.....
Rope	12,062.88	.....
Rubber:		
Raw	674,736.98	344,688.56
Clothing and manufactures	41,985.90	.....
Saddlery	52,471.62	66,396.82
Salt	193,290.17	.....
Sausage casings	49,103.14	1,677.65
Scientific and optical instruments	22,289.61	.....
Seeds, plants, etc	122,869.47	233,463.26
Shellac	21,250.15	.....
Shells	110,107.91	.....
Silks	216,926.16	313,572.64
Soaps	64,330.10	.....
Skins, furs, etc	1,952,797.54	2,535,838.73
Spices	116,507.57	152,876.80
Sponges	9,750.15	.....
Stationery	102,314.19	48,265.76
Sticks and canes	27,213.15	.....
Straw:		
Plait and braids	212,107.03	.....
Manufactures	1,210.60	.....
Stuff goods	1,111,133.18	1,089,190.58
Stone (marble, granite, etc.)	92,081.19	.....
Sugar	20,118.21	.....
Tea	825,750.31	99,368.70
Thread*	114,403.26	813,536.68
Tin	401,316.12	376,559.95
Tin plates†	2,834,026.58	6,947,195.24
Tobacco and cigarettes	52,232.14	.....
Unions	129,891.39	542,762.62
Wearing apparel	27,361.14	62,605.95
Wines and spirits	152,952.35	131,495.65
Woods	31,783.15	.....
Wool and camel and goat hair	1,763,197.72	1,867,227.98
Woolen and worsted goods	2,358,709.33	1,764,733.88
Works of art	71,726.61	202,487.06
Yarn*	489,131.93	.....
All other articles	4,284,695.63	6,521,436.66
Total	42,407,671.46	.....
Total in 1890	.....	44,174,692.45

*Thread and yarn were included in one total in September quarter, 1890.

†The decrease in tin plates is over $4,000,000, while the total decrease is only $2,000,000.

JNO. C. NEW,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, January 25, 1892.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF HAWAII.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL SEVERANCE, OF HONOLULU.

SUGAR.

The past year, 1891, has witnessed a great decline in the value of sugar, the principal export of this Kingdom, resulting from the operations of the McKinley bill, reducing the duties on sugar since April 1 last.

The decline in price of this important product has forced the planters to exercise the closest economy in both production and manufacture, with the hope to secure sufficient profit to enable them to continue.

The cultivation of cane by the leasehold system has been suggested, the planter to take the cane at a stated price per ton, which may supplement the contract system, or even some coöperative plan, in view of the present difficulty of securing labor at reduced rates. Some planters will, no doubt, give up cane culture and convert the land to other uses. The yield of sugar for 1891 has exceeded that of the previous year by about 16,000 tons, while the operation of the McKinley bill in reducing prices may be estimated on the present crop of 140,000 tons as a loss of over $5,000,000 to the planters of this Kingdom; thus losing all the benefits which have formerly been derived under the reciprocal relations with the United States.

NEW TREATY.

A new general treaty has therefore been submitted to the United States by the Hawaiian Government, in which it is proposed to admit free all products from both countries. Such treaty might, after a lapse of years, in some measure make up the loss sustained by this Kingdom on sugar exports. It would, no doubt, stimulate the cultivation of many other products which have hitherto been neglected, such as cotton, ramie, and wool, in limited quantity; tobacco, bananas, pine apples, and citrus fruits, which, in time, would make an important addition to the exports; and the cultivation of land in small farms by people of small means would promote general prosperity and contentment and add to the value of taxable property.

POPULATION.

The census reports of the Kingdom for 1890 give the total population as 89,990, of which 41,873 are foreign, 7,495 of foreign parents, and 40,662 natives and half-castes.

Since the census of 1884 the gain in population has been only 9,412.

In 1890 the number of foreigners was as follows: Chinese, 15,301; Japanese, 12,360; Portuguese, 8,602; Hawaiian-born foreigners, 7,495; half-castes, 6,186; Americans, 1,928; British, 1,344; Germans, 1,034; other nationalities, 1,301.

According to the report of the president of the board of immigration to the legislature for 1890, there are about 20,000 laborers engaged on the

different plantations among the islands, as follows: Japanese, 8,624; Chinese, 4,517; Portuguese, 3,017; Hawaiian, 1,873; other nationalities, 928; total, 18,959.

PLANTATIONS.

The total value of plantations, as taken from the Planters' Monthly, is estimated at $32,347,690, owned as follows: By Americans, $24,735,610, or 74.17 per cent; by British, $6,038,130, or 18.11 per cent; by Germans, $2,008,600, or 6.02 per cent; by Hawaiians, $266,250, or 0.80 per cent; other nationalities, $299,100, or 0.90 per cent.

The average monthly wages of employés in January, 1890, were as follows: Contract laborers, $17.74; skilled laborers, $63.13.

The estimated area of land now under cane cultivation, including three new plantations of 3,700 acres, is 67,849 acres, from which the sugar exports reached two tons per acre, or 292,083,580 pounds.

Owing to the present low prices of sugar, the value of the crops will decrease from the year 1890, while the quantity of sugar exceeds that produced in 1890 by 16,000 tons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The value of real and personal property in the Kingdom for 1891 is estimated at about $39,000,000.

The public debt is as follows: Bonded debt, $2,313,800; postal savings banks deposits, $982,661.13.

The estimated value of Government property of all kinds, including cash in Government treasury, is $6,189,303. Real estate throughout the Kingdom commands good prices.

The sale of lands belonging to the Oahu Railway and Land Company at Pearl City, 12 miles from Honolulu, has been attended with success and building operations commenced.

The sale of building lots in and about Honolulu by the Government authorities at good prices indicates general prosperity among the middle and laboring classes, and the increased system of artesian irrigation will add to the fertility and beauty of the grounds.

With the completion of the second survey of the U. S. S. *Albatross* of the ocean bed from Point Conception to the Island of Hawaii, it is hoped the final report will be favorable to the construction of the cable. The Interisland Cable Company has failed to complete its contract to unite the different islands of the group.

The fine steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company, in connection with the steamer *Monowai* of the Union Line of New Zealand, continue the monthly trips to the colonies, touching at Honolulu, and the *Australia* and *Zealandia* of the local line to this port in addition.

When the work of deepening the harbor entrance is completed by means of the dredging machinery now in operation, the largest warships and steamers can enter the harbor, and a uniform depth of 30 feet will accommodate

the increased commerce of the port from China, Japan, Vancouver, and Nicaragua.

COMMERCE.

By the courtesy of the collector-general of the Kingdom, I am able to present from his reports for 1891 the following statistical information in advance of publication.

The number of vessels of all nationalities in the foreign trade which have visited the various ports of this Kingdom during the past year were:

Flag.	Number.	Tons.
American	224	173,891
British	34	54,361
Hawaiian	25	28,077
German	11	10,57
Japanese	5	8,23
All others	11	9,01
Total	310	284,1

Table showing the quantity of domestic exports for twelve months, compared with the corresponding period in 1890.

Articles.	1891.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sugar.....pounds...	292,083,580	259,798,462	32,285,118	.....
Rice.....do.....	4,900,450	10,579,000	.....	5,678,
Hides.....pieces...	26,427	28,196	.....	1,
Bananas.....bunches...	116,660	97,204	19,456	.....
Wool.....pounds...	97,119	374,724	.....	277,
Goatskins.....pieces...	7,316	8,661	.....	1,
Sheepskins.....do.....	7,100	7,565	.....	
Tallow.....pounds...	27,225	33,876	.....	6,
Betel leaves.....boxes...	185	183	2	.....
Molasses.....gallons...	55,845	74,926	.....	19,
Coffee.....pounds...	3,051	88,593	.....	85,
Guano.....tons...	1,217	.....	1,217	.....

Table showing the value of imports and exports by countries during the year 1891.

Country.	Value.	Per cent.
United States:		
Pacific ports	$15,118,339	87 — 49
Atlantic ports	372,217	
Great Britain	1,201,329	6 — 79
Germany	394,315	2 — 22
China	234,946	1 — 32
Australia and New Zealand	189,195	1 — 08
Japan	84,660	0 — 49
British Columbia	28,554	0 — 17
Islands of the Pacific	24,321	0 — 14
France	21,665	0 — 13
United States whale ships	19,232	0 — 11
All others	9,497	0 — 05

This is a total of $17,698,270, against $20,105,030 for 1890, a decrease of $2,506,760.

The total value of all exports in 1891 was $13,142,829, a decrease of $880,041.

The imports of specie were $978,355; exports, $24,000.

The custom-house receipts in 1890 were $695,956; in 1891, $742,915; increase, $46,959.

The nationality of vessels carrying domestic produce was as follows: American, 233, or 72.63 per cent; British, 33, or 12.51 per cent; Hawaiian, 35, or 10.81 per cent; German, 9, or 3.4 per cent; Japanese, 5, or 0.02 per cent; other nationalities, 10, or 0.63 per cent.

Table showing value of imports by countries.

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
United States (78 per cent)	$5,294,277	France	$21,665
Great Britain	1,201,329	United States whale ships	16,825
Germany	384,145	Islands of the Pacific	10,168
China	227,392	All other	9,491
Australia and New Zealand	185,156	Total	7,379,002
British Columbia	28,554		

The number of national vessels visiting the islands in 1891 was: United States, 8; Great Britain, 3.

The number of passengers arriving was 2,436; number of passengers departing, 1,970; excess of arrivals, 466. The passengers in transit from Australia, China, Japan, and other ports numbered 4,984.

The total number of immigrants arriving (Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese) was 7,536; departing, 3,037; excess of arrivals, 4,499.

H. W. SEVERANCE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Honolulu, March 22, 1892.

FRENCH BUDGET FOR 1893.

REPORT BY CONSUL KNOWLES, OF BORDEAUX.

The publication of the official budget for the year 1893 gives an insight into the financial condition of the Republic of France and a general idea of the estimated receipts and expenditures for the twelve months in question. The total amount of receipts for next year is calculated at $646,192,614, the expenditures being set down at $646,104,457, thus leaving a surplus of $88,157.

A noteworthy feature of the budget is comprised in the tables, which enable those interested in the subject to compare the wealth of France at

the present day with that of twenty years back. The minister of finance, M. Rouvier, directs attention to the fact that it is impossible to glance at the figures prepared by his subordinates without being struck with the increase of financial and commercial affairs under the Republic. Since the termination of the Second Empire, for example, the production of coal in France has augmented to the extent of 90 per cent and its consumption at the rate of 71 per cent. The tonnage of the goods transported on the railway lines has increased 87 per cent. As for the travelers who journey on these roads, their number has more than doubled. Postal business has augmented at the rate of 140 per cent. The cash reserve in the Bank of France has doubled. People throughout the country are in easier circumstances. Between 1869 and 1891 the savings-bank funds increased 400 per cent. In short, the minister, who is nothing if not a political economist, insists that if the burden now laid upon the taxpayer is heavier than formerly, he has, to say the least, greater resources at his disposal. Under no régime has wealth in France developed with such rapid strides as under the present system of government.

HORACE G. KNOWLES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bordeaux, March 20, 1892.

COMMERCE OF ODESSA.

REPORT BY CONSUL HEENAN.

The exports and imports of Odessa for the year 1891 show a falling off from the previous year to a very considerable extent. For many years the exports have shown a marked increase over previous years, and 1891 inaugurates an era which it is to be hoped will prove exceptional.

Odessa is the most important of the Russian ports, and has the largest shipping. It is the outlet for the great grain governments of Kherson, Bessarabia, Kiev, Podolia, Poltava, Kharkov, Volhynia, and a part of the Taurida, and its importance as a grain port is second to none in southern Europe.

Russia is essentially an agricultural country; 90 per cent of its inhabitants cultivate the soil for their living. Farming among the peasantry has not been a very profitable operation, even in prosperous years, and in many places for several years past a partial famine has existed, notably at points along the Volga River.

The failure of the crops during 1891 has caused widespread misery and general famine over a district inhabited by 40,000,000 people. It was known during the early months of the year that the crop prospect was a very poor one, though the information was not made public at the time. The condition, however, was too serious to be long concealed, and long before the

ukase prohibiting the export, first of rye and later of all cereals except oil-seeds, had been issued the world at large was thoroughly familiar with the situation. The poverty existing among the Russian peasantry has been for many years very great, but the cultured classes, it would almost seem, have just realized that many of these peasants have been for years living from hand to mouth; that they consume everything they produce; that they have made no provision for an emergency; and that they are utterly wanting in thrift. Hence one bad harvest following two years of good crops has brought millions of people to starvation.

Under date of July 23, 1889, I wrote as follows:

The economic state of Russia, in spite of the abundant harvests of the past two years, is not a satisfactory one. The beneficial effects of these harvests on the peasantry and population generally was not of so satisfactory a nature as might have been expected. The prices offered were below the cost of production, and the peasant, although having a large crop, derived but little or no benefit from it, having parted with his interest in it to pay off previous indebtedness. During 1887–'88 in many places the people were living on the next autumn's (1888) harvest and next summer's labor, which want had already compelled them to sell.

My report dated March 26, 1890, contained the following:

The condition of proprietors and peasants is not, however, by any means a satisfactory one. Recorded indebtedness is increasing in proportion to estimated values, and throughout this consular district (European Russia) it is estimated that the ratio of mortgages and judgments to the total valuation of taxable and assessed property is nearly three-fourths.

* * * * * * *

Reports from various sources tell of much suffering in different localities, and, while there is doubtless some exaggeration, there is also much truth in these reports. The wants of the peasantry are so few, and they live comfortably on so little, that the distress must be great indeed when they acknowledge suffering. That the Government has done much for the peasantry is true; that much more will have to be done is equally true. If it were the peasantry alone who were suffering and in need of help, the problem might not be quite so serious; but the landed proprietors and the agricultural interests generally are in such a condition to demand more than the Government is at present prepared to grant. The Government has been very liberal—too liberal, in fact, if the people are ever to be taught the lesson of self-reliance.

* * * * * * *

Should the crop of 1890 prove a failure or be below the average and the paper ruble continue to improve, the situation of the farming population will be extremely critical, and a problem will then present itself which will tax Russian statesmanship to the utmost of its ability to solve. The anomalous condition will be shown of an overflowing and flattering condition of the imperial treasury on the one side, with a bankrupt and suffering people on the other. The Russian Government in the past has always come to the relief of the farming interests and given substantial evidence of good will. It may be questioned, however, whether the aid given was in the best direction, or has produced desirable results. With all the aid given and with two large crops in succession in 1887 and 1888 the failure of the crop in 1889 has brought the people in many places to the verge of bankruptcy. Many causes are assigned for this distress, but two or three will suffice to explain. The majority of the peasantry farm in a primitive and slovenly manner; the result is that the large proprietors who farm in the modern improved manner realize in many instances twice the yield from their lands that the neighboring peasant does. The large proprietors take better care of their grain than do their less intelligent neighbors. The peasant is very simple minded, good natured,

and ignorant, and he falls an easy prey to a class who are found in every Russian village. Past indebtedness and usurious rates of interest will explain the rest. The lack of ample railway facilities and the fact that such extensions as are made to the present system are made more with a view to their strategic than to their commercial importance adds not a little to the present distress.

I have quoted from my previous reports because they express the present terrible condition exactly, and the Russian Government is now dealing with a problem which has called forth the sympathy of the civilized world.

The condition of the winter crop at this writing is reported to be very unfavorable, and a continuation of the present famine will surely run into another year should this report prove correct.

The tables of exports, imports, and shipping which follow will give a fair idea of the importance of this port as a grain center.

Table showing the principal articles of export from Odessa in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
Wheat	796,613	$34,863,455	758,300	$25,319,182
Barley	232,484	5,511,210	202,500	4,100,000
Rye	181,838	4,773,610	94,800	2,205,000
Maize (Indian corn)	135,101	3,945,000	220,700	4,500,000
Oats	9,495	259,720	19,300	448,433
Seeds	75,451	3,544,940	47,373	1,904,450
Sugar	15,780	2,331,210	57,908	7,137,430
Wool	3,310	1,695,725	3,096	1,003,500
Flour	17,000	1,459,045	19,380	1,044,719
Timber and wood	41,800	1,707,725	28,399	886,905
Sundries	.....	9,369,100	.....	13,841,379
Total	.....	69,460,740	.....	62,391,100

Table showing the principal articles of import at Odessa in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.		*Tons.*	
Agricultural implements	3,540	$243,180	1,495	$169,3[illegible]
Coal	139,000	551,920	113,853	352,3[illegible]
Raw cotton	16,564	6,162,120	27,821	8,804,8[illegible]
Colonials	2,343	967,635	2,398	675,8[illegible]
Dried fruits, nuts, etc	3,600	296,550	5,169	297,1[illegible]
Fresh fruits	9,100	413,100	9,757	343,7[illegible]
Iron and steel	15,112	697,825	7,868	307,5[illegible]
Manufactured iron and steel goods	1,775	243,305	1,130	156,8[illegible]
Machines	2,087	574,130	1,293	214,3[illegible]
Olive and other vegetable oils	4,327	1,146,495	5,889	1,230,8[illegible]
Tea	712	519,475	752	466,7[illegible]
Tobacco and cigars	179	181,325	150	141,0[illegible]
Jute sacks	703	109,265	105	16,0[illegible]
Sundries	75,927	5,822,375	.....	2,571,0[illegible]
Total	.....	17,928,700	.....	15,747,7[illegible]

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Odessa in 1891.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	.....	.....	566	736,750	566	736,750
Russian	10	846	226	224,600	236	225,446
Austrian	2	983	87	81,912	89	82,895
Italian	9	3,668	65	105,151	74	108,819
French	.....	.....	26	32,385	26	32,385
Danish	.....	.....	27	28,664	27	28,664
Norwegian	.....	.....	29	36,854	29	36,854
German	.....	.....	19	19,755	19	19,755
Greek	44	10,858	9	8,558	53	19,416
Other countries	21	1,975	13	15,050	34	17,025
Total	86	18,330	1,067	1,289,679	1,153	1,308,009
Total in 1890	104	22,657	1,106	1,390,351	1,210	1,413,008

CLEARED.

British	.....	.....	562	731,274	562	731,274
Russian	1	127	235	265,522	236	265,649
Austrian	2	1,267	85	65,383	87	66,650
Italian	2	648	78	115,797	80	116,445
French	.....	.....	25	32,021	25	32,021
Danish	.....	.....	29	30,961	29	30,961
Norwegian	.....	.....	31	38,521	31	38,521
German	.....	.....	20	20,759	20	20,759
Greek	34	8,700	13	9,413	47	18,113
Other countries	18	1,796	14	15,636	32	17,432
Total	57	12,538	1,092	1,325,287	1,149	1,337,825
Total in 1890	103	22,173	1,088	1,370,232	1,191	1,392,405

THOS. E. HEENAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Odessa, March 17, 1892.

HAITIAN IMPORTS.

REPORT BY CONSUL GOUTIER, OF CAPE HAITIEN.

The United States furnish Haiti with all the provisions consumed by its 800,000 inhabitants, as well as all the lumber used; but the same can not be said of the dry goods trade, for we have not as yet been able to share equally this extensive trade with our European competitors for several reasons.

In Haiti nearly all business is done on the credit system, and the terms of payment are as irregular as they are indefinite; consequently the merchants will naturally purchase their dry goods where they are allowed the longest term of credit. When our manufacturers do give credit it is very limited, while those of Europe grant at least six months. Labor is cheaper in Europe.

Our raw cotton is shipped there and manufactured, and these same cotton goods are sold in the West Indies cheaper than we can sell ours. Again, the mode of preparing the goods, that is, of packing them, is done better in Europe than in the United States. Let us take, for example, blue drilling. In England the pieces are wrapped in oilcloth to render them impervious to water, then covered with bagging, and each bale is firmly bound with iron hoops; with us the pieces are only covered with the bagging and bound with ropes. Sometimes the pieces get wet.

For several years past the Merrimack and Garner mills have manufactured prints that were taking favor with these people, but the French are now producing something superior in design. Our shirting of 35 to 37 inches wide is duly appreciated as a fine article; but it is too good for this market—it is too dear. It has been partly superseded by a British article, much inferior in quality, but cheaper.

The Clifton and Stark mills manufactures are much in demand, as well as the brown cotton drilling called here "siam croisé," but our Amoskeag denims stand unrivaled. All the looms of Germany, France, and Great Britain, with Manchester in the lead, have signally failed in their attempt to counterfeit them. Even the Haitian rustic easily detects the spurious article, and prefers to pay more for the genuine American denim, whether Amoskeag or Shetucket.

There is a kind of blue cotton handkerchief greatly used by the country people, called "blue romals," fabricated in England for *2s.* to *2s. 4d.* per dozen. About twelve years ago a sample of these handkerchiefs was sent to the United States to see if they could be made as cheap; the reply came that it would cost 50 per cent more than in England, and that the article was unknown in the United States.

What is required here is something cheap, and something that will suit the tastes of the people. As it would be difficult to precisely express all that is needed, it would be well for our manufacturers to send out experts in the dry-goods trade to note the kind of goods required and see how the Europeans prepare and pack theirs for the different markets, which knowledge can not be easily acquired otherwise.

Carriages, carts, hand trucks, and wheelbarrows are imported from the United States.

Drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products are imported from the United States and France.

Food products, such as hams, butter in cans of 5 pounds, lard in cans of 5, 10, and 20 pounds, fruits in cans, condensed milk, plain and fancy crackers and biscuits, pickles, oysters in cans, and potted meats, are imported from the United States; while most of the other kinds of canned provisions, such as *pâté de foie gras*, etc., come from France and a few from Germany. Table butter from the United States will not keep long, while the butter from Denmark will remain good for at least six months; consequently this butter is kept for table use, while the 5-pound tins of American butter are used

only by the poor people. The better class keep the American butter only for cooking purposes.

Furniture of black walnut, oak, and maple is imported from the United States; but what is called here the best quality comes from France and Germany. Rugs, mats, hangings, picture frames, and moldings are likewise imported from Europe.

Hardware, such as cutlery, field knives, flatirons, shovels, spades, iron in bars, locks, bolts, and hinges, is mostly imported from England. Germany sends out a few articles, while many of the above named come from the United States, including cut and wrought nails. The American ax is the favorite here, and American tools are preferred.

Hemp and flax manufactures and jute bagging are imported from Europe. Some coils of rope come from the United States.

Leather and rubber goods and boots and shoes are imported partly from the United States and partly from France. Harness work comes from the United States, while saddles come from England and France.

Liquors are imported from Europe. Beer comes from the United States and Germany. Porter in half bottles, packed in barrels of 6 dozens, come from London. German ale is much liked here.

Machinery for grinding sugar cane is imported from England and Scotland. Sewing machines come exclusively from the United States. Very little machinery is used in this section of the country.

Musical instruments are principally imported from France. With the exception of a few pianos imported from the United States, all the others come from Paris. The Playel pianos are preferred. A few parlor organs come from the United States.

Paints and painters' utensils, varnish, and linseed oil are imported from the United States. Kerosene oil comes exclusively from the United States.

Window glass is not used. Table glass, lamp glass and shades, and glass for druggists' use are imported from the United States and Europe.

Stationery, writing, bill, and note paper, wall paper, and registers are imported principally from France and Germany; some from the United States. They cost less in Germany.

Watches, fancy clocks, toys and notions, small wares, silver-plated and solid-silver ware, and jewelry of superior quality come from France. Clocks for dining rooms, stores, and general use, as well as some toys and ordinary jewelry, are imported from the United States.

Wearing apparel of all kinds, ready-made clothing and underwear for men in wool and cotton, hats, caps, hosiery, and trimmings are partly imported from the United States, but most of them come from Europe.

I beg leave to add, in conclusion, that, as we are bent on securing the greater portion of the trade of Central and South America, it will be necessary, in course of time, to establish American houses in all those countries. Therefore, let Spanish and Portuguese be taught in some of our public schools; let hundreds of our young men acquire those languages, and as

useful auxiliaries a great number of them will find employment in all the American houses that will be established in Spanish America and Brazil. Those two languages will be of more practical utility in furtherance of our object than the German, which is taught in many of our public schools.

STANISLAS GOUTIER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Haitien, February 19, 1892.

ITALIAN RAILWAYS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TARIFFS.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BOURN, OF ROME.

RAILWAYS.

The railway system of Italy is owned chiefly by the Government, and is operated by private companies under lease, for which they have paid to the Government 250,000,000 lire, and have agreed to give in addition a certain percentage (27½ per cent) of the gross earnings.

The freight per kilometer* varies from 2 to 3 lire per ton, according to the nature of the goods, the rates of express (*grande velocita*) being almost double.

The passenger rates are as follows on express trains: For first class, about 4 cents per mile; second class, about 2⅞ cents; third class, about 2 cents. For accommodation trains the rates are a trifle less.

There were 13,163 kilometers of railway in operation in 1890, not including steam tramways, of which, in January, 1891, there were 2,539 kilometers.

The number of persons employed was 99,685.

The salaries range between a minimum of 1,200 lire for the employés and a maximum of 8,000 lire for the heads of the administration, excepting the two general managers, who receive about 70,000 lire.

The gross earnings of the railroad companies in 1890 amounted to 248,899,742 lire, or about 19,093 lire per kilometer. The net earnings for the same year were 83,534,767 lire, or 5,424 lire per kilometer.

The cost of the roads averages between 350,000 and 400,000 lire per kilometer.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph system in Italy is almost entirely owned and operated by the Government, with the exception of the lines belonging to the railroad companies, operated by them for their own purposes and in some cases for private business.

The ordinary messages are sent at a fixed rate of 1 lira per 15 words or less, including the address. For every word in addition 5 centimes extra are charged. Urgent telegrams (which have the precedence over all others)

* 1 kilometer is equal to five-eighths of an English mile.

are charged 3 lire for the same number of words. These rates are the same throughout the entire Kingdom, no matter what the distance.

The number of employés in 1890 amounted to 7,512.

The salaries average between the maximum of 7,000 lire for the provincial directors (*direttori compartimentali*) and 1,500 lire for those just beginning or on trial.

The gross earnings of the system in 1890 amounted to 15,054,868 lire, and the expenses to 13,515,681 lire, leaving a net earning of 1,539,187 lire.

The aggregate length of wires was, in 1890, 134,305 kilometers. The approximate value per kilometer is not officially given.

The number of telegraph offices operated by the railroad companies in 1890 was 1,507.

About the only criticism made in Italy upon the present telegraph system is that the tariff is considered rather high, which applies equally to the postal system; but the economic and financial conditions of the country are such that a reduction is not easy.

TARIFFS.

The average tariff on imports is as follows:

	Per cent.
Sugar, tobacco, petroleum, alcohol, coffee, tea, and other colonial products	148
Agricultural products	24
Industrial products	12½

The average duty, however, upon all imports is about 30 per cent ad valorem.

The export duty is paid principally by silk products, and ranges between a minimum of 8.80 lire and a maximum of 38.50 lire per quintal (100 kilograms). The Government is about to abolish some of these duties. An export duty is also paid on rags, chemical products, seed oils, metals, sulphur, etc.

The United States tariff law is rather favorable to Italy, as it encourages Italian exportations.

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, March 12, 1892.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES OF MARACAIBO.

REPORT BY CONSUL PLUMACHER.

COFFEE.

Business in this important staple has never been so brisk as during the past year, there having been exported from Maracaibo to the United States alone no less than 43,118,760 pounds. This is an increase of nearly 9,000,000 pounds over the shipments of 1890. Prices also have been good; in

facilities for travel, either abroad or into the interior, were exceedingly limited and unsatisfactory. Now, however, the city is bustling and progressive, and when it is considered that it owes nothing to outside help, but has made these notable strides in the path of material and moral progress solely by its own efforts and in the face of great obstacles, it is well worth while to think seriously what may be the future of this district should American capital and knowledge come to its aid in the development of the vast fields of wealth which as yet are untouched.

E. H. PLUMACHER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Maracaibo, February 11, 1892.

NEW KOREAN COINAGE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL HEARD, OF SEOUL.

I had the honor some time ago to inform you that it was proposed to commence operations at the mint in the early spring, and I am able to supplement the information then given with a few additional details.

The scheme comprises, I am told, the issue during five years of the following:

Description.	Value.	
	Yen.	*Cash.*
1,000,000 yen pieces (500 large cash or 2,500 small cash)	1,000,000	2,500,000,000
10,000,000 20-cent pieces (100 large cash or 500 small cash)	2,000,000	5,000,000,000
70,000,000 5-cent pieces (25 large cash or 125 small cash)	3,500,000	8,750,000,000
150,000,000 1-cent pieces (5 large cash or 25 small cash)	1,500,000	3,750,000,000
Total	8,000,000	20,000,000,000

Exchange offices will be established at the open ports and at all the large cities of the interior, where cash may be changed for the new coins at these fixed values, at which they will be received by the Government for dues and be interchangeable.

As the current value of cash throughout the Kingdom, with the exception of this immediate vicinity, is in the neighborhood of 500 to the dollar, that cash is taken as the standard, and what we would call the dollar will be called the 500-cash piece. As the Japanese yen and foreign coinage is now somewhat in demand for hoarding, it is thought that very shortly the value of the cash in Seoul will be brought up to 2,500, or the fixed standard. It is now about 2,800.

AUGUSTINE HEARD,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Seoul, February 22, 1892.

TRADE OF KOREA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL HEARD, OF SEOUL.

I have the honor to inclose statistics of the trade of Korea for 1891. The total net value of the whole foreign trade, that is, the gross value of imports, less reëxports and exports, will be seen to be $23,716 in excess of that for 1890, although the smaller value of the entire trade, as registered in the foreign custom-houses, reduces the grand total to a deficiency, as compared with 1890, of $257,147. Jenchuan (Chemulpo) makes a very satisfactory showing, both imports and exports being in excess to the amount together of $319,198, while Fusan falls behind in exports only $114,341, and about the same in imports. In consideration of the short crop of rice in Japan last year, and the consequent demand for the Korean product, this is a highly satisfactory exhibit and argues well for a steadily increasing commerce.

I have not the full details in my possession, but I may add that the revenue from customs for 1891 exceeded that for 1890 by about $35,000.

The tonnage in 1891 was 45,000 tons greater than in 1890.

The officially recorded export of gold fell short by about $60,000.

Table showing the imports and exports of Korea in 1890 and 1891.

Ports.	1890.	1891.
Jenchuan:		
Net foreign imports	$2,531,752	$2,958,784
Net native imports	923,219	811,316
Exports	1,442,288	1,446,357
Total	4,897,259	5,216,457
Fusan:		
Net foreign imports	1,446,495	1,487,978
Net native imports	334,528	132,871
Exports	2,182,447	2,068,106
Total	3,963,470	3,688,955
Yuensan:		
Net foreign imports	740,547	641,240
Net native imports	253,220	285,917
Exports	651,850	416,630
Total	1,645,617	1,343,787
Recapitulation:		
Net foreign imports	5,718,794	5,088,002
Net native imports	1,510,967	1,230,104
Exports	4,276,585	3,931,093
Grand total	10,506,346	10,249,199

AUGUSTINE HEARD,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Seoul, February 22, 1892.

THE CITY OF CHRISTIANIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL GADE.

At the beginning of this century Christiania, with a population of 10,000 inhabitants, had no other industrial establishments than the penitentiary, a beer brewery, and a distillery of vinegar. In 1820 we find here 15 distilleries of brandy, 1 carriage and sleigh factory, 2 small potteries (outside the city), 1 brickyard, 4 sawmills with five blades, and 1 flour mill. To the foregoing were, in 1838, added 1 sugar refinery and several tobacco manufactories, and the prisons were said to be important factories of woolen goods. Christiania has at present, with a population of over 150,000 inhabitants, exactly 200 industrial establishments of different kinds, in which about 12,000 workmen (office hands included) are engaged. Factories employing less than 5 workmen are not included. Of these factories 119 are moved by steam power, 16 by water, 6 by gas, 2 by heated air, and 1 by electricity.

The mechanical works, the iron foundries, the carriage, organ, and piano factories employ together 3,004 workmen, but no women or children. In the two horseshoe-nail factories here no less than 144 women are engaged. The textile industry, the spinning and weaving factories, employ 1,750 persons, 1,278 of whom are women. The sailcloth factory alone employs 420 laborers, of whom 324 are women. The wood industry employs 783, and the 9 beer breweries 870 persons. Christiania has 9 tobacco manufactories, employing 783 persons, 173 of whom are children. Two hundred and thirty-one children, of whom 52 are girls under 14 years, are occupied as factory hands.

The merchant fleet of Christiania at the close of the year 1890 consisted of 388 vessels, of 195,586 tons burden, with aggregate crews of 4,716 men. Of these, 295 vessels, of 164,450 tons, were sailing vessels and 93, of 31,136 tons, steamships.

The value of the exports of Christiania in 1890 was $8,830,520. Of this amount $2,407,444 represented products of the forest, $1,316,148 animal food, $700,344 textile products, $117,652 yarn, $370,644 paper and other products of vegetable fibers, and $943,092 manufactures of metal. The value of exports in 1885 was $6,714,000, and in 1889 $8,503,050.

The wages of male house servants are, on an average, from $67 to $80 per annum, board and lodging not included. A common laborer receives 50 to 55 cents per day and a woman 26 to 40 cents. Quay porters receive 10 cents per hour in the day and 16 cents per hour in the night. Workmen in the lumber yards receive from 80 cents to $1.07; bakers, 80 cents to $1.07; tailors, 70 to 80 cents; painters, 70 to 95 cents; blacksmiths, 70 cents to $1.07; carpenters, $1.07 to $1.34 per diem. The monthly wages of seamen is $13.40. The butchers are not paid per diem, but for each head killed 21 to 26 cents. A butcher may, on some days, earn $2.68 or $3.21.

GERHARD GADE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Christiania, March 31, 1892.

TAXABLE WEALTH OF BADEN.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL HANSMANN, OF KEHL.

The following report shows the amount of taxable wealth, the rates of taxation, the total amount of taxes collected, and other interesting matters pertaining to taxation in the grand duchy of Baden for the years 1889 and 1890.

Table showing the taxable wealth of Baden in 1889 and 1890.

Description.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Real property:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Lands	1,487,998,936	1,485,956,740	.....	2,042,196
Houses	842,369,250	864,709,340	22,340,090	.....
Total	2,330,368,186	2,350,666,080	20,297,894	.....
Taxed business capital	473,928,900	498,924,700	24,995,800	.....
Taxed interest-bearing capital	1,090,441,820	1,143,870,840	53,429,020	.....
Total	3,894,738,906	3,993,461,620	98,722,714	.....
Assessed taxable income	201,268,300	212,225,325	10,957,025	.....

Income tax is levied, not on the amount of the income-producing capital, but on the amount of the income itself.

The rates of taxation are as follows per 100 marks:

	Marks.
Real property	0.18½
Forests	.10
Interest-bearing capital	.11
Income	2.50

The excise rates are as follows per liter:

	Pfennigs.
Excise:	
Grape wine	3
Fruit wine	9
Domestic beer	2
Imported beer	3½
Gaugers' tax:	
Grape wine	2
Fruit wine	6

The rates for licenses are as follows per annum:

	Marks.
Wine dealers	18
Wine storers	50

On butchers' stock, 4 marks per head weighing less than 200 kilograms and 6 marks per head weighing over 200 kilograms are paid.

On inherited real property, 2½ per cent of the value; on legacies and gifts, 10 per cent of the value, save when between near relatives, when the rate charged is 1⅔ to 3⅓ per cent.

Table showing the amount of taxes collected in 1889 and 1890.

Description.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Direct taxes:	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Real property	4,306,802	4,348,870	42,068	
Income	5,231,231	5,557,422	326,191	
Trade	926,643	972,726	45,083	
Forest	132,808	132,712		96
Interest-bearing capital	1,243,123	1,358,892	115,769	
Forward from the preceding year	670,672	692,027	21,355	
Town Kümbach	558	558		
Total	12,511,837	13,062,207	550,370	
Indirect taxes:				
Wine excise	1,084,034	1,200,665	116,631	
Wine-gaugers' tax	446,929	493,940	47,011	
Wine-dealers' tax	87,197	86,518		6
Wine-storers' tax	1,850	1,750		
Imported wine	143,596	55,252		88,
Imported beer	528,441	543,717	15,276	
Domestic beer	5,219,122	5,372,165	153,043	
Meat excise	692,027	632,137		58,
Tax on legacies and devises	3,926,184	3,566,302		359
Total	12,068,370	11,892,445		17
Police taxes:				
Fees of the courts	2,790,880	2,828,762	37,942	
Fees of administrative authorities	632,747	629,001		3,746
Police fines	295,000	168,364		6,636
Stamp tax	109	80		29
Deposition tax	106,421	112,914	6,493	
Dog taxes	360,352	367,308	6,956	
Total	4,085,449	4,096,429	10,980	
Forest taxes				
Fines	46,959	40,410		6,549
Fees of courts	1,135	617		518
Total	48,094	41,027		7,
Various receipts:				
Tax fines	76,384	98,046	21,662	
Miscellaneous taxes	396,212	143,196		253,
Total	472,596	241,242		231,
Total receipts	29,186,346	29,333,350	147,004	

Table showing the cost of collecting the taxes.

Description.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
Reductions and repayments	1,254,244	1,314,833	60,589	
Assessment	544,029	418,671		125,3
Collecting taxes	1,496,895	1,153,176		343, 3,71
Administration	499,110	493,522		5,588
Miscellaneous	316,040	338,643	22,603	
Total	4,110,318	3,718,845		392,473

The net tax receipts were 25,076,028 marks in 1889 and 25,614,505 marks in 1890, the increase being 538,477 marks.

The amounts per capita of the population were as follows:

Tax.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Pfennigs.*	*Pfennigs.*
Direct	7.60	7.88	28	.....
Indirect	7.33	7.18	.....	15
Total	14.93	15.06	13	.....

This makes a total tax of $3.58 per head of the population for the year 1890.

CARL A. HANSMANN,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kehl, March 18, 1892.

EUROPEAN MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL BOWEN, OF BARCELONA.

Statistics recently collated regarding the mineral production of Europe during 1891 show that Spain is beginning to develop her resources a little more rapidly. There is untold wealth in her mines; but she has neither the capital to work them properly nor the railways necessary for ready and cheap transportation. The statistics referred to are these:

Table showing the mineral production of Europe in 1891.

Country.	Copper.	Lead.	Zinc.	Steel.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
England	76,000	69,000	.....	3,500,000
Spain	71,000	235,000	.....	.....
Germany	.....	220,000	136,000	1,900,000
Belgium	.....	.....	82,000	210,000
Holland	.....	.....	29,000	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	529,000
Russia	.....	.....	.....	225,000
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	220,000

Country.	Iron.	Coal.	Silver.	Gold.
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
England	8,500,000	180,000,000	.....	.....
Spain	.....	.....	60,000	.....
Germany	3,000,000	85,000,100	402,000	.....
Belgium	1,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....
France	1,600,000	24,000,000	80,000	.....
Russia	.....	.....	.....	35,000

HERBERT W. BOWEN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barcelona, March 25, 1892.

LAND-TAX LAW OF PARAGUAY.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHAW, OF ASUNCION.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Paraguayan Government in Congress passed the following land-tax law:

ARTICLE 1. From January 1, 1892, all lands and buildings (private property) will be subject to a tax of $3 per $1,000 per annum on the assessed value.

ART. 2. Rural property will be valued without taking into account any class whatever of plantations or buildings in existence, understanding by this all constructions built outside of the commons of the villages.

ART. 3. The following are exempt from taxation:

Clause 1.—Property not exceeding in value $1,000, unless the proprietor owns others in any place whose collective value will equal the said sum.

Clause 2.—National and municipal property, churches sacred to any worship, and buildings destined for schools, hospitals, houses of correction, and charity.

Clause 3.—Buildings in construction at the time of collecting the tax, deducting the value of the site.

Clause 4.—Property excepted by special laws from the payment of the tax.

ART. 4. The valuation of the property and the payment of the tax will be made at the time and in the manner fixed by the President.

The valuation appraised will continue in force during the term of the law, and the payment may be made in two installments.

ART. 5. Reclamations on the valuations assessed may be made to the board of public credit, whose decision will be final.

ART. 6. Those who fail to pay the tax within the limit fixed by the President will be fined an amount equal to the tax due.

ART. 7. Persons who delay the payment of the tax will be summoned before a justice of the peace by the tax collector authorized by the President; the certificate issued by the board of public credit will be a sufficient warrant for the execution thereof.

ART. 8. The only exceptions admitted of are want of ownership, false titles, or previous payment.

ART. 9. In the case referred to in article 7 the presence of the owner is not necessary; if absent, the title relative to the payment will be extended in the following manner:

(1) To representatives, even if only incidentally in charge of the lands and buildings, without regard to their relations to the owner.

(2) To lessees or occupants; in default of either, a lawyer will be named to represent the absent owner.

ART. 10. Deeds of transfer of property can not be extended without the previous presentation of the certificate of the board of public credit, in which it is certified that the lands or buildings do not owe the tax.

ART. 11. The board of public credit will not issue the certificate mentioned in the preceding article unless the interested party presents at the same time the certificate of the accountant-general of the mortgage office, in which will be stated with exactitude the name of the buyer and seller, the site, limits, price, and area of the property to be sold.

Public notaries should render to the board of public credit a monthly statement of the deeds of transfer that may have been given, specifying the time required by the mortgage office. Infractors of these articles will suffer the penalty of suspension from office of from six to twelve months and a fine equivalent to ten times the amount of the tax due.

ART. 12. The fines referred to in the preceding article will be executed by the board of public credit by legal proceedings.

ART. 13. The price of sale of lands or buildings will be indisputable as regards valuation during one year for both the fiscal and the owner unless the land shall have been built upon or improved, in which case the existing buildings will be valued according to the articles of this law.

ART. 14. The President is empowered to nominate the necessary staff for the execution of this law, and to fix the recompense for their work.

ART. 15. The assessed tax vested in this law will continue in force for the term of two years.

ART. 16. The President will regulate this law.

ART. 17. Communications will be made to the President.

GONZALEZ.

ASUNCION, *December 22, 1891.*

The following is the decree regulating the law of assessed taxes for the year 1892:

In conformity with the disposition of article 16 of the law of assessed taxes the President of the Republic decrees:

VALUATIONS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CAPITAL.

ARTICLE 1. The formation of the general register of all private lands and buildings shall be intrusted to the office of assessed taxes.

ART. 2. Valuation of property in the municipality of the capital shall be made by boards of valuation, each composed of two members.

ART. 3. For the carrying out of the preceding article the municipality will be divided into six sections, as follows: First section, Cathedral; second section, Encarnacion; third section, San Roque; fourth section, Lambaré; fifth section, Recoleta; and sixth section, Trinidad.

ART. 4. All proprietors of landed property or buildings in the capital must declare, in the office of assessed taxes, during the month of May next the property or buildings that they possess; if not, no claim can be made against the valuation placed by the assessors.

ART. 5. This declaration will be made on printed forms, which will be distributed by the tax office, on which must be set forth: (1) The name of the proprietor or firm, his domicile, and nationality; (2) the parish, street, and number in which the property is situated; if lands, the limits in case of no number; (3) the extent (yards of frontage and depth); (4) kind of building, ancient or modern, how many stories, and number of rooms it contains.

ART. 6. The proprietor who has not received the printed form referred to in the preceding article should demand it at the tax office.

ART. 7. The tax collector should carry a register, in order to note the information mentioned in article 5 in regard to valuation of the property and the amount that should pay taxes, without omitting the property exempted from tax from any cause.

ART. 8. The valuations once made in the time determined by the minister of finance, the tax office will distribute forms stating the amount to be paid by the owner, delivering them at his house.

For the carrying out of this article the assessors will deliver at the office before mentioned the registers formed according to article 7.

ART. 9. The tax office will proceed to form the general register from the information given by the registers of the assessors, and these will immediately be forwarded to the board of public credit in order to proceed in the delivery of the forms referred to in the preceding article.

ART. 10. The proprietors who have not received the forms should demand them from the tax office during the time which has been determined upon.

ART. 11. Reclaims on valuations may be made in writing to the board of public credit, whose decision will be final. The period for reclamations will be closed on the 31st of October next, and in case of valuations rectified the board will deliver a new form, signed

by its members, for payment of the corresponding amount, canceling the previous form issued by the tax office.

ART. 12. Reclamations will be heard by the board of public credit in all cases of wrong valuations by the official assessors, and their decision will be entered in the registers.

ART. 13. Payment of the tax will be carried out by the board of public credit, and may be made in two payments. The first payment will be made from January 1, 1892, to February 1, 1892, and the second from July 1, 1892, to August 1, 1892.

ART. 14. Taxpayers can not leave to the second date the total payment of the amount, nor, having paid the half of it in the first, can they allow the second term to pass without satisfying the balance, incurring a fine in either of the two cases.

ART. 15. The payments having become due, the liquidation of the receipts issued will be proceeded with and the discharge corresponding to the receiving office be forwarded to the minister of finance for the intervention of the accountant-general's office.

VALUATIONS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

ART. 16. Valuations in the country districts will be made by two neighbors appointed by the President.

ART. 17. The registers should be finished by the commissioners before July 1 next and immediately afterwards forwarded to the tax office, in order that said office may proceed to the distribution of the forms of valuation to the owners.

ART. 18. The commissioners should subject themselves entirely to the directions given in article 7, and in cases of appeal will proceed as in article 11.

Reclamations can be presented to the commissioners of valuations inside of the time mentioned in article 11, and they will remit the originals, accompanied by their respective report, to the board of public credit for its corresponding decision.

In case the proprietor prefers to present his reclamation directly to the board of public credit, they will consider the point after consulting the report of the commissioners.

ART. 19. Every owner of land outside of the public grazing must present the title of his property during the month of May to the commissioners, in order that they may take note of the name of the owner, the extent of the property, and its limits. The annotation must be made in the register in presence of the interested party, who must state in writing his conformity on the title deed jointly with the signatures of two members of the commission.

ART. 20. Proprietors whose title deeds happen to be in the capital can present them before June 1, to be taken note of in the tax office. This office will insert the same statement on the title deed and communicate to the respective commissioners, in order that they may take note of the name of the owner, extent, and the limits of the land.

ART. 21. Proprietors who hold their titles and do not present them for annotation can make no claim against the valuation made by the assessor. They will also suffer a fine equal to the amount of the tax whenever it shall be discovered that they have paid the tax on a smaller scale than that mentioned in their title deeds.

ART. 22. The commissioners will deliver to the owner the form if the building is declared, or will leave it with the inmate if it has not been declared.

ART. 23. Payment of the tax that corresponds to the country districts should be made by the taxpayers to the board of public credit or to the commissioners of valuation.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

ART. 24. The fixed term determined in article 13 having fallen due for payment to the board of public credit, they will proceed to recover from the debtors according to articles 7, 8, and 9 of the corresponding law.

ART. 25. The board of public credit will give notice to the debtors of overdue taxes by means of a form, ordering payment in fifteen days to those in the capital and in forty days to those in the country districts.

ART. 26. If this term has passed and the debtor has not paid, proceedings will be taken before the respective justice of the peace.

ART. 27. The debtor can at any time stop the execution by public sale against his property by presenting his receipt of payment issued by the board of public credit or commissioners and satisfy the cost caused by such execution.

ART. 28. Owners in the country districts who do not possess titles should present a declaration signed by the respective commissioners stating extent and limits of the property, which document will be filed in the tax office. Those who declare falsely incur the fine established in article 21.

ART. 29. Valuations of property will hold for two years, in accordance with article 4 of the law.

ART. 30. From March 1, 1892, no property can be transferred without first paying the tax corresponding to that year. Notaries who infringe this article will incur the penalty established in article 11 of this law.

ART. 31. The staff of the tax office and the remuneration that they shall receive, also the commissioners of valuations of the country districts, will be established by the President.

ART. 32. Let it be communicated, published, and given to the official register.

GONZALEZ.

The following decree in regard to assessed taxes was also promulgated:

ASUNCION, *January 5, 1892.*

It having been found impossible to comply with certain articles of the law of December 22, 1890, and its regulations of February 24, 1891, on account of the tax being new to the country, to obviate momentary difficulties, and in order to regulate the enforcement of said tax without prejudicing the proprietors, the President of the Republic decrees:

ARTICLE 1. To establish the dates of May 1, 1892, in the capital and July 31, 1892, in the country districts, for taking the dispositions in article 10 and 11 of the assessed tax.

ART. 2. Fix March 30, 1892, in the capital and June 30, 1892, in the country districts for closing the time during which reclamations may be made to the board of public credit, as determined in article 11 of the regulations of the decree of the law mentioned.

ART. 3. Prolong the decree of the law mentioned and also the term given in article 13 of the assessed taxes for the payment that should be made in one to the 30th of April, 1892, in the capital and July 30, 1892, in the country districts.

ART. 4. Notaries with public registers open are obliged to make mention in documents of transfer of ownership of property authorized by them in their registers within two months of the prolongation whether the property transferred still owes the tax for the current year. The same obligation exists during the first month of each year whenever the certificate of the board of public credit states this circumstance.

ART. 5. Communications will be made to the President. Publish this and enter in the official register.

GONZALEZ.

EDMUND SHAW,

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

Asuncion, February 28, 1892.

COMMERCE OF BARCELONA.

REPORT BY CONSUL BOWEN.

The year 1891 was principally remarkable, so far as the commercial interests of the province were concerned, for the rise in exchange. On January 1, 1891, £1 could be bought for 25.80 pesetas,* but on December 31 it could not be bought for less than 28.90 pesetas. To-day the exchange is

* A peseta is equivalent to 19.3 cents.

a trifle over 30 pesetas for the pound. Such an advance in the rate of exchange was naturally alarming, and tended to make merchants and manufacturers very conservative and cautious and to restrict the natural expansion of trade. Still, trade did increase, and the amount of imports was greater for 1891 by $2,907,286.60 than for 1890, and the amount of exports was greater by $4,374,021. As usual, the imports exceeded the exports, the former amounting to $50,991,136.60 and the latter to $28,238,250, a difference of $22,752,886.60. In 1890 the difference amounted to $24,219,621.

As the tonnage that entered the port of Barcelona in 1891 was less by 234,530 tons than the tonnage in 1890, the conclusion is inevitable that the railways are doing an increasing business; and they might do much more if the Spanish tracks were of the same width as the French, so as to permit goods to pass from Spain into France in the same car, and not be, as they now are, unloaded and reshipped.

The imports from the United States during the year 1891 amounted to 62,187,673 pesetas, or 8,713,166 pesetas more than they amounted to in 1890. The principal articles imported were cotton, petroleum, staves, bacon, lard, ham, tallow, tripe, and oils. The principal article was cotton, of which the importation amounted to 57,408,859 pesetas. But these figures do not cover all the imports from the United States, for many goods produced there find their way here as English or French goods, there being no direct line of steamers between this port and United States ports; still, even if not credited with all their exports to this port, the United States stand first among the nations of the world that send goods hither, as may be seen from the following comparative table:

Table showing imports into Barcelona in 1890 and 1891.

Country.	1891.	1890.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
United States	62,187,673	53,474,507
France	44,889,862	39,135,936
England	39,643,487	34,739,377
Germany	10,928,059	11,793,087
Italy	12,165,219	7,454,064
Belgium	7,020,499	6,393,589
Other European nations	30,397,967	24,999,778
Other American nations	15,753,761	12,049,345
Spanish colonies	28,811,181	33,606,671

The exports, on the contrary, from Barcelona to the United States were less by $49,999.63 in 1891 than they were in 1890, having been in 1890 $277,107.08, and in 1891 $227,107.45. The relative importance of the nations to Barcelona in regard to her export trade may be seen from the following table:

Table showing exports from Barcelona in 1890 and 1891.

Country.	1891.	1890.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*
ies	102,160,905	78,658,177
	17,481,227	12,303,835
ublic	4,057,389	9,200,649
	4,189,534	3,978,100
	3,677,582	6,042,836
	1,716,448	1,818,668
	1,625,214	1,686,884
n nations	493,721	477,660
n nations	5,229,937	5,265,067

s the trade with other nations, Barcelona has a large trade with cities of Spain and the Balearic Isles, to wit, importations to the 79,143,010 pesetas and exportations to the amount of 154,982,-ls.

rowth of Barcelona during the last fifteen years commercially, cally, and intellectually has been rapid, and its activity and pros- apparent even to the most casual observer. With its suburbs it ılation of nearly 500,000, who, in thrift and energy, have no equals ıer part of Spain. The new streets are all broad and adorned with water supply is excellent; the street cars are uncommonly numer- heap; the markets are large and clean; rents are comparatively the climate is fine. In short, it is one of the most delightfully ıd pleasant cities to live in, not only in Spain, but in all Europe. ; the last year a larger number of American firms than ever before ıpted to enter into trade relations with Barcelona. As a rule, they ted agents to represent them from the English-speaking residents l they have acted wisely, for such agents are more familiar with methods and are better able to point out and meet the difficulties importers.

:onspicuously valuable Barcelona is to Spain may be readily seen :e at the following figures:

ng the amount of Barcelona's import and export trade, compared with the total trade of Spain.

From and to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Pesetas.	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
	240,419,250	254,955,683	119,321,145	141,191,250
	569,643,592	607,379,392	705,464,190	713,773,930
	810,062,842	862,335,075	824,785,335	854,965,180

HERBERT W. BOWEN,

:D STATES CONSULATE, *Consul.*

Barcelona, March 18, 1892.

SHIPPING AT ANTWERP.

REPORT BY DEPUTY CONSUL VON WREDE.

From statistics just issued by the captain of the port of Antwerp I am enabled to offer the following report upon the maritime movement of this port with foreign countries during the year 1891, as compared with 1890:

The total arrivals by sea during 1891 amounted to 4,461 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,693,238 tons, the heaviest tonnage even attained in this port in one year. Of the above number, 3,773, of 4,400,697 tons, were steamers and 688, of 292,541 tons, sailing vessels, being, respectively, 93¾ and 6¼ per cent.

As compared with 1890, there was a decrease of 71 vessels, but an increase of 175,540 tons, as follows: Steamers, a decrease of 106 vessels, but an increase of 143,364 tons; sailing vessels, an increase of 35 in the number and of 32,176 in the tonnage. The increase in the steamer tonnage and the decrease in that of sailing vessels continues as in former years, and it is probable that not many years will elapse before navigation by sea will be almost entirely monopolized by steam.

The total departures of sea vessels during 1891 aggregated 4,464 in number, of 4,669,314 tons. Of this number, 3,780, of 4,405,783 tons, were steamers and 684, of 293,531 tons, sailing vessels. The number of vessels cleared with cargoes was 3,456, of 3,416,774 tons, and 1,008, of 1,282,540 tons, cleared in ballast.

As compared with 1890, there was an increase of 76 vessels and 178,726 tons in the total departures.

As to the vessels cleared with cargoes, there was an increase of 57 in the number and 120,612 in the tonnage; and as to those going out in ballast, there was an increase of 133 vessels and in the tonnage of 58,114.

Table showing the arrivals of sea vessels at Antwerp from 1882 to 1891.

Years.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Average tonnage.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1882	3,292	2,945,522	1,149	507,772	4,441	3,453,294	778
1883	3,700	3,440,074	989	417,860	4,639	3,857,934	831
1884	3,874	3,034,559	935	477,481	4,809	3,512,040	*730
1885	3,885	3,067,493	975	425,441	4,860	3,492,934	*719
1886	3,865	3,097,945	861	423,284	4,726	3,521,229	*745
1887	4,208	3,400,974	814	400,978	5,022	3,801,952	*755
1888	4,047	3,614,331	776	359,989	4,823	3,974,320	*824
1889	3,608	3,733,837	748	296,712	4,356	4,050,549	*930
1890	3,879	4,257,333	653	260,365	4,532	4,517,698	*999
1891	3,773	4,400,697	688	292,541	4,461	4,693,238	*1,052

*International tonnage.

ollowing interior steamers are included in the above:

Years.	No.	Tons.
	491	82,451
	587	101,971
	690	111,998
	697	104,253
	739	116,761
	841	142,918
	543	93,781

ollowing interior steamers are not included:

Years.	No.	Tons.
	548	93,636
	510	83,216
	432	72,966

the above table the steady yearly increase in the average tonnage ssels entering the port is seen, which, in the ten years, amounted to per cent, while the increase in the number of arrivals was only 20 not one-half of 1 per cent.

ing the arrival of sea vessels at Antwerp during the year 1891, according to nationality.

Nationality.	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
	11	23,328	6	8,556	17	31,884
	5	7,042	4	2,746	9	9,788
	282	446,734	8	5,544	290	452,278
	2	1,057			2	1,057
	131	118,909	30	5,536	161	124,445
	50	51,138	20	10,847	70	61,985
	2,142	2,501,772	341	136,845	2,483	2,638,617
	120	125,646	19	3,562	139	129,208
	660	846,061	55	30,990	715	877,051
	37	64,315	1	684	38	64,999
			1	219	1	219
	15	27,487	24	12,676	39	40,163
			1	251	1	251
	127	66,466	142	60,085	269	126,551
	8	3,768			8	3,768
	18	13,552	12	5,877	30	19,429
	45	38,621	2	480	47	39,101
	120	64,801	22	7,643	142	72,444
	3,773	4,400,697	688	292,541	4,461	4,693,238

table shows that England, as in former years, stands at the head of her flag covering 2,483 vessels, of 2,638,617 tons, a little over 56 of the total tonnage entered and 1 per cent above the proportion n 1890. In the number of vessels she had a decrease of 119, but

in the tonnage an increase of 45,743 tons. Germany ranks next, with 7 vessels and 877,051 tons, an increase of 32 vessels and 111,340 tons. Next comes Belgium, with 290 vessels and 452,278 tons, a decrease of 5 vessels and 36,366 tons; France, 139 vessels and 129,208 tons, a decrease of 31 vessels and 14,124 tons; Norway, 269 vessels and 126,551 tons, an increase of 13 vessels and 15,484 tons; Denmark, 161 vessels and 124,445 tons, a decrease of 8 vessels and 19,409 tons; Sweden, 142 vessels and 72,440 tons, a decrease of 12 vessels and 6,682 tons; Greece, 38 vessels and 64,999 tons, an increase of 10 vessels and 23,487 tons; Holland, 70 vessels and 61,985 tons, an increase of 21 vessels and 31,040 tons; Italy, 39 vessels and 40,163 tons, an increase of 13 vessels and 13,610 tons; Spain, 47 vessels and 39,101 tons, a decrease of 6 vessels and 8,937 tons. The United States comes twelfth, with 17 vessels and 31,884 tons, being, however, an increase over 1890 of 8 vessels and 14,558 tons, or nearly double. Of the 17 vessels, 11 were steamers and 6 sailing vessels. Of the steamers, 2 came from New York direct and 9 from New York via Deptford, all with general cargo, the aggregate value of which may be estimated at $2,150,000.

As regards the sailing vessels entered, the consular records, which are undoubtedly correct, show only 6 arrivals, while the statistics issued by the port authorities give 7, through some error. One of the arrivals was from New York with general cargo, 3 from San Francisco with wheat, 1 from Port Townsend with wheat, and 1 from Astoria with wheat. The approximate value of their cargoes was $390,000.

All the steamers cleared for New York with general cargo. Of the sailing vessels, 4 cleared for New York with general cargo, 1 for Rio de Janeiro with general cargo, and 1 remains in port.

The total tonnage arrived at Antwerp from foreign countries amounted to 4,693,238 tons and that departed to 4,699,314 tons, making a total movement of 9,392,552 tons; being an increase over the preceding year of 354,266 tons, or nearly 4 per cent.

About one-half of the carrying trade was to and from England and the United States. England gave employment to 3,892 vessels, of 3,240,208 tons, and the United States to 577 vessels, of 1,246,042 tons, or 13⅓ per cent. As compared with 1890, England had a decrease of 213 vessels and 33,870 tons, while the United States had an increase of 111 vessels and 85,266 tons.

The South American countries furnished 839,052 tons, employing 626 vessels, about 9½ per cent of the total. As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 54 vessels, but a decrease of 18,319 tons.

The carrying trade done by Belgian vessels amounted to 919,289 tons, employing 587 vessels, being nearly 10 per cent of the total carrying trade; 63 per cent of the movement was to and from the Atlantic coast of the United States, and principally due to the two regular steamship lines, the Red Star and the Wilson. The South American countries contributed to the extent of 42 vessels and 82,340 tons, being a slight decrease as compared with 1890.

The navigation between Antwerp and the interior of Belgium, as also the neighboring countries, shows a total movement of 57,787 vessels, aggregating 6,314,786 tons. As compared with 1890, there was an increase of 1,737 vessels and of 744,305 tons.

THE MERCHANT MARINE OF ANTWERP.

At the end of the year 1890 the merchant marine of Antwerp consisted of 48 vessels, aggregating a total of 74,675 tons. To this number were added 1 new vessel, of 2,013 tons, launched and 4 vessels, aggregating 2,111 tons, naturalized, and 7 vessels, aggregating 9,943 tons, were lost in 1891; so that at the end of the year 1891 Antwerp had, under the Belgian flag, 46 vessels, of which 41 were steamers and 5 sailing vessels, aggregating 68,856 tons.

FREDERICK VON WREDE,
Deputy Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Antwerp, March 22, 1892.

COAL IN BARRANQUILLA.

REPORT BY CONSUL NICKEUS.

There was entered through the Barranquilla custom-house 1,543,839 pounds of coal during the year 1890. Of this the United States furnished 836,462 pounds; the balance came from England. The coal that comes from England is smiths' coal and patent fuel, and costs from 11*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per ton in England. Freight is about 20*s.* per ton for sailing vessels and duty about $6.25 gold per ton, making total cost here, estimated in American gold, of about $13.75 to $14.50 per ton, including duty. Very nearly all of the coal is consumed by the Barranquilla Railroad Company and in the shops of the Colombia Steamship Company. The latter company does not use coal as a fuel at all; what this company uses is in its repair shops here. Wood is used by this company for fuel, and this is furnished along the banks of the Magdalena River for 900 miles. Wood is abundant and labor very cheap. There is not a house in this city where coal can be purchased. The steamboat company might be induced to use coal on its river boats but for the fact that it is so very expensive in getting it over the railroad from the port to this city, a distance of 18 miles.

If any American producers wish to make an effort for this trade, it will be well to write to Mr. F. J. Cisneros, manager of the railroad company and Compañia Colombiana de Transportes.

JOHNSON NICKEUS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Barranquilla, March 7, 1892.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE STOCK CENSUS.

TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL HOLLIS, OF CAPE TOWN.

According to returns issued by Under Colonial Secretary Smidt, the number of cattle, horses, poultry, etc., in Cape Colony on March 31, 1891, was as follows:

Description.	Cape Colony.	Griqualand West.	Griqualand East.	Tembuland.	Transkei.	Total.
Cattle:						
Bulls	29,167	1,608	6,203	7,394	6,263	50,635
Milch cows	333,341	33,867	87,017	68,740	58,925	581,890
Oxen	405,057	40,842	63,498	52,147	49,211	610,755
Other cattle	656,754	56,560	104,153	86,983	62,989	967,379
Horses, etc.:						
Stud stallions	6,411	599	206	154	25	7,395
Brood mares	83,270	7,708	2,665	927	88	94,658
Other horses and mares	233,947	22,198	42,651	23,059	20,138	341,993
Mules	48,788	1,846	79	208	40	50,961
Asses	43,079	2,188	.....	71	5	45,343
Sheep:						
Wooled	11,921,579	283,577	435,000	457,836	533,019	13,631,011
Other	2,558,275	431,205	16,642	38,702	30,191	3,075,015
Goats:						
Angora	3,039,925	52,714	41,037	43,232	7,084	3,183,992
Other	2,584,716	295,632	182,997	193,157	186,890	3,443,392
Swine	204,541	3,758	28,594	22,655	28,639	288,187
Ostriches	153,396	1,390	83	6	5	154,880
Dogs	169,320	18,214	39,599	46,259	35,436	308,728
Poultry:						
Fowls and ducks	1,815,649	72,985	189,519	176,059	198,231	2,452,443
Geese	134,748	1,123	2,785	5,045	1,929	145,630
Turkeys	55,610	870	8,644	2,234	555	67,913
Imported stock:						
Bulls	77	6	4	5	.....	92
Cows	312	37	16	1	.....	366
Stallions	98	19	4	2	1	124
Mares	164	26	8	10	.....	208
Rams	1,209	101	33	8	6	1,357
Ewes	7,360	76	8	2	.....	7,446

Cattle died during the year as follows:

Division.	Lung sickness.	Red water.
Cape Colony	19,366	32,
Griqualand West	3,099	
Griqualand East	19,018	16,
Tembuland	22,440	29
Transkei	11,172	18
Total	75,095	9

TONNAGE DUES IN COLOMBIA.

REPORT BY MINISTER ABBOTT, OF BOGOTÁ.

I inclose herewith a translation of a recent resolution of the minister of finance relative to the payment of tonnage dues, together with such translations of laws and decrees therein referred to as are material.

JOHN T. ABBOTT,
Minister.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
Bogotá, January 30, 1892.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING TONNAGE DUES.

[Inclosure in Minister Abbott's report.—Translation.]

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

All national or foreign vessels entering the free ports or ports of entry of the Republic are liable to the payment of tonnage dues in accordance with article 192 of the fiscal code, except as provided in article 194 of said code and in articles 11 * and 22 of law 109 of 1880.

The sums collected from such dues in the free ports shall be paid over to the respective post-office departments, following a procedure analogous to that provided by article 8 of decree No. 521 of 1887. (Diario Oficial, 7, 132.)

For this purpose the inspectors of the ports shall compute the dues from the copies of the manifests and other papers named in said decree, in which the weight of the cargoes ought to appear.

ARTICLE 192 OF THE FISCAL CODE.

Tonnage dues shall be collected upon vessels entering the ports of the Republic at the rate of $1 for each 1,000 kilograms gross weight of the cargo discharged, excepting coal, salt, ice, bricks, roof and paving tiles, for the discharge of which the said dues shall not be collected.

ARTICLE 194 OF THE FISCAL CODE.

There shall be exempted from the payment of tonnage dues:

(1) Men-of-war of friendly nations and their accompanying transports, whenever they are permitted to enter and anchor in the ports of the Republic.

(2) Vessels proceeding from national ports which are not free.

(3) Vessels in ballast.

(4) Vessels carrying more than fifty immigrants.

(5) Vessels exempt from the payment of this tax by virtue of public treaties.

(6) Vessels of the Royal Mail Line and all other steam vessels making regular trips, whose owners or captains agree to carry or bring free from one port to another of the Republic or from a foreign port to Colombia, or *vice versa*, the correspondence and papers of the General Government, of the States, and of individuals.

ARTICLE 22 OF LAW 109 OF 1880.

There shall be exempted from the payment of tonnage dues steam vessels making regular trips whose owners, captains, or agents shall solicit this favor from the collector of the port,

* Article 11 of law 109 is unimportant.

or the captain of the port, in the free ports, with the approval of the executive power, they previously agreeing: (1) To carry and bring free from one point to another of the Republic and from Colombian to foreign ports, and *vice versa*, the correspondence and periodicals of the General Government, the States, and of individuals which may be delivered by or for the national and State mails, and agreeing furthermore to pay the tonnage dues of any trip wherein the promise is unfulfilled; and (2) to carry at half the tariff rates national employés traveling as such and such effects as may be transported on the account of the National Government.

There are further exempted from the payment of said dues national merchant vessels entering into the agreement above provided in respect to steam vessels.

POLICE FORCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL-GENERAL DOCKERY.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE TO CONSUL-GENERAL DOCKERY.

The police brigade of Rio de Janeiro numbers 2,010 officers and men, divided into three battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

The chief officer is either a colonel or brigadier-general of the army, with a staff composed of 1 major, 1 captain (quartermaster), 1 captain or lieutenant (secretary), 1 doctor of the second class, 2 doctors of the third class, 4 doctors of the fourth class, 1 pharmacist, and 1 chaplain.

The staff of each corps is composed of 1 lieutenant-colonel commanding, 1 major, 1 captain (adjutant), 1 first or second lieutenant (secretary), and 1 first or second lieutenant (quartermaster).

Each battalion of infantry is composed of 5 staff officers, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 8 second lieutenants, 4 first sergeants, 16 second sergeants, 4 furriels, 48 corporals, and 416 men. Besides these, there is a line staff composed of 1 adjutant-sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 bugler, and 1 armorer.

The cavalry is composed of 5 staff officers, 4 captains, 8 first lieutenants, 8 second lieutenants, 4 first sergeants, 16 second sergeants, 4 furriels, 32 corporals, 8 buglers, 4 horseshoers, and 317 men, and, besides these, a line staff of 1 adjutant-sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 armorer, and 1 saddler.

The commander in chief, when a brigadier-general, draws 996 milreis, and when a colonel 840 milreis, per month; majors, 485 milreis; captains, 330 milreis; first lieutenants, 218 milreis; second lieutenants, 206 milreis; second-class doctors, 495 milreis; third-class doctors, 465 milreis; fourth-class doctors, 330 milreis; first sergeants, 60.5 milreis; second sergeants, 60 milreis; furriels, 57 milreis; corporals, 54 milreis; soldiers, 51 milreis; pharmacist, 268 milreis; chaplain, 260 milreis.

The only class of signals is a weekly watchword.

The arrests during 1890 numbered 10,340, of which number 921 were for drunkenness.

Houses of ill fame are under no special surveillance, but when the inmates are disorderly they are arrested and fined 30 milreis.

The more important jails are the Casa de Detenção and Casa de Correcção, which hold about 500 persons each.

The principal police station is in Evaristo de Vergs street, and there are thirteen secondary stations and thirty-five police posts scattered over the city.

The population of the city is fully 550,000.

JNO. XAVIER DE SILVIRES,
Chief of Police.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 18, 1892.*

ROTTERDAM-AMERICAN TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL GARDNER.

The imports from the United States at the port of Rotterdam of the three principal grains—wheat, rye, and corn—increased from a total of 106,673 bushels during the first three months of 1891 to a total of 6,803,620 bushels during the corresponding three months of 1892.

In the opening quarter of 1891 the imports of American wheat were 8,950 bushels; of rye, none; of corn, 97,723 bushels. In the same quarter of the present year the several imports were: Wheat, 2,809,790 bushels; rye, 790,824 bushels; corn, 3,203,006 bushels.

The statement in detail, showing imports by months and the United States ports whence the grain was shipped, is as follows:

Cereals.	From—	1891.			1892.		
		January.	February.	March.	January.	February.	March.
		Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	New York	8,950	.....	.....	297,092	449,430	340,544
	Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	507,280	526,450	410,308
	Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,089	7,582
	New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	19,255	91,760	37,999
	Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,676
	Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,514	21,811
	Total	8,950	.....	.....	823,627	1,133,243	852,920
Rye	New York	.....	.....	.....	230,721	141,943	191,785
	Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	55,039	.....	26,752
	Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,442	.....
	Boston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,142
	Total	.....	.....	.....	285,760	234,385	270,679
Corn	New York	21,555	32,546	22,237	228,336	74,550	108,544
	Baltimore	.....	.....	21,385	462,869	906,528	872,788
	Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,200	255,003
	Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	186,162	6,049
	New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	17,977	.....	.....
	Total	21,555	32,546	43,622	708,182	1,252,440	1,242,384

NOTE.—Bushels are reduced from lasts at the rate of 85.2 bushels per last.

The cessation of grain exports from Russia goes far toward explaining the above extraordinary increase of purchases from the United States. Nevertheless, there has developed within the last year a normal increase of trade between United States ports and the port of Rotterdam which is remarkable and promises to prove permanent. In addition to the large general business of the long-established steamer lines between this port and New York and Baltimore, there have been during the present calendar year experimental sailings of a good class of freight-carrying steamers direct to Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. All have taken good cargoes, and confident

e is entertained that permanent direct lines to these several American ts may be eventually established.

As affording a conservative and withal a fair illustration of the normal owth of general trade between the United States and the Netherlands, I ow cite the imports of American petroleum (which have shown a steady, ealthy increase through several years) for periods of three months, as fol-ows: During the first quarter of 1891 there were delivered in this consular district (ports of Rotterdam and Flushing) 136,680 barrels of American petroleum; during the corresponding quarter of the present year, 298,562 barrels—an increase of 161,882 barrels. Of this total for three months of 1892, 228,062 barrels came to the port of Rotterdam and 70,500 barrels to Flushing, while 274,562 barrels came from the port of New York and 24,000 barrels came from Philadelphia.

It has been noted in former reports from this consulate that Rotterdam is, to a considerable extent, a clearing house of trade, most of the goods arriving here being in transit to interior cities of Germany and Belgium, which are undoubtedly the principal consumers of the imports from the United States which are above enumerated; but official statistics of transshipments after entry at this port are nowhere kept.

WALTER E. GARDNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, May 4, 1892.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT, OF BRUSSELS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The general results of the commercial movement of Belgium with foreign countries during the year 1890 were superior to those of the preceding year. The general importations and exportations together amount to $1,184,498,900, an increase $4,358,200 over those of 1889. The total importation for consumption amounted to $615,515,600 (which is included in the general amount of $1,184,498,900), being an increase of $15,883,900, or 3 per cent, as compared with 1889. The total exportation (Belgian and foreign goods combined) amounted to $568,983,300, a decrease of $12,525,700 as compared with 1889. The foreign products received in Belgium for home consumption, added to the products of Belgian soil and industries sent to foreign countries during the year 1890, amounted to $600,056,300, an increase of $18,180,600, or 3 per cent above that of 1889. The total value of foreign merchandise consumed in Belgium during the year 1890 amounted to $322,715,300; in 1889, to $299,385,200, an increase in 1890 of $23,330,100 or 7 per cent.

The total value of Belgian products exported in 1890 amounted to $277,341,000, a decrease of $4,149,500 compared with 1889.

The following table shows the commercial movement of Belgium for 1890 compared with that of 1889:

Description.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Importations:				
General commerce	$599,631,700	$615,515,600	$15,883,900	
Special commerce	299,385,200	322,715,300	23,330,100	
Exportations:				
General commerce	581,509,000	568,983,300		$12,525,700
Special commerce	282,490,500	277,341,000		4,149,500
Total:				
General commerce	1,180,140,700	1,184,498,900	4,358,200	
Special commerce	581,875,700	600,056,300	18,180,600	

The importations from the United States in 1889 amounted to $22,821,478 and in 1890 to $30,305,146, showing an increase of $7,483,668.

There was an increase in the importation of the following articles during the year 1890:

Articles.		Increase.	
		Quantity.	Value.
Cattle	number	2,340	$107,326
Cotton, raw	kilograms	1,965,000	530,943
Flour, bran, bread, etc	do	16,078,000	762,942
Grain of all kinds	do	103,130,097	3,947,236
Grease and lard	do	6,875,000	858,657
Meats	do	8,919,000	1,721,367
Oil, vegetable	do	745,000	146,101
Resin and bitumen	do	2,458,000	132,784
Silk			43,039
Skins, raw	kilograms	441,097	105,378
Wood for building	cubic meters	5,653	108,068
Wool	kilograms	198,000	76,621
Vegetable substance	do		38,600

There was a decrease in the importation of the following articles during the year 1890:

Articles.	Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	
Coffee	1,110,000	$371,139
Mineral substance, raw		47,671
Petroleum, refined	20,619,000	490,465
Sirup and molasses	4,714,000	104,220

The exportation from Belgium to the United States amounted to $8,042,155 in 1889 and to $9,782,012 in 1890, an increase of $1,739,857.

There was an increase in the following articles of exportation during the year 1890:

Articles.	Increase.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	
Arms	.....	$73,340
Drugs	.....	325,018
Glassware	.....	198,924
Hides and skins, raw	536,000	118,309
Lead	2,101,000	162,120
Meats	148,548	51,531
Mineral substance, raw	.....	818,355
Sugar, raw	6,088,000	276,569
Wood, manufactures of	.....	123,906
Woolen thread	261,072	243,566

There was a decrease in the following articles of exportation during the year 1890:

Articles.	Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.	
Chemical products	.....	$55,777
Clothes	.....	56,742
Colors	1,284,000	87,271
Grease and lard	631,000	95,342
Hardware and mercery	.....	66,971
Iron (rolled, etc.)	7,578,000	134,049
Machinery and tools	.....	40,144
Rags	1,727,000	115,993
Steel:		
In bars, etc	10,071,000	327,135
Manufactures	294,586	97,465

Table showing the commerce between Belgium and the United States for the years 1889 and 1890.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
General commerce.				
Alimentary conserves	$772	$42,653	$239,706	$789
Animals:				
Cattle	.....	232,758	.....	.....
Horses	1,900	965	.....	.....
Animal matter	89,552	91,084	184,122	156
Arms	20,458	28,564	234,109	275
Art objects	3,860	2,023	17,949	2
Butter	.....	4,632	.....	.....
Cacao, raw	21,809	30,108	.....	.....
Chemical products	78,165	52,882	477,289	50
Clothes	.....	.....	720,626	7

Table showing the commerce between Belgium and the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
General commerce—Continued.				
Coal and coke			$183,736	$187,596
Coffee	$559,507	$247,619		
Colors and dyes	97,079	94,570	377,508	285,254
Cotton goods			2,273,733	2,544,898
Cotton, raw	6,497,345	4,652,651		
Drugs	251,286	275,990	545,804	658,876
Earthenware			1,271,291	1,759,002
Eggs			12,545	
Flour, bran, bread, etc	684,957	1,445,956		
Fruits of all kinds	147,645	80,662		
Glass:				
Window			1,395,583	1,333,823
Other			1,774,056	1,816,130
Grain of all kinds	6,924,068	10,808,193		
Grease and lard	2,524,247	3,385,992	382,333	156,909
Hardware	97,079	109,817	1,018,268	1,001,284
Hemp and flax fibers	3,088	24,897	3,474	7,334
Hides and skins:				
Raw	25,476	135,679	406,844	482,693
Tanned	712,942	904,977	361,754	366,314
Manufactured			157,295	217,897
Honey	39,951	80,674		
Iron:				
Bars and rolled			649,831	364,770
Manufactured			344,891	235,460
Old scrap			18,335	31,266
Lead			22,002	181,227
Linen goods			270,586	237,969
Machinery and tools	49,022	63,111	287,377	325,591
Meat	2,442,994	4,156,255	73,533	126,608
Mineral ore	101,132	53,268	706,573	1,499,703
Nickel and copper	18,335	26,634		
Oil, vegetable	252,058	396,966		
Oleaginous grain	579	19,686		
Paper of all kinds			104,027	125,836
Petroleum:				
Crude	1,544			
Refined	4,246,386	3,569,728		
Products for industries			41,881	33,389
Rags			329,065	205,931
Resin and bitumen	795,160	927,944		
Silk goods			32,214,402	26,490,215
Spirits and liquors			150,540	138,188
Starch	30,687	18,335		
Steel:				
In bars, etc			1,146,034	843,277
Manufactures			162,699	132,012
Sugar, raw			413,985	685,922
Sirup and molasses	199,562	116,765		
Textile fibers	231,986	351,839	2,821,274	3,065,033
Tin foil and tin			772	24,704
Tobacco:				
Leaf	1,934,053	1,967,752		
Manufactured	147,259	211,721		
Vegetable substances	363,805	340,259		
Wax, raw	11,001	2,123		
Wines			1,474,713	1,776,365

Table showing the commerce between Belgium and the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
General commerce—Continued.				
Wood:				
Building	$407,809	$572,358	$15,826	
Furniture	108,659	196,860		
Manufactures			330,030	$439,215
Wool	234,881	540,593	273,288	231,214
Woolen goods			4,971,101	4,866,495
Zinc			94,184	67,164
Miscellaneous goods	88,008	343,266	3,203,397	4,760,439
Total	31,450,106	36,608,819	62,159,271	60,173,347
Special commerce.				
Alimentary conserves	579	4,246	3,024	22,648
Animals:				
Cattle		200,006		
Horses	1,930	965		
Animal matter	88,973	93,026	76,235	54,040
Arms	20,458	28,178	233,916	307,256
Art objects	2,123	2,123	1,244	4,246
Butter		1,930		
Cacao, raw	7,334	22,388		
Chemical products	77,972	49,022	303,782	248,005
Clothes			482,114	425,372
Coal and coke			181,613	176,981
Coffee	578,035	206,896		
Colors and dyes	93,984	86,272	257,269	170,998
Cotton goods			42,460	77,972
Cotton, raw	982,949	1,513,892		
Drugs	249,356	265,568	317,292	642,304
Earthenware			8,106	10,615
Eggs			8,685	
Flour, bran, bread, etc	984,571	1,485,412		
Fruits of all kinds	49,794	48,443		
Glass:				
Window			1,380,722	1,329,30[illegible]
Other			460,691	589,61[illegible]
Grain of all kinds	6,924,068	9,808,193		
Grease and lard	2,524,247	2,672,903	261,296	361,6[illegible]
Hardware	7,720	6,866	129,310	62,3[illegible]
Hemp and flax fibers	3,008	24,897	1,008	73,5[illegible]
Hides and skins:				
Manufactures			4,246	14,0[illegible]
Raw	25,476	130,854	283,131	402,[illegible]
Tanned	5,790	4,053	40,144	38,[illegible]
Honey	36,091	61,567		
Iron:				
In bars and rolled			185,473	51[illegible]
Manufactures			49,600	4[illegible]
Old scrap			7,334	2[illegible]
Lead				
Linen goods			188,947	18[illegible]
Machinery and tools	20,265	22,581	75,077	[illegible]
Meats	2,407,675	4,129,042	71,796	1[illegible]
Mineral ore	100,939	53,268	646,550	1,4[illegible]
Nickel and copper	1,158	13,896		
Oil, vegetable	251,865	397,966		
Oleaginous grain	579	19,686		
Paper of all kinds			22,388	[illegible]

Table showing the commerce between Belgium and the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Special commerce—Continued.				
Petroleum:				
Crude	$1,544			
Refined	4,246,193	$3,259,728		
Products for industries			$20,265	$19,300
Rags			286,991	170,998
Resin and bitumen	795,160	937,944		
Silk goods			48,829	42,688
Spirits and liquors			2,123	3,281
Starch	30,301	18,335		
Steel in bars, etc			468,990	141,855
Sugar, raw			359,173	655,742
Sirup and molasses	219,055	114,835		
Textile fibers	216,932	259,971	6,755	3,474
Tin foil and tin			579	20,230
Tobacco:				
Leaf	1,283,430	1,220,146		
Manufactured	75,270	74,691		
Vegetable substances	361,875	340,271		
Wax, raw	7,141	1,930		
Wines			386	965
Wood:				
For building	286,798	397,966	193	
Furniture	1,930			
Manufactures			243,373	267,279
Wool	72,568	149,189		
Woolen goods			413,020	401,615
Zinc			19,686	34,740
Miscellaneous goods	76,242	2,176,021	448,339	1,047,670
Total	22,821,478	30,305,146	8,042,155	9,782,012

Table showing the exchange of commerce between Belgium and other countries during the year 1890.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*
Alimentary conserves	8,801,258	574,458
Bark for tanning	19,086,576	21,710,873
Beets	114,786,464	83,797,870
Bread, macaroni, etc	1,624,848	14,873,269
Butter	13,721,335	3,553,695
Chicory and vegetables	16,709,926	59,071,767
Cacao, prepared	340,133	6,186
Colors and dyes	45,007,938	37,209,562
Filings (iron, steel, etc)	1,164,547,863	174,231,176
Fish of all kinds	43,587,174	6,304,059
Flour, bran, etc	94,997,858	93,680,744
Grain:		
Of all kinds	1,632,738,428	503,651,387
Oleaginous	173,080,626	63,992,615
Grease	39,894,110	34,739,079
Guano	28,354,186	16,583,330
Hay and fodder	68,298,185	14,119,917
Hops	1,571,951	2,264,830

Table showing the exchange of commerce between Belgium and other countries, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Iron:	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Cast	245,955,871	11,462,984
Manufactured	7,177,229	77,099,289
Old scrap	18,319,536	11,701,723
Sheet	15,959,050	279,010,041
Lead, rough	35,985,139	27,370,268
Lime	36,311,013	357,473,942
Manures	98,375,957	126,250,486
Meats	27,645,153	17,008,765
Nickel and copper:		
Rough	6,515,790	3,366,319
Sheets	869,816	1,305,156
Oil cake	33,616,772	15,373,352
Oil, vegetable:		
Alimentary	2,573,714	740,216
Not alimentary	17,811,415	12,393,422
Paper of all kinds	6,446,438	23,938,107
Potatoes	62,054,508	26,617,501
Rags	22,457,062	40,713,000
Resin, bitumen, and petroleum	269,139,074	81,697,781
Salt, raw and refined	103,130,818	446,799
Skins and hides:		
Raw	45,961,612	35,257,855
Tanned	1,666,102	2,904,046
Soap	1,377,518	242,138
Starch	5,307,390	7,336,556
Steel:		
Bars, rolled, etc	12,429,729	100,549,934
Manufactures of	1,086,979	9,053,835
Stone	54,433,479	911,258,372
Sugar:		
Raw	13,574,146	138,411,818
Refined	389,785	21,890,469
Sulphur	42,308,751	4,231,744
Sirup and molasses	7,188,362	4,179,294
Thread:		
Cotton	1,424,128	3,307,274
Linen	5,305,303	20,073,107
Silk	77,181	10,476
Woolen	844,412	11,092,783
Tin, rough	2,177,708	471,387
Tissues:		
Cotton	3,048,575	6,542,959
Silk	179,103	20,108
Tobacco of all kinds	9,126,155	215,417
Vegetable substance	15,820,647	8,490,710
Wax, raw	298,088	111,505
Zinc, rough	5,241,839	67,025,941
	Francs.	*Francs.*
Animal matter	5,877,000	9,204,000
Animals, other than horses and cattle	1,176,000	803,000
Arms	5,545,000	16,537,000
Art, objects of	4,767,000	6,028,000
Boats and vessels	822,000	1,091,000
Candles	423,000	11,669,000
Cars	3,366,000	58,076,000
Chemical products	59,641,000	35,179,000
Clothes	8,156,000	6,574,000
Drugs	17,982,000	11,187,000
Earthenware of all kinds	2,439,000	8,967,000
Fruits of all kinds	8,551,000	1,832,000

Table showing the exchange of commerce between Belgium and other countries, etc.—Cont'd.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	Francs.	*Francs.*
Furniture	2,131,000	3,779,000
Glassware	1,975,000	44,844,000
Hardware and mercery	13,019,000	12,320,000
Jewelry (gold and platina)	3,776,000	108,000
Linen goods	1,869,000	13,811,000
Machinery and tools	13,697,000	46,525,000
Mineral ore	47,816,000	26,444,000
Musical instruments	1,170,000	380,000
Skins, manufactures of	3,048,000	3,546,000
Textile fibers, raw	204,524,000	95,090,000
Tissues	1,388,000	1,796
Typographical products	7,174,000	4,086,000
Vegetable substance	8,843,000	5,714,000
Watches and works	2,242,000	8,785
Wood:		
Of all kinds	5,987,000	2,052,000
Manufactures	1,302,000	7,709,000
Woolen goods	20,941,000	2,666,701
Yeast	8,759,000	68,000
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*
Alcoholic liquors	15,049	17,419
Beer	55,286	6,214
Wine	214,582	818
	Number.	*Number.*
Cattle	362,604	177,133
Horses	19,129	19,814
Eggs	90,427,253	64,898,086
Slate	30,926,311	14,274,344
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Coal	1,721,238	4,851,413
	Cubic meters.	*Cubic meters.*
Wood for building	645,151	33,733

Table showing the commerce between Belgium and the United States of the principal merchandise for the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Bottles and other glassware	.....	.....	278,210	502,272
Books	.....	.....	8,586	9,214
Coffee	465,873	1,010,503	.....	.....
Cotton goods	.....	.....	110,536	93,968
Flour, bran, etc	24,944,971	20,382,935	.....	.....
Glass:				
Window	.....	.....	38,254,777	34,366,259
Other	.....	.....	3,143,586	1,885,426
Grain of all kinds	319,568,919	448,205,235	.....	.....
Grease and lard	25,040,193	16,803,951	1,968,860	1,243,745
Hides and skins:				
Raw	542,433	595,969	1,663,876	1,350,178
Tanned and prepared	4,238	43,647	46,324	113,648
Hops	.....	.....	35,147	2,222

Table showing the commerce between Belgium and the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Iron:	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Cast (rough)	.....	.....	495,000	.....
Old scrap	.....	.....	1,823,640	121,900
Manufactures	98	36,471	2,024,898	3,508,477
Lead	.....	.....	2,100,800	453,302
Linen goods (plain and twilled)	.....	.....	160,021	234,748
Machinery and tools	.....	.....	212,590	314,859
Meat	21,393,532	18,761,178	.....	.....
Nickel and copper	35,728	1,590,417	50,910	70,554
Oil, vegetable	2,610,161	2,213,526	.....	.....
Oleaginous grains	539,570	20,512,406	.....	.....
Paper of all kinds	.....	.....	346,718	345,608
Petroleum	108,798,265	76,341,419	.....	.....
Rags	.....	.....	8,532,521	10,417,582
Rice	290	587	.....	.....
Resin and bitumen	17,170,589	17,115,631	2,119,284	5,038,993
Salts of soda	.....	.....	120,985	35,161
Silk goods	.....	.....	2,953	604
Starch	210,923	174,462	10,625	6,205
Steel:				
In bars, etc	.....	.....	3,886,786	497,431
Manufactures	.....	.....	168,692	292,480
Rough	.....	.....	2,315	.....
Sugar, raw and refined	.....	.....	10,598,189	28,442,988
Sirup and molasses	46,886	77,088	.....	.....
For distilling	2,332,237	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco:				
Raw	5,268,500	5,464,836	.....	.....
Manufactured	87,886	104,654	.....	.....
Wool, raw (foreign origin)	.....	.....	488,223	347,949
Woolen goods	.....	.....	196,154	120,116
Zinc	.....	.....	382,903	197,593
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Arms	146,322	239,502	1,591,926	1,868,280
Chemical products	254,365	663,744	1,246,535	1,436,961
Clothes	.....	.....	2,204,243	1,007,393
Fruits of all kinds (dried)	248,754	222,321	.....	.....
Hardware and mercery	.....	.....	322,654	64,950
Laces:				
Cotton	.....	.....	10,527	24,350
Linen	.....	.....	36,100	3,000
Silk	.....	.....	964	3,450
Linen goods (other than plain and twilled)	.....	.....	9,600	74,000
Wood for building:	*Cubic meters.*	*Cubic meters.*	*Cubic meters.*	*Cubic meters.*
Oak and walnut	1,524	1,958	.....	.....
Other	21,845	22,093	.....	.....
	Hectoliters.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*
Alcoholic liquors	.....	.....	556	497
Beer	.....	.....	133	1,959
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Coal	.....	.....	23,520	27,075

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Brussels to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Aniline colors	$1,561.72	$2,387.75	$3,499.94	$1,884.87	$8,334.28
Braids and button stock	6,583.24	11,186.10	5,013.42	2,981.75	25,764.51
Cement	86,466.22	129,308.74	104,325.60	42,760.02	362,860.58
Church regalia and ornaments	1,031.12	947.42	4,650.10	9,695.31	16,323.95
Combs	444.58	690.50	580.59	1,587.77	3,303.44
Corsets	51,011.86	50,945.37	75,668.43	56,942.83	234,568.49
Furniture	.....	837.62	726.38	.....	1,564.00
Glass:					
Plate	206,084.72	123,458.94	92,187.32	132,767.04	554,498.01
Window	33,202.48	13,122.21	22,096.75	82,521.34	150,942.78
Gloves	132,000.35	56,600.95	117,520.24	51,234.48	357,356.02
Hats	2,152.83	1,308.89	3,642.68	4,791.55	11,895.95
Hatters' fur	15,377.45	21,995.90	18,354.81	30,591.29	86,319.45
Horses	.....	.....	13,912.44	.....	13,912.44
Lace goods	57,782.06	31,485.50	76,869.75	57,555.59	223,692.90
Linen goods	73,951.44	71,406.32	78,698.78	76,536.40	300,592.94
Marble	1,360.66	2,268.86	4,870.90	9,021.67	17,522.09
Marble and granite (soda-water fountains)	10,458.45	6,464.57	1,865.76	5,188.69	23,977.47
Medicinal plants	221.27	129.02	636.90	2,736.45	3,723.64
Musical instruments	275.56	972.98	1,864.75	480.05	3,593.27
Oil paintings (works of art)	423.83	.....	10,163.28	463.01	11,050.12
Paper and books	2,360.88	8,378.94	2,902.57	4,619.17	18,261.56
Rags	6,365.27	4,863.16	3,137.16	1,650.54	16,016.13
Scales and weights	353.31	198.50	356.33	190.64	1,098.78
Skins (rabbit, sheep, and other)	11,486.13	20,364.96	32,343.47	18,220.89	82,415.45
Steel and iron	1,644.89	846.49	.....	.....	2,491.38
Tiles	2,053.41	505.09	395.82	295.65	3,249.97
Tin foil	.....	.....	230.81	.....	230.81
Umbrella frames	1,128.41	.....	534.76	533.12	2,196.29
Vegetable fiber	1,173.55	8,645.82	5,456.82	5,196.35	20,472.54
Wines	62.15	551.21	2,453.80	153.43	3,220.59
Woolen goods	.....	.....	2,399.94	.....	2,399.94
Sundries	52,305.60	122,249.78	39,418.09	23,712.76	237,586.23
Total	759,223.43	691,121.52	726,778.39	624,312.66	2,801,436.00
Total in 1890	615,393.29	667,099.27	719,196.54	740,928.06	2,742,617.16
Increase	143,830.14	24,022.25	7,581.85	.....	58,818.84
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	116,615.40	.....

Table showing the value of declared exports from the Charleroi agency to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Quarter ended—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
Cement	$21,757.55	$39,053.09	$91,027.33	$40,290.24	$192,128.21
Earthenware	.....	1,577.09	.....	.....	1,577.09
Glass:					
Plate	8,943.91	7,040.50	8,855.49	17,887.42	42,727.32
Window	255,887.80	312,526.58	359,605.88	367,999.15	1,296,019.41
Glassware	.....	.....	137.32	.....	137.32
Glaziers' diamonds	243.18	.....	.....	94.49	337.67
Iron	700.59	.....	986.24	.....	1,686.83
Marble	2,289.33	13,636.31	4,163.24	11,541.63	31,630.51
Napthalene	.....	100.36	.....	442.78	543.14
Osier	133.98	.....	379.82	187.57	701.37
Steel	10,986.52	14,625.31	28,615.79	20,040.01	74,267.63
Sundries	.....	.....	.....	456.36	456.36
Total	300,942.86	388,559.24	493,771.11	458,939.65	1,642,212.86
Total in 1890	581,471.28	531,148.19	436,874.50	365,341.21	1,914,835.04
Increase	.....	.....	56,896.61	93,598.44	.....
Decrease	280,528.28	142,588.95	.....	.....	272,622.18

MINES AND MINING.

The coal mines of Belgium produced 20,365,960 tons of coal in 1890, of a total value of $51,821,079.

The quantity of coal extracted in 1890 exceeded that of 1889 by 495,980 tons, and the value of the product by $15,581,505.

The average selling price per ton of coal in 1890 was $2.54, an increase of 72 cents per ton as compared with 1889.

There were 116,779 laborers employed in the mines in 1890, an increase of 8,397 as compared with 1889.

They were subdivided as follows:

Description.	In the mines.	On the surface.
Men	75,315	18,111
Women	3,170	4,368
Boys under 16 years	9,608	2,499
Girls under 16 years	945	2,763
Total	89,038	27,741

The total amount of wages paid the laborers in 1890 was $25,169,709, or an average annual salary per laborer of $215.58, an increase of $35.70 as compared with 1889.

The working expenses of the mines were:

Wages	$25,169,
Other expenses	15,310
Total	40,48

The total value of coal extracted in 1890 was $51,821,079, which leaves a net profit of $11,340,680, an increase of $7,098,769 as compared with 1889.

The mines were divided as follows: One hundred and twenty-two profitable mines, with a profit of $11,651,989; twelve losing mines, with a loss of $311,309; net profit, $11,340,680.

The zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium in 1890 produced 205,086 tons of mineral, of a total value of $483,063, as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Zinc ore	15,410	$231,600
Lead ore	150	3,072
Pyrites of iron	2,980	5,404
Iron ore	186,546	242,987
Total	205,086	483,063

The quantity of mineral extracted in 1890 was less than that of 1889 by 23,744 tons, and the value of the product by $43,283.

There were 1,427 laborers employed in these mines in 1890, an increase of 174 as compared with 1889.

Table showing the results of the coal mines of Belgium from 1880 to 1890.

Years.	Production.	Profitable mines.		Losing mines.	
		Number.	Profit.	Number.	Loss.
	Tons.				
1880	16,886,698	85	$2,096,366	79	$1,354,088
1881	16,873,951	77	1,683,539	83	1,967,056
1882	17,590,989	85	2,116,245	73	1,194,477
1883	18,177,754	80	2,176,461	73	1,296,767
1884	18,051,499	78	1,985,777	71	777,790
1885	17,437,603	81	2,025,728	69	686,887
1886	17,285,543	77	1,688,557	67	694,474
1887	18,378,624	90	2,089,997	50	529,013
1888	19,218,481	91	2,924,143	42	506,625
1889	19,869,980	104	4,669,599	28	427,688
1890	20,365,960	122	11,651,989	12	311,309

Years.	General profit.	Laborers.		Selling price per ton of coal.	Extraordinary expenses.
		Number.	Average annual wages.		
1880	$742,278	102,930	$177.56	$1.94	$3,293,352
1881	*283,517	101,351	179.68	1.87	3,192,413
1882	921,768	103,701	178.72	1.93	3,265,946
1883	879,694	106,252	194.16	1.96	3,300,493
1884	1,207,987	105,582	176.40	1.84	2,691,578
1885	1,338,841	103,095	156.71	1.71	2,259,837
1886	994,143	100,282	151.12	1.59	1,924,596
1887	1,560,984	100,739	157.30	1.55	1,844,594
1888	2,417,518	103,477	167.72	1.63	11,499,519
1889	4,241,911	108,382	179.87	1.82	12,509,874
1890	11,340,680	116,779	215.58	2.54	15,310,690

* Loss.

Table showing the production and value of the zinc, lead, and iron mines of Belgium from 1880 to 1890.

Years.	Zinc ore.		Lead ore.		Pyrites of iron.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.		*Tons.*		*Tons.*	
1880	38,805	$432,706	5,434	$172,156	7,913	$31,652
1881	23,553	230,635	3,741	126,801	2,965	9,457
1882	20,443	136,451	2,918	93,798	2,555	4,053
1883	20,738	144,750	1,749	60,023	1,623	3,474
1884	27,606	195,702	1,796	49,601	2,243	6,755
1885	18,185	131,240	1,299	36,091	4,533	12,545
1886	19,042	147,066	1,292	37,442	3,209	5,983
1887	20,879	173,121	548	17,756	3,490	6,176
1888	24,537	224,073	414	8,492	3,916	7,913
1889	21,184	250,128	194	4,860	5,051	8,299
1890	15,410	231,600	150	3,072	2,980	5,404

Years.	Iron ore.		Total value.	Number of laborers employed.
	Quantity.	Value.		
	Tons.			
1880	253,497	$361,875	$988,389	3,810
1881	224,882	350,681	717,574	2,750
1882	209,212	307,449	541,751	2,312
1883	216,490	288,921	497,168	2,100
1884	176,755	247,040	499,098	1,926
1885	187,118	253,023	432,899	1,788
1886	153,378	184,315	374,806	1,498
1887	185,186	228,319	425,372	1,537
1888	213,329	270,586	511,064	1,682
1889	202,431	263,059	526,346	1,601
1890	186,546	242,987	483,063	1,427

Table showing the number of quarries, number of laborers, and value of production from 1883 to 1890.

Years.	Number of quarries.	Number of laborers.	Value of production.
1883	1,556	27,333	$8,316,017.39
1884	1,589	26,496	5,129,227.00
1885	1,605	24,246	6,319,978.00
1886	1,675	23,312	6,235,251.00
1887	1,617	25,088	6,410,109.00
1888	1,780	29,451	6,442,147.00
1889	1,812	30,292	7,051,641.00
1890	1,702	31,681	7,581,040.00

SMELTING FURNACES, 1890.

The number of establishments in the Kingdom was as follows: Working, 19; shut down, 5.

The number of furnaces was: Working, 36; shut down, 14.

The number of laborers employed was 2,784.

The average daily wages per laborer were 54 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Fine cast iron	526,644	$5,915,643
Cast for molders	69,183	902,082
Cast steel	192,009	2,846,364
Total	787,836	9,664,089

STEEL WORKS, 1890.

The number of steel works was as follows: Working, 8; shut down, 1.

The number of furnaces was: Working, 7; shut down, 2.

The number of converters was as follows: Working, 13; shut down, 8.

The number of laborers employed was 3,144.

The average daily wages per laborer were 66 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Ingot steel:	*Tons.*	
Cast	221,296	$4,822,877
Beaten	24,270	620,688
Finished steel	201,817	6,036,654
Total	447,383	11,480,219

IRON WORKS, 1890.

The number of iron works working was 62; shut down, 7.

The number of casting furnaces working was 488; the number shut down was 193.

The number of laborers employed was 17,142.

The average daily wages per laborer were 64 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
Rough iron	489,079	.....
Finished iron	514,311	$16,016,684
Total	1,003,390	16,016,684

ZINC WORKS, 1890.

The number of zinc works working was 10.

The number of furnaces working was 288; the number shut down was 38.

The number of laborers employed was 3,856.

The average daily wages per laborer were 65 cents.

The production (in ingot) was 82,701 tons, valued at $8,918,916.

LEAD AND SILVER WORKS, 1890.

The number of lead and silver works working was 3.

The number of furnaces for reduction working was 19; shut down, 14. The number of furnaces for refining working was 4.

The number of laborers employed was 496.

The average daily wages per laborer were 55 cents.

The production was as follows:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Rough lead.....tons...	9,617	$605,827
Silver.....kilograms...	33,083	1,120,558

GLASS WORKS, 1890.

The number of glass manufactories was as follows: Working, 58; shut down, 14.

The number of furnaces for fusion was: Working, 114; shut down, 78.

The number of laborers employed was 20,664.

The value of the products was $11,259,813.

SHIPPING.

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered in 1889 and 1890.

Ports.	Sailing vessels.			
	1889.		1890.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Antwerp	765	304,661	685	259,731
Bruges	25	4,834	29	4,525
Brussels	56	5,120	60	5,873
Ghent	121	33,936	126	33,041
Louvain	27	3,332	14	1,757
Nieuwpoort	13	1,554	14	1,658
Ostend	105	23,353	107	28,199
Selsate	9	1,239	10	2,181
Dendermonde	6	715	3	352
Total	1,127	378,744	1,048	337,317

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered in 1889 and 1890—Continued.

Ports.	Steamers.			
	1889.		1890.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Antwerp	3,619	3,778,548	3,857	4,239,313
Bruges	34	9,672	62	20,839
Brussels	79	14,302	77	14,191
Ghent	749	365,145	818	395,754
Louvain	.....	.....	3	487
Nieuwpoort	39	11,620	59	18,921
Ostend	1,360	598,658	1,422	757,136
Selsate	3	1,747	22	6,525
Total	5,883	4,779,692	6,320	5,453,166

Ports.	Total.			
	1889.		1890.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Antwerp	4,384	4,083,209	4,542	4,499,044
Bruges	59	14,506	91	25,364
Brussels	135	19,422	137	20,064
Ghent	870	399,081	944	428,795
Louvain	27	3,332	17	2,244
Nieuwpoort	52	13,174	73	20,579
Ostend	1,465	622,011	1,529	785,335
Selsate	12	2,986	32	8,706
Dendermonde	6	715	3	352
Total	7,010	5,158,436	7,368	5,790,483

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels cleared in 1889 and 1890.

Ports.	Sailing vessels.			
	1889.		1890.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Antwerp	795	321,835	698	264,115
Bruges	25	4,562	25	4,077
Brussels	55	5,102	61	5,953
Ghent	113	32,233	128	32,264
Louvain	28	3,632	12	1,415
Nieuwpoort	13	1,554	14	1,658
Ostend	104	23,553	109	30,726
Selsate	6	820	6	948
Dendermonde	6	715	3	352
Total	1,145	394,406	1,056	341,510

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels cleared in 1889 and 1890—Continued.

Ports.	Steamers.			
	1889.		1890.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Antwerp	3,589	3,751,447	3,884	4,259,113
Bruges	35	9,857	61	20,581
Brussels	80	14,590	76	14,005
Ghent	790	365,959	814	391,490
Louvain			3	487
Nieuwpoort	39	11,622	59	18,921
Ostend	1,353	596,911	1,420	756,660
Selsate	3	1,209	21	5,985
Total	5,849	4,751,595	6,338	5,467,242

Ports.	Total.			
	1889.		1890.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Antwerp	4,384	4,073,282	4,582	4,523,228
Bruges	60	14,819	86	24,658
Brussels	135	19,692	137	19,960
Ghent	863	398,192	942	423,754
Louvain	28	3,632	15	1,902
Nieuwpoort	52	13,176	73	20,579
Ostend	1,457	620,464	1,529	787,386
Selsate	9	2,029	27	6,933
Dendermonde	6	715	3	352
Total	6,994	5,146,001	7,394	5,808,752

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Brussels, February 5, 1892.

TRADE OF TORONTO.

REPORT BY CONSUL POPE.

Toronto, the capital and metropolis of the province of Ontario, has grown very rapidly within the past twenty years and now controls a large volume of business.

A little over fifty years ago Toronto was incorporated a city, containing then 10,000 people; to-day the city has a population of nearly 200,000, and is an exceedingly important business center. There is a fine harbor and every facility for shipping by boat and railway.

Canada being largely an agricultural country, the commercial condition depends largely on the crops. A poor harvest depresses trade, while a

ountiful one creates activity in all branches of industry. Canada was blessed n 1891 with possibly the largest crop ever recorded; consequently there is very prospect of 1892 being a good year for trade, while the year just closed as been satisfactory. The following figures will show the comparative state f trade in the years 1890 and 1891: During 1890 there were 159 failures; 1 1891, 168 failures. The liabilities for 1890 were estimated at $1,456,654; or 1891, $1,512,642. The assets for 1890 were estimated at $905,112; for 891, $1,064,766.

The following figures as to increase of crops may prove interesting: Fall heat exceeded its average of ten years by 5½ bushels per acre; spring wheat, bushels; barley, 3 bushels; oats, 5½ bushels; peas, 3½ bushels; corn, o bushels; potatoes, 29 bushels; mangel-wurzels, 76 bushels; carrots, 36 ushels; turnips, 136 bushels.

In the aggregate yield of last year the various crops exceeded the average f ten years as follows: Wheat by 5,640,000 bushels; oats, 16,500,000 ushels; peas, 4,400,000 bushels; corn, 5,500,000 bushels; potatoes, 5,200,-00 bushels; other field roots, 39,250,000 bushels. The only crops below ie average were hay and barley, the former by 700,000 tons and the latter y 3,200,000 bushels. In the case of barley, there was less sown by 190,000 cres than in the past ten years. This is accounted for by the new United tates tariff, which affects barley more than any other cereal.

Now that more than a year has elapsed since the new tariff has been in orce, figures can be given to show its full effects on exports to the United tates. During 1890 the total shipments through this consular district mounted to $2,948,090.46; 1891, $1,628,657.06, showing a decrease of 1,319,433.40. Of this large decrease barley has by far the major share, howing a falling off of nearly $1,000,000, equal to about 2,000,000 bushels. he figures were: In 1890, $1,704,966.88; 1891, $805,522.71.

As previously shown, the acreage was much less in 1891 than in 1890, ut even with the difference in the amount sown there has been a considerable uantity shipped to England. The extra duty on horses and eggs has also ffected the shipments to the United States, while the increased stringency i admitting animals for breeding purposes has decreased the exports nearly ne-half, as the figures below will show. There is no doubt, however, but iat the law compelling registration certificates for breeding animals has reatly redounded to the benefit of the United States as regards the high class f animals now shipped for that purpose.

able showing the value of the horses, eggs, and breeding animals sent to the United States in 1890 and 1891.

Description.	1890.	1891.	Decrease.
orses	$98,828.75	$83,002.75	$15,826.00
gs	27,762.17	15,922.08	11,840.09
eeding animals	118,611.00	64,545.00	54,066.00

Table showing the import and export trade of Toronto in 1889–'91.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.
	Value.	Duty.	
1889	$20,457,376.00	$4,339,839.87	$2,960,689.00
1890	19,074,351.00	4,093,478.49	3,568,946.00
1891	19,622,034.00	4,160,332.69	3,208,728.00

CHARLES R. POPE,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Toronto, February 23, 1892.

TRADE OF ITALY AND PALERMO.

REPORT BY CONSUL PUGH, OF PALERMO.

In presenting this general statement of the imports and exports of Italy, and especially of the district of Palermo, for the year 1890, it shall not be my object to discuss the various conditions of the people, wages, etc., the commercial policy, nor causes that have wielded their influence upon commerce, in view of the admirable report recently made by Consul-General Bourn, but shall present tabulated statements showing the principal features of that trade.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The principal articles imported into Italy during the year 1890 amounted to $263,317,165.60, as against $278,230,849.20 for the year 1889, a decrease of $14,913,683.60.

During the same period her exports amounted to $175,152,133.80, a decrease of $14,977,018.20 below the amount for the preceding year, making a total decrease in her general foreign trade of $29,890,701.80. It will also be observed, by referring to the table which follows, that during the year 1890 her imports exceeded her exports by $88,165,031.80.

Besides the import duty, amounting in the year 1890 to $46,979,303.40, many of the products of Italy are subjected to an export duty, amounting during the year to $1,217,540.40. It would appear that in the formation of the tariff schedule there had been a discrimination against the United States, as certain articles imported almost wholly from the United States are subjected to the heaviest import duties, amounting in the case of petroleum to 200 per cent; while brimstone and sumac, exported in larger quantities to the United States than to any other country, are subjected to the heaviest export duty.

Table showing the value of the principal articles imported into and exported from Italy during the calendar years 1889 and 1890.

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Spirits, wine, and oils	$6,847,032.00	$7,167,071.80	$25,699,182.20	$18,535,519.40
Groceries, spices, and tobacco	16,741,017.20	17,452,166.20	1,334,187.80	1,444,049.00
Chemical products, drugs, resins, and perfumery	7,935,517.60	9,248,389.40	9,113,389.00	8,693,892.40
Coloring substances and materials for dyeing and tanning	4,649,852.20	4,683,364.60	1,896,427.80	2,007,309.40
Hemp, linen, jute, and other fibrous vegetables (excluding cotton)	4,927,091.20	5,251,603.00	8,256,792.80	8,181,945.40
Cotton	34,451,076.00	35,656,539.80	5,556,237.20	5,965,121.60
Wool and hair	18,693,110.20	18,547,213.20	2,005,389.00	2,022,329.00
Silk	22,761,453.40	17,422,898.20	70,633,130.40	60,062,169.80
Wood and straw	8,752,603.00	8,648,230.40	7,495,996.00	6,912,527.80
Paper and books	2,320,049.60	2,520,362.80	3,054,808.80	2,135,074.80
Skins, hides, and furs	8,513,747.40	9,079,920.20	4,583,518.20	4,164,576.00
Minerals, metals, and products thereof	38,961,136.00	33,682,502.40	5,305,166.00	5,583,189.80
Stones, earth, pottery, glass, and crystal	27,044,431.60	28,695,851.00	10,187,029.00	10,443,978.60
Cereals, flour, and vegetable products	48,843,771.80	39,588,988.60	14,921,805.00	17,843,072.20
Animals, animal products, and remains of animals	22,919,987.00	21,907,476.20	18,555,674.20	19,320,874.20
Miscellaneous	3,868,973.00	3,764,587.80	1,530,418.60	1,836,504.40
Total	278,230,849.20	263,317,165.60	190,129,152.00	175,152,133.80
Bullion	9,922,560.00	11,529,600.00	11,011,620.00	13,331,020.00
Grand total	288,153,409.20	274,846,765.60	201,140,772.00	188,483,153.80
Duty collected thereon	49,529,533.60	46,979,303.40	1,274,473.00	1,217,540.40

ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRADE.

In tables following, showing the import and export trade between Italy and the United States and Canada for the years 1886–'90, it is impossible to distinguish with precision the exact amount properly belonging in either instance to the United States, as no distinction is made in the custom-house records here between the two countries. It is known, however, that, while many of the exportations are for Canadian consumption, her five largest imported articles, viz, cotton, gums and resin, petroleum, tobacco, and lard, amounting during last year to 931,269 quintals, constituting more than four-fifths of the total imports from the two countries, are wholly from the United States. These items, together with those second in importance, viz, fixed and weighty oils, timber, dyeing and tanning wood, constitute more than nine-tenths and are of the well-known American products.

Table showing the quantity of the principal articles imported into Italy from the United States during the five years 1886–'90.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Colors and coloring extracts.....quintals...	403	1,484	246	3,067	2,172
Cotton.....do.....	125,078	143,917	250,470	194,550	209,957
Dyeing and tanning wood, etc.....do.....	15,719	7,411	632	17,252	36,634
Fixed oils.....do.....	19,272	9,381	3,782	1,368	16,666
Gums and resins.....do.....	39,813	42,572	45,338	58,641	100,413
Iron and steel broken pieces, etc.....do.....	.....	.....	64,474	192	33,059
Lard of every kind.....do.....	18,107	4,458	35,244	31,583	40,472
Optical and physical instruments.....do.....	26	119	503	422	64
Petroleum.....do.....	570,289	576,785	526,489	525,660	471,993
Preserved fish.....do.....	839	4,068	24,835	32,131	11,398
Raw hides and skins.....do.....	12,878	3,369	4,055	2,626	5,474
Rye, oats, maize, and barley.....tons...	8,995	5,107	32	7,950	8,635
Timber.....do.....	24,238	8,656	24,533	32,784	59,107
Tobacco, leaf.....quintals...	144,609	137,855	132,723	118,982	108,434
Weighty oils.....do.....	3,055	6,939	13,544	16,189	34,211
Worked brass, copper, and bronze...do.....	.....	12	25	1,331	3,609

Table showing the quantity of the principal articles exported from Italy to the United States in the years 1886–'90.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Alkaloids.....kilograms...	2,222	5,465	.....	9,378	24,442
Boracic acid.....quintals...	1,579	1,927	1,849	4,009	3,408
Brimstone.....do.....	1,047,810	904,796	1,310,177	1,174,232	1,110,926
Cheese.....do.....	2,291	3,920	3,996	5,643	4,936
Dried fruits.....do.....	29,948	37,112	34,199	25,924	39,440
Dyeing and tanning wood.....do.....	84,200	54,194	54,388	73,113	79,595
Essence of orange.....kilograms...	75,600	57,886	89,990	119,755	75,125
Gloves.....pairs...	2,574	2,182	4,682	5,582	5,025
Macaroni.....quintals...	10,882	888	3,413	1,354	982
Marble:					
Raw.....tons...	10,950	8,882	10,596	13,596	11,635
Worked.....quintals...	106,779	125,554	146,987	189,770	140,422
Marine and mineral salt.....tons...	51,085	36,106	43,744	18,784	54,612
Minerals of every kind.....do.....	173,807	99,256	55,856	95,761	140,886
Oilseeds.....quintals...	1,135	.....	583	1,356	1,924
Olive oil.....do.....	25,311	25,902	33,007	42,291	22,553
Orange and lemon juice.....do.....	1,373	2,740	526	3,097	2,786
Oranges and lemons.....do.....	735,879	1,469,221	928,024	1,104,236	1,164,890
Plaster and lime.....tons...	1,250	1,278	971	2,124	1,103
Preserved vegetables.....quintals...	375	1,087	2,345	1,145	864
Rye, oats, maize, and barley.....tons...	100	1,326	831	2,667	4,681
Silk tissues.....kilograms...	524	310	142	2,514	4,746
Soap.....quintals...	10,386	9,465	5,998	7,693	8,491
Spices not named.....do.....	1,580	749	760	1,760	1,658
Straw hats.....hundreds...	7,103	5,111	5,215	5,325	22,801
Sweetened spirits in casks.....hectoliters...	.....	208	705	1,083	125
Sweets and preserves.....quintals...	10,102	12,274	6,076	9,627	14,433
Tartar and lees.....do.....	28,309	47,077	50,249	17,046	64,279
Vegetable products not named.....do.....	2,428	2,754	6,278	5,225	6,253
White paper.....do.....	990	764	1,471	1,350	316
Wine:					
In bottles.....hundreds...	2,356	3,652	2,882	2,150	6,296
In casks.....hectoliters...	24,878	120,109	58,151	120,388	51,715

IMPORTS AT PALERMO.

To those accustomed to the accurate and complete records and statistics kept in the United States it will be impossible to understand the difficulty of collecting data here, and a simple tabulation without some explanation from one's own knowledge would be most unsatisfactory. A closer investigation, however, reveals the fact that large quantities of American products have passed through English, German, and French houses and are accredited to those countries, while a still larger proportion of the amount designated in the table which follows as from "other countries" are imports from the United States. Of the total importation of cereals and products thereof, to the value of $396,125.60, the amount of $303,381.20 is simply accredited to "other countries," and, so far as the records disclose, none have been imported from the United States; whereas, in fact, it is known that the United States supplies a larger proportion of the imported cereals than any other country except Russia. Other instances of like nature might be cited showing that England, Germany, France, and Austria are accredited with large items of imports of which they do not produce sufficient for home consumption.

While it is true that Palermo receives a larger proportion of her imports from the United States than her records disclose, most of which is unmanufactured, it is to be regretted that we do not supply a larger amount of her manufactured imports, and in this connection it is suggested that, in order to compete successfully with the manufactories of other countries, the Americans should learn the quality of any given article required and manufacture such as there is a demand for, as well as conform, at least at first, to the plan of sales to which these people are accustomed. Both the quality of articles required and the condition of markets can only be learned by sending agents here to study the peculiarities of each.

Table showing the value of the principal articles imported into Palermo and the duty collected, together with the countries whence they came, during the year 1890.

Articles.	Value.			
	Austria.	England.	France.	Germany.
Acid and candles, stearic	$5,980.00	$3,080.00	$400.00	$6,340.00
Acid, sulphuric	.....	.....	1,800.00	.....
Artificial flowers	640.00	.....	3,260.00	3,200.00
Beer	641.00	.....	208.00	3,750.00
Cereals, farina, and products thereof	17,540.00	2,063.40	12,496.00	645.00
Cheese	.....	630.00	.....	.....
Coffee	6,940.00	100,140.00	184.00	8,096.00
Coloring matters	120.00	8,624.00	762.80	1,242.00
Condiments, cinnamon, etc	.....	23,913.00	504.00	3,276.60
Cotton and cotton goods	16,335.00	203,122.00	9,760.40	51,840.00
Decorated earthenware	5,180.00	4,368.00	59,388.00	6,804.00
Essence	334.80	345.60	550.80	162.00
Gaseous waters	1,430.00	.....	1,820.00	130.00
Glass, crystal, and articles thereof	7,893.00	2,211.00	10,171.00	14,089.20
Hats of every kind and quality	10,200.00	10,266.00	978.00	463.00
Hemp, linen, jute, and other fibrous vegetables (excluding cotton)	3,915.40	27,491.00	3,140.00	4,420.00

Table showing the value of the principal articles imported into Palermo, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Value—Continued.			
	Austria.	England.	France.	Germany.
Hides, skins, and articles thereof	$30,816.00	$16,560.00	$33,874.00	$65,870.00
India-rubber goods	200.00	600.00	800.00	3,400.00
Lard	.....	22,352.00	5,280.00	5,852.00
Medicines	.....	17,891.80	.....	427.20
Mercery	6,720.00	6,400.00	16,480.00	27,680.00
Metals (iron, steel, brass, and works thereof)	13,086.40	245,009.20	43,950.20	49,408.00
Olive and other mineral and resinous oils	2,234.40	28,738.00	40,032.80	1,005.00
Paper and books	4,462.00	1,386.00	10,476.00	13,423.00
Perfumery	120.00	800.00	2,820.00	404.00
Pit coal	.....	670,818.40	1,008.00	.....
Potassa and soda	.....	12,798.00	.....	.....
Poultry	.....	13,916.00	.....	.....
Salt fish	18,204.00	59,904.00	852.00	1,068.
Silk and silken goods	8,108.00	23,169.60	140,673.00	110,749.
Soap	390.00	2,453.20	1,088.00	234.
Spirits and liquors	1,843.80	595.00	3,135.40	186.
Stones, earth, and earthenware	.....	.....	10,697.60	.....
Sugar	108.00	446.00	91.00	81.
Sweets and tea biscuits	.....	806.00	.....	2
Timber	188,300.00	4,024.00	5,832.00	12,74
Wine	115.00	.....	1,872.00	7
Wood matches	.....	.....	.....	8 .co
Wood and roots for dyeing and tanning (duty for France only)	1,896.00	4,267.20	4,293.60	.....
Wool and woolen goods	49,582.40	203,635.60	150,370.00	97,098.80
Total	402,435.20	1,722,824.00	579,048.60	494,999.80
Total value of all imports during 1889	281,192.40	1,716,041.80	341,435.60	312,339.00
Increase	121,242.80	6,782.20	237,613.00	182,660.80
Duty collected from each country	49,011.00	306,552.20	92,039.60	93,525.20

Articles.	Value—Continued.			Duty collected.
	United States.	Other countries.	Total.	
Acid and candles, stearic	.....	$18,380.00	$34,180.00	$2,774.80
Acid, sulphuric	.....	.....	1,800.00	129.00
Artificial flowers	.....	.....	7,100.00	1,065.00
Beer	.....	.....	4,599.00	246.60
Bullion	.....	3,315.00	3,315.00	.....
Cereals, farina, and products thereof	.....	363,381.20	396,125.60	95,576.80
Cheese	.....	37,345.00	37,975.00	2,387.00
Coffee	$1,288.00	.....	116,648.00	70,980.00
Coloring matters	.....	352.00	11,100.80	983.40
Condiments, cinnamon, etc	.....	2,168.60	29,862.20	17,131.20
Cotton and cotton goods	1,859.00	23,782.40	306,698.80	127,205.80
Decorated earthenware	.....	.....	75,740.00	8,088.00
Essence	.....	.....	1,393.20	154.80
Gaseous waters	.....	.....	3,380.00	152.00
Glass, crystal, and articles thereof	.....	22,022.00	56,386.20	20,151.00
Hats of every kind and quality	.....	.....	21,907.00	4,380.20
Hemp, linen, jute, and other fibrous vegetables (excluding cotton)	.....	5,560.00	43,626.40	4,871.20
Hides, skins, and articles thereof	.....	21,402.40	168,522.40	10,220.20
India-rubber goods	.....	800.00	5,800.00	910.00
Lard	9,900.00	34,320.00	77,704.00	5,017.80

ible showing the value of the principal articles imported into Palermo, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Value—Continued.			Duty collected.
	United States.	Other countries.	Total.	
ines		$1,340.40	$19,659.40	$1,193.60
ry		480.00	57,760.00	10,830.00
s (iron, steel, brass, and works thereof)		99,872.60	451,326.40	115,096.20
and other mineral and resinous oils	$141,167.40	3,025.20	216,202.80	332,572,20
and books		4,139.00	33,886.00	7,109.60
mery			4,144.00	691.40
al			671,826.40	
sa and soda		1,932.00	14,730.00	275.80
y			13,916.00	497.00
sh		5,484.00	85,512.00	7,126.00
nd silken goods		10,660.00	293,359.60	33,699.20
			4,165.20	474.20
and liquors		723.40	6,483.60	1,873.20
, earth, and earthenware			10,697.60	
			726.00	1,556.00
s and tea biscuits		666.80	1,499.80	761.60
r		990.00	211,894.00	7,121.00
		30.00	2,088.00	1,093.80
matches		189.00	999.00	222.00
and roots for dyeing and tanning (duty France only)		2,089.20	12,546.00	289.00
and woolen goods		1,632.00	502,318.80	113,745.60
Total	154,214.40	666,082.20	4,019,604.20	1,008,652.20
Total value of all imports during 1889	291,421.60	810,350.00	3,752,780.40	987,517.57
ase	137,207.20	144,267.80		
se			266,823.80	21,134.63
collected for each country	317,805.00	149,719.20		1,008,652.20

EXPORTS FROM PALERMO.

The valuation of the principal articles exported from Palermo during year 1890 amounted to $6,383,044.60, a sum less than that for the pre- ng year by $331,410; and of this gross amount $3,475,646.40, or more one-half, was exported to the United States. The greatest valuation ny one article of export was that of fruit (oranges and lemons), to the unt of $2,847,200; with sumac, $317,600; wine lees, $130,000; and : oil, $104,160.

showing the value of the principal articles exported from Palermo and the duty collected during the year 1890, together with the countries to which they were consigned.

Articles.	Value.			
	Austria.	England.	France.	Germany.
one	$7,331.20	$1,752.00		
y seed		5,986.80	$160.00	
it		1,692.80		
fruits	24,840.00	57,960.00	13,344.00	$9,840.00
e	300.00	39,000.00	600.00	
fruits		830.40	225.60	
and skins	14,760.00		23,606.00	

Table showing the value of the principal articles exported from Palermo, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Value—Continued.			
	Austria.	England.	France.	Germany.
Horse beans			$4,000.00	
Lemon juice	$64.00	$50,992.00	89,600.00	$640.00
Lemons and oranges	16,977.60	429,134.40	936.00	16,920.00
Macaroni	470.40	153.60	38.40	
Manna		2,100.90	7,000.00	24,000.00
Marine salt		11.20		
Mustard seed		900.00	1,152.00	
Olive oil		10,368.00	56,544.00	
Orange peel	4.00	8.00		
Plaster		1,536.00		354.00
Salt fish	25,914.00			
Spices not named		4,859.00	989.00	
Sumac and other coloring matter	26,773.60	603,044.00	495,200.00	91,160.00
Wine	3,154.00		23,360.00	2,432.00
Wine lees	25,974.00	406,380.00	13,104.00	
Total	146,562.80	1,616,708.20	729,859.00	145,346.00
Total value of the exports during 1889	250,714.20	1,857,328.00	792,864.80	110,177.80
Increase				35,168.20
Decrease	104,151.40	240,619.80	63,005.80	

Articles.	Value—Continued.			Duty collected.
	United States.	Other countries.	Total.	
Brimstone		$80.00	$9,163.20	$1,267.00
Canary seed	$3,200.00		9,346.80	321.60
Cement	1,856.00		3,548.80	
Cheese	13,580.00	385.00	13,965.00	
Dried fruits	10,164.00	18,648.00	134,796.00	
Essence	12,000.00		51,900.00	
Fresh fruits			1,056.00	
Hides and skins		57,836.00	96,202.00	
Horse beans	1,960.00	30,685.20	36,645.20	
Lemon juice	1,680.00	256.00	143,232.00	
Lemons and oranges	2,847,200.00	42,468.00	3,353,636.00	
Macaroni	7,094.40		7,756.80	
Manna		2,000.00	35,100.00	
Marine salt	88.00		99.20	
Mustard seed	1,800.00		3,852.00	
Olive oil	104,160.00	9,600.00	180,672.00	
Orange peel		28.00	40.00	
Plaster			1,890.00	
Salt fish	476.00	1,806.00	28,196.00	
Soap		464.00	464.00	
Spices not named	9,460.00	4,558.00	19,866.00	
Sumac and other coloring matter	317,600.00	65,748.00	1,599,525.60	31,831.80
Wax matches	1,728.00	1,504.00	3,232.00	
Wine	11,600.00	22,456.00	63,002.00	
Wine lees	130,000.00	10,400.00	585,858.00	9,870.90
Total	3,475,646.40	268,922.20	6,383,044.60	43,290.60
Total value of the exports during 1889	2,908,188.00	795,181.80	6,714,454.60	46,318.04
Increase	567,458.40			
Decrease		526,259.60	331,410.00	3,027.44

BRIMSTONE.

Next to green fruits, the largest export article of Sicily is brimstone, a production of the southern part of the island, principally in this consular district; and the ports whence it was exported in 1890, in the order of their respective shipments, were: Girgenti, 2,038,402 cantars*; Catania, 1,322,888 cantars; Licata, 1,112,971 cantars; and Palermo, 520 cantars; a total for the year of 4,474,781 cantars, all of which is from this consular district, except Catania.

Table showing the quantity of brimstone exported from Palermo, Catania, Girgenti, and Licata during the five years 1886-'90.

Whence exported.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Cantars.	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*
Palermo	49,523	42,629	32,305	5,850	520
Catania	1,367,947	1,552,767	1,616,122	1,483,324	1,322,888
Girgenti	1,911,714	1,723,396	1,847,352	1,915,753	2,038,402
Licata	951,121	728,135	1,025,296	1,163,939	1,112,971
Total	4,280,305	4,046,927	4,521,075	4,568,866	4,474,781

By the following table is shown the amount of Sicilian brimstone that has been exported in the last five years to the various countries, the United States taking the largest amount, with France and colonies, Italy, England and India, Portugal, and Russia coming next in the order named.

Table showing the quantity of brimstone exported from Palermo, Catania, Girgenti, and Licata to the various parts of the world during the last five years.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Cantars.	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*
Australia	.....	7,800	11,505	.....	18,209
Austria	75,388	87,132	116,246	116,799	112,284
Belgium	85,539	69,135	90,361	100,783	95,548
Denmark	.....	2,624	6,036	5,756	15,207
England and India	393,066	390,092	463,244	509,640	335,300
France and colonies	705,639	730,888	677,086	875,428	932,871
Germany	112,954	126,109	161,225	200,219	186,989
Greece	256,060	238,813	75,521	132,057	183,391
Holland	38,983	22,703	36,309	31,511	19,317
Italy	632,554	636,966	619,620	565,794	524,591
Portugal	402,256	215,632	206,067	218,384	239,758
Russia	137,418	174,739	286,557	229,820	200,517
Spain	76,571	76,342	44,629	85,614	52,857
South America	.....	9,220	1,230	298	135
Sweden and Norway	24,908	15,196	39,046	50,691	56,342
Turkey	59,774	81,091	18,942	28,967	112,572
United States	1,279,195	1,162,445	1,667,451	1,417,105	1,388,893
Total	4,280,305	4,046,907	4,521,075	4,568,866	4,474,781

*13 Sicilian cantars are equal to 1 ton.

For the purpose of showing the American ports to which the above amount of brimstone has been shipped, the following table has been prepared. Of the four most important ports, the shipments to New York and Philadelphia were less in 1890 than in 1891; that to Baltimore increased and Charleston more than doubled during the year, while to Mobile and Pensacola the first shipments are shown in 1890.

Table showing the quantity of brimstone exported from Palermo, Catania, Girgenti, Licata to the United States during the last five years.

Whither exported.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Cantars.	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*	*Cantars.*
Baltimore	203,842	133,969	225,290	199,110	206,377
Boston	57,200	42,900	81,900	64,350	32,500
Breakwater	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....
Charleston	137,230	186,212	292,452	161,185	358,331
Gibraltar	.....	7,797	6,240	.....	.....
Mobile	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,620
New Orleans	.....	2,600	3,250	2,600	10,400
New York	666,397	597,727	789,180	727,205	483,609
Pensacola	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,070
Philadelphia	176,306	146,435	153,309	186,345	150,720
Port Royal	8,580	13,000	7,800	.....	7,800
Providence	15,340	8,200	16,250	7,670	8,450
San Francisco	.....	3,845	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	.....	.....	46,085	42,120	76,960
Wilmington	.....	13,260	30,615	26,520	17,026
Woodhole	14,300	.....	15,080	.....	.....
Zarate	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,100
Total	1,279,195	1,162,445	1,667,451	1,417,105	1,388,893

ORANGE AND LEMON BOXES.

The largest of the Sicilian exports is that of fruit (oranges and lemons), amounting during the year 1890 to $3,353,636; and, while the value and volume of this trade is shown above, I have prepared the following table, showing the number of boxes used in shipping oranges and lemons from this port to the United States alone to have been 1,979,235, and the value of these boxes was more than $300,000. The importance of the immense number of boxes used in this trade consists in the fact that there is no suitable timber for making them in Sicily, and a large percentage of the boxes are made of shooks of the manufacture of the United States; and it is suggested that, with some attention to the best kinds of timber, as well as the most convenient condition for the rapid and simple construction of these boxes, this entire trade, amounting to about $500,000 annually, could easily be placed in the hands of American timber dealers and manufacturers.

Table shewing the number of boxes of oranges and lemons exported from the port of Palermo to the United States during the twelve months ended September 30, 1890.

Months.	Baltimore.		Boston.		New Orleans.	
	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.
October	.....	.....	.....	743	.....	.....
November	.....	.....	3,673	6,327	837	8,640
December	.....	.....	11,525	12,783	4,860	13,277
January	3,179	1,519	11,978	11,850	8,991	32,756
February	.....	.....	19,788	26,556	7,199	32,728
March	.....	.....	42,000	45,497	2,039	50,053
April	.....	.....	26,442	49,387	396	46,864
May	.....	.....	17,236	39,319	850	54,625
June	.....	.....	19	20,217	.....	11,175
July	.....	.....	.....	2,287	.....	.....
August	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,965
Total	3,179	1,519	132,661	214,966	25,172	252,083
Total in preceding year	5,477	7,494	230,067	247,735	35,128	331,368

Months.	New York.		Philadelphia.		Total.	
	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Oranges.	Lemons.
October	31	28,615	.....	.....	31	29,358
November	5,503	35,579	.....	764	10,013	51,310
December	28,537	23,420	16,093	10,910	61,015	60,390
January	44,768	75,502	10,303	15,893	79,219	137,520
February	30,076	50,189	9,933	19,793	66,996	129,266
March	55,374	95,152	16,987	28,245	116,400	218,947
April	52,615	132,225	7,869	28,835	87,322	257,311
May	14,778	145,866	4,694	25,343	37,558	265,153
June	449	141,355	1,697	20,534	2,165	193,281
July	.....	118,641	.....	.....	.....	120,928
August	.....	32,863	.....	.....	.....	32,863
September	.....	20,224	.....	.....	.....	22,189
Total	232,131	899,631	67,576	150,317	460,719	1,518,516
Total in preceding year	249,741	807,760	55,035	128,396	575,448	1,522,753

HORACE C. PUGH,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Palermo, June 5, 1892.

SPONGE FISHERIES IN MALTA.

TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL WORTHINGTON.

[From the Malta Times of March 11, 1892.]

The Mediterranean Naturalist for March, is, as usual, brimful of interest. A capital article appears under the heading of "Lampedusa and its Sponge Fisheries." The following concluding paragraphs will give an idea of its relative interest to this island:

"The sea bed in the vicinity of Lampedusa is of a sandy and rocky character, and it is thus specially suited to the life habits of these protozoans. Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, and the

coasts of Syria abound with beds of varying areas; and, as an example of the value of the products of this form of industry, it has been officially stated that from Calymnos alone the value of the sponges exported exceeds £125,000 annually.

"There is no doubt but that, judging from the nature of the conditions under which these sponges grow, there are numerous similar beds scattered over the great submarine plateau which occupies the greater portion of the area of the southern half of the Mediterranean. The conformation and nature of the sea bed around the Maltese Islands, the close proximity of the Tunisian and Lampedusan sponge fields, as well as the more tangible evidences that are afforded us on the shores of Ghain Toffiha, St. Paul's Bay, and Melleha Bay by the numerous sponges that are cast up there after every storm afford proofs conclusive that Malta, too, has sponge beds situated at no great distance from her shores. Enterprise and energy are all that are required to bring them to light, and if these be forthcoming there will then be no reason why another regular and thriving industry should not be established in Maltese waters.',

---

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC.

REPORT BY ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL GRANT, OF CAIRO.

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the Suez Canal traffic of all nationalities for the years 1870–'91. This statement was prepared at my request by the consular agent at Port Said. It is interesting to watch the continual increase of the traffic receipts.

Table showing Suez Canal traffic of all nationalities for the years 1870–'91.

Year.	Number of vessels.	Net tons.	Traffic receipts.	
			Francs.	
1870	486	436,609	4,345,758	$869,151
1871	765	761,467	7,595,385	1,519,077
1872	1,082	1,160,743	14,377,092	2,875,418
1873	1,173	1,367,767	20,850,726	4,170,145
1874	1,264	1,631,650	22,667,791	4,533,558
1875	1,494	2,009,984	26,430,790	5,286,158
1876	1,457	2,096,771	27,631,458	5,526,291
1877	1,663	2,355,447	30,180,928	6,036,185
1878	1,593	2,269,678	28,345,672	5,669,134
1879	1,477	2,263,332	27,131,116	5,426,223
1880	2,026	3,057,421	36,492,620	7,298,524
1881	2,727	4,136,779	47,193,882	9,438,776
1882	3,198	5,074,808	55,421,039	11,084,208
1883	3,307	5,775,861	60,558,488	12,111,697
1884	3,284	5,871,500	58,628,758	11,725,751
1885	3,624	6,335,752	60,057,259	12,011,452
1886	3,100	5,767,655	54,771,076	10,954,215
1887	3,137	5,903,024	55,995,298	11,199,059
1888	3,440	6,640,834	64,832,273	12,966,454
1889	3,425	6,783,187	66,167,579	13,233,516
1890	3,389	6,890,094	66,984,000	13,396,800
1891	4,206	8,699,020	83,421,504	16,684,300

LOUIS B. GRANT,
Acting Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Cairo, May 28, 1892.

MANUFACTURE OF VEGETABLE OILS.

*REPORT BY CONSUL TRAIL, OF MARSEILLES.**

From the remotest antiquity Marseilles has been the emporium, not only of the oils of the province, but also of those produced by Italy, Spain, the African coast, Greece, and Turkey.

The olive tree is cultivated in the following departments of France: Alpes-Maritimes, Var, Bouches-du-Rhône, Gard, Hérault, Aude, Pyrénées-Orientales, Vaucluse, Basses-Alpes, Drôme, and Ardèche. A district of 152,256 hectares is taken up with its cultivation. The total production is estimated at 39,912,000 liters, representing a value of 61,065,000 francs. Of this quantity part is consumed within the district producing the oil, the rest being sent into the interior of France or exported to neighboring countries and the colonies.

The import trade in oleaginous seeds is very considerable, the total quantity of the different kinds imported during the year 1890 being nearly 3,500,000 metric quintals. The exact figures of the different kinds of seeds imported during that year are shown in the following table, which is taken from the official statistics published by the chamber of commerce at Marseilles.

TABLE NO. 1.—*Importation of oleaginous seeds at Marseilles during the year 1890.*

Month.	Sesame.		Peanuts.		Linseed.
	From the Levant.	From India and Africa.	In the husk.	Shelled.	
	Met. quintals.	*Met. quintals.*	*Met. quintals.*	*Met. quintals.*	*Met. quintals.*
January	20,200	64,540	15,570	19,680	7,840
February	8,450	99,970	2,200	94,860	1,610
March	8,590	74,090	25,260	111,930	5,200
April	4,970	38,320	48,280	70,680	7,890
May	4,400	93,080	50,300	214,160	21,190
June	3,200	45,100	16,080	58,960	3,150
July	100	62,100	13,930	31,810	6,030
August	190	19,690	9,230	112,640	6,490
September	80	49,060	3,730	140,690	11,140
October	20,250	10,340	7,070	89,750	12,460
November	21,430	19,700	9,340	37,710	9,140
December	26,560	77,860	7,630	67,730	7,690
Total	118,420	653,850	208,640	1,030,600	99,830

* The following inclosures in Consul Trail's report have been transmitted to the Department of Agriculture: (1) Sample of black sesame seed (Bombay), and sample of the same after first cold pressure in Estrayer's press; (2) sesame seed after trituration, ready for first pressure in ordinary press; (3) sesame oil cake (fertilizer); (4) peanut oil cake (cattle food).

TABLE NO. 1.—*Importation of oleaginous seeds at Marseilles during the year 1890*—Cont'd.

Month.	Cotton seed.	Cocoanuts and palm nuts.	Cultivated and wild rape-seed oil.	Other sorts.	Total.
	Met. quintals.	*Met. quintals.*	*Met. quintals.*	*Met. quintals.*	*Met. quintals.*
January	41,800	105,100	3,550	18,020	296,300
February	16,970	53,630	3,820	26,370	287,900
March	18,000	70,530	1,050	13,370	328,020
April	21,000	45,220	2,450	13,770	252,580
May	3,190	38,630	9,780	31,490	466,220
June	450	56,100	2,560	14,960	200,560
July	1,070	50,670	19,030	25,660	210,400
August		32,430	33,820	17,720	232,310
September		44,510	33,660	22,860	305,670
October	29,910	60,030	9,630	41,020	280,460
November	18,390	44,470	20,060	52,050	232,290
December	60,930	105,470	3,290	33,640	390,800
Total	211,710	706,790	142,640	310,930	3,483,510

The following table indicates the highest and lowest prices between which the values of the various seeds have fluctuated during the year 1890:

TABLE NO. 2.—*Prices of oleaginous seeds at Marseilles during 1890.*

Description.	Highest.	Lowest.
Sesame:	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Syria, Caramania	43.75	37.00
Bombay	41.75	36.00
Kurrachee	38.00	33.50
Calcutta	29.25	28.75
Coromandel	32.50	29.75
Mozambique, Senegal	35.00	33.00
Poppy:		
India	34.25	30.00
Levant	25.00	31.00
Peanuts:		
Whole—		
Gambia and African coast	26.00	22.50
Rufisque, St. Louis	28.00	25.00
Shelled—		
Mozambique and Kongo	34.00	33.00
Bombay	30.75	26.50
Coromandel	25.75	21.50
Linseed:		
Russia, Danube	26.00	25.00
Roumelia, Anatelia, Syria	28.00	26.00
Bombay	31.25	27.25
Calcutta	30.00	26.50
Cultivated rape seed:		
Danube, Russia	32.00	27.00
Bombay, Kurrachee, Coromandel	31.00	25.00
Calcutta	29.00	25.00
Wild rape seed	20.00	14.00
Pulgheria (Senegal)	20.25	19.50
Niger	24.25	22.50
Cocoa	40.75	37.25
Palm nuts	27.50	25.50
Mowrah	23.00	21.00

In considering the state and movement of the oil trade at Marseilles account must also be taken of the importation of seed, palm, and especially of cotton oils. The first two kinds are received from the west coast of Africa and from England and the latter from England and from the United States, the quantity imported during 1890 being 20,000,000 kilograms.

The most important importation of seeds, etc., consists of peanuts, by far the larger quantity of which arrive shelled, only about one-fifth of the total amount imported having the shells on. This product comes, for the most part, from India and Africa. Afterwards, in order of importance, as shown by the quantity imported, come cocoanuts and palm nuts, sesame from India and Africa, cotton seed, shelled peanuts, cultivated and wild rape seed, sesame from the Levant, and finally linseed.

The official records of this city show that during 1890 there has been an increase of importation as compared with 1889 of sesame from the Levant, shelled and whole peanuts, linseed, cultivated and wild rape seed, cotton seed, poppies, palm nuts, and a few other kinds, principally Niger, while a falling off has been shown in the case of sesame from India and Africa, castor beans, pulgheria, cocoanuts, mowrahs, and a few other kinds. The difference between the increase and diminution in the importation of these various kinds shows a net increase of 232,550 quintals during 1890, as appears in tables herewith, while the amount of seed in warehouses at Marseilles at the end of 1890 exceeded the quantity so stored at the end of 1889 by 43,450 quintals.

The increase of importation of certain seeds during 1890, compared with 1889, was as follows:

Seed.	Increase.	Seed.	Increase.
	Quintals.		*Quintals.*
Sesame from the Levant	24,260	Cotton seed	77,720
Shelled peanuts	55,860	Poppies	5,400
Peanuts in the husks	21,950	Palm nuts	98,330
Linseed	2,090	Various kinds (Niger)	13,730
Cultivated rape seed	88,540	Total	388,950
Wild rape seed	70		

The decrease of importation of certain seeds during 1890, compared with 1889, was:

Seed.	Decrease.	Seed.	Decrease.
	Quintals.		*Quintals.*
Sesame from India and Africa	4,280	Mowrahs and other concrete seeds	24,450
Castor beans	4,760	Total	156,400
Pulgheria	16,920		
Cocoa	105,990		

The following figures show the summary of importation in 1890:

	Quintals.
Increase of importation of certain seeds	388,950
Decrease of importation of certain seeds	156,400
Net increase of importation	232,550

The quantity of seeds in the warehouses on the 31st of December, 1889 and 1890, was as follows:

	Quintals.
Seeds in warehouses on December 31, 1890	50,000
Seeds in warehouses on December 31, 1889	6,550
Increase	43,450

The method followed in extracting the oil from the various seeds imported at Marseilles, the cost of importation, the uses to which the oils are put, and the use made of the residuum are as follows:

SESAME.

Levant sesame.—This is subjected to three pressings, the seed being cold in the first two, but heated for the third, in order to allow of more oil being extracted. Before being pressed at all the seed is thoroughly triturated, to allow the oil to come away more readily under pressure. In the first pressing from 30 to 32 per cent of oil is obtained, and this oil is sold at from 90 to 96 francs per 100 kilograms for table consumption. The seed is now thoroughly triturated again, a little water—about 1 or 2 per cent—being added, and, being again put under pressure, yields from 9 to 10 per cent of oil of a quality slightly inferior to the first, but which is still quite good enough for eating purposes. The price of this oil varies from 70 to 73 francs per 100 kilograms. After being removed from the press the seed is once more thoroughly triturated, and from 2 to 4 per cent of water is added to it, after which it is heated to a temperature of from 70° to 80° C. The oil that now comes away is of very inferior quality to that obtained by the first two pressings, and in quantity is from 10 to 11 per cent of the weight of seed originally put into the press. This oil is sold at from 49 to 51 francs per 100 kilograms, and is used in the manufacture of soap. The residuum is made into oil cakes, which are used for feeding cattle, and are sold at from 12 to 13 francs per 100 kilograms. The cost of transporting this seed to Marseilles is from 10 to 15 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

Indian and African sesame.—This seed, like the sesame from the Levant, is subjected to three pressings, in the first two of which the seed is cold and in the third heated. The oil yielded in the first pressing is not so great as in the former quality of seed, the amount being from 27 to 28 per cent of the weight of seed pressed; and it is greatly inferior in quality, being sold at from 62 to 75 francs per 100 kilograms. It is used, according to quality, either for table purposes or for lamp oil. After being triturated again, and having from 1 to 2 per cent of water added, the seed is again pressed, and yields from 9 to 10 per cent of oil of a quality slightly inferior to the first, and

which, like it, is destined either for eating purposes or for lamp consumption. This oil is sold at prices ranging from 60 to 62 francs per 100 kilograms. The seed, after being mixed with 2 to 4 per cent of its weight of water and heated to 70° or 80° C., is subjected to the third and last pressure, from which 8 or 9 per cent of oil is obtained, which is sold at from 49 to 51 francs per 100 kilograms, and is used in the manufacture of soap. The residuum is made into oil cakes ("tourteaux"), which are used for feeding cattle and also as fertilizer. These oil cakes are not quite so good in quality as those formed from the residuum of the sesame from the Levant. They are sold at from 11 to 12 francs per 100 kilograms. The cost of transporting this seed to Marseilles from the countries of its origin is from 30 to 35 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

SHELLED PEANUTS.

These nuts are subjected to two pressings, the seed being first triturated and then heated to between 70° and 80° C. It is to be noted that the treatment of this product differs from that to which the sesame is subjected, in that peanuts are not pressed cold at all, but have to be heated even for the first pressing.

The yield of oil arising from the first pressing is about 50 per cent of the seed crushed. It is used in the manufacture of soap, and also for lubricating purposes, and is sold at the rate of 50 francs per 100 kilograms.

POPPY SEED.

Poppy seed is pressed twice cold and then heated and pressed once more. The seed is first thoroughly triturated, and yields in the first pressing 22 per cent of its weight in oil. This oil is worth 72 francs per 100 kilograms, and is used for table purposes and also to a very considerable extent in the manufacture of fine paints. After being crushed a second time and having 1 or 2 per cent of water added, the seed is pressed again, when 10 per cent more oil is obtained, which is used, like the first, for table purposes and for making oil paints, and also for burning. This oil sells at 60 francs per 100 kilograms. The seed being crushed again, mixed with about 3 per cent of its weight of water and heated to a temperature of from 70° to 80° C., gives forth in the third pressing 7 per cent of its weight in oil, which is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of soap, and is sold at 50 francs per 100 kilograms. The residuum is made into oil cake and is sold at 11 to 11.50 francs per 100 kilograms. This oil cake is used for fertilizing purposes. The cost of shipping this seed to Marseilles is from 30 to 35 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

LINSEED.

Linseed is subjected to two pressings, in the first of which the seed is cold and in the second heated. The yield of oil in the first pressing is 22 per cent of the weight of the seed, and the oil obtained is used for table purposes, being sold at from 62 to 63 francs per 100 kilograms. After being

triturated a second time—it having been triturated as usual before the first pressing—the seed receives the usual addition of about 2 per cent of its weight of water, and is heated to a temperature of from 70° to 80° C., and is afterwards again placed in the press, when it gives forth 10 per cent of its weight in oil of an inferior quality, which is chiefly used in the manufacture of soap. The residuum is made into oil cakes, which are of superior quality to those produced in the pressing of any other kind of seed. They are used for feeding cattle, and are sold at from 16 to 17 francs per 100 kilograms. The cost of transporting linseed to Marseilles is from 30 to 35 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

CULTIVATED RAPE SEED.

This seed is pressed twice, once cold and once heated. It is in the first place thoroughly triturated. The first pressing affords 22 per cent of oil, which is sold at the rate of 65 francs per 100 kilograms for lamp oil. After being mixed with from 2 to 4 per cent of water and heated to 70° or 80° C., 12 or 13 per cent of oil of an inferior quality is extracted, which is used in the manufacture of soap, and is sold at 50 francs per 100 kilograms.

Oil cake is made from the residuum, and is sold for feeding cattle at 10 francs per 100 kilograms. The cost of importing rape seed at Marseilles from the countries where it is grown is from 30 to 35 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

WILD RAPE SEED.

Wild rape seed is triturated and heated before being put under the press. The first pressing results in a yield of about 14 per cent of oil, which is sold for mixing purposes at the rate of 53 to 54 francs per 100 kilograms. The second pressing, after the usual trituration, addition of 2 to 4 per cent of water, and reheating to 70° or 80° C., gives forth 8 per cent of oil in addition, which, being of slightly inferior quality to the oil first obtained, is sold at 50 francs per 100 kilograms, and is used for making soap.

As in the case of most of the other oils mentioned in this report, the residuum goes to make oil cake, which is used as a fertilizer.

This seed does not cost so much for transport as those hitherto mentioned (sesame from the Levant excepted). It is shipped to Marseilles at a cost varying between 20 and 25 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

CASTOR BEANS.

Castor beans are subjected to two pressings, after being first thoroughly triturated. In the first pressing the seed is cold, and the yield obtained is about 30 per cent of the weight of the seed. This oil, which is used extensively for medicinal purposes, is sold at an average price of 65 francs per 100 kilograms. The seed, being triturated, watered, and heated, as described above, yields in the second pressing from 8 to 10 per cent of an oil inferior to that first obtained, and is sold at 58 francs per 100 kilograms. This oil is generally used for lubricating machinery.

The residuum is formed into oil cakes, which are used for fertilizing purposes, and are sold at from 9 to 9.50 francs per 100 kilograms.

The cost of transportation to Marseilles is from 30 to 35 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

This seed is thoroughly triturated and then pressed twice. In the first pressing it is cold, and it yields from 10 to 12 per cent of its weight in oil. This oil is destined for table purposes, and especially for mixing with olive oil, as it is perfectly tasteless; and for this reason many people also avail themselves of it for frying. It is sold at from 80 to 90 francs per 100 kilograms.

The oil—from 8 to 10 per cent of the seed in quantity—obtained in the second pressing, after the usual regrinding, watering, and heating, is of very inferior quality, and does not bring a higher price than about 50 francs per 100 kilograms. It is out of the question to use this oil for eating purposes (nor can any of the "huiles à fabrique," or oils obtained after the seed has been heated, be used for this purpose), and it is accordingly utilized for the manufacture of soap.

The residuum is made into oil cakes, which are sold at 10 francs per 100 kilograms for feeding cattle and for fertilizing purposes.

The charges for the importation of Egyptian cotton seed into Marseilles are very low, not being above 10 to 11 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms.

NIGER.

Niger is first triturated and then pressed cold. The yield is about 18 per cent of the weight of the seed, and the oil so obtained is sold at an average price of about 65 francs per 100 kilograms for mixing purposes.

After being reground, watered, and heated as before described, a further yield of 14 per cent is obtained, the oil which comes away being used for soap making, for which purpose it is sold at 50 francs per 100 kilograms.

The residuum, as in the case of the other seeds, is made into oil cakes, which are sold as fertilizers for about 9.50 francs per 100 kilograms.

PULGHERIA.

After trituration it is heated before being pressed. The first pressing results in a yield of 20 per cent of oil, which is used in the manufacture of soap. After being triturated again, and then watered and heated as usual, 10 to 12 per cent more oil is obtained, which is nearly as good as the first, and is destined for the same use. The cost of the oil of the first pressing is 53 francs and that of the second from 52 to 53 francs per 100 kilograms.

It will be noticed that when seed is not pressed cold at all, but is heated for both the first and second pressings, the values of the oils resulting from both these are nearly the same.

The residuum is made into oil cakes, which are used as fertilizer.

COCOANUTS.

Cocoanuts are pressed twice, being heated and triturated for each pressing. The total yield of oil is from 62 to 64 per cent, and it is sold for soap-making at a cost of from 45 to 48 francs per 100 kilograms.

The residuum is made into oil cakes, which are sold as food for cattle at a cost of 11 to 13 francs per 100 kilograms.

PALM NUTS.

Palm nuts are pressed twice, being triturated and heated for each pressing. The total yield is from 38 to 42 per cent of the weight of nuts pressed, and the oil is sold at 50 francs per 100 kilograms, and is used solely in the manufacture of soaps.

The residuum is made into oil cakes of an inferior quality, which are used as food for pigs.

MOWRAH.

This seed is treated with two pressings, and has to be triturated and heated each time before being pressed.

The total quantity of oil obtained is from 37 to 41 per cent of the weight of seed pressed, and is sold at the rate of 55 to 60 francs per 100 kilograms, for the manufacture of stearin.

The residuum is made into oil cakes, which are of a poor quality, and are sold at 3 to 4 francs per 100 kilograms for manure.

OIL-FACTORY STATISTICS.

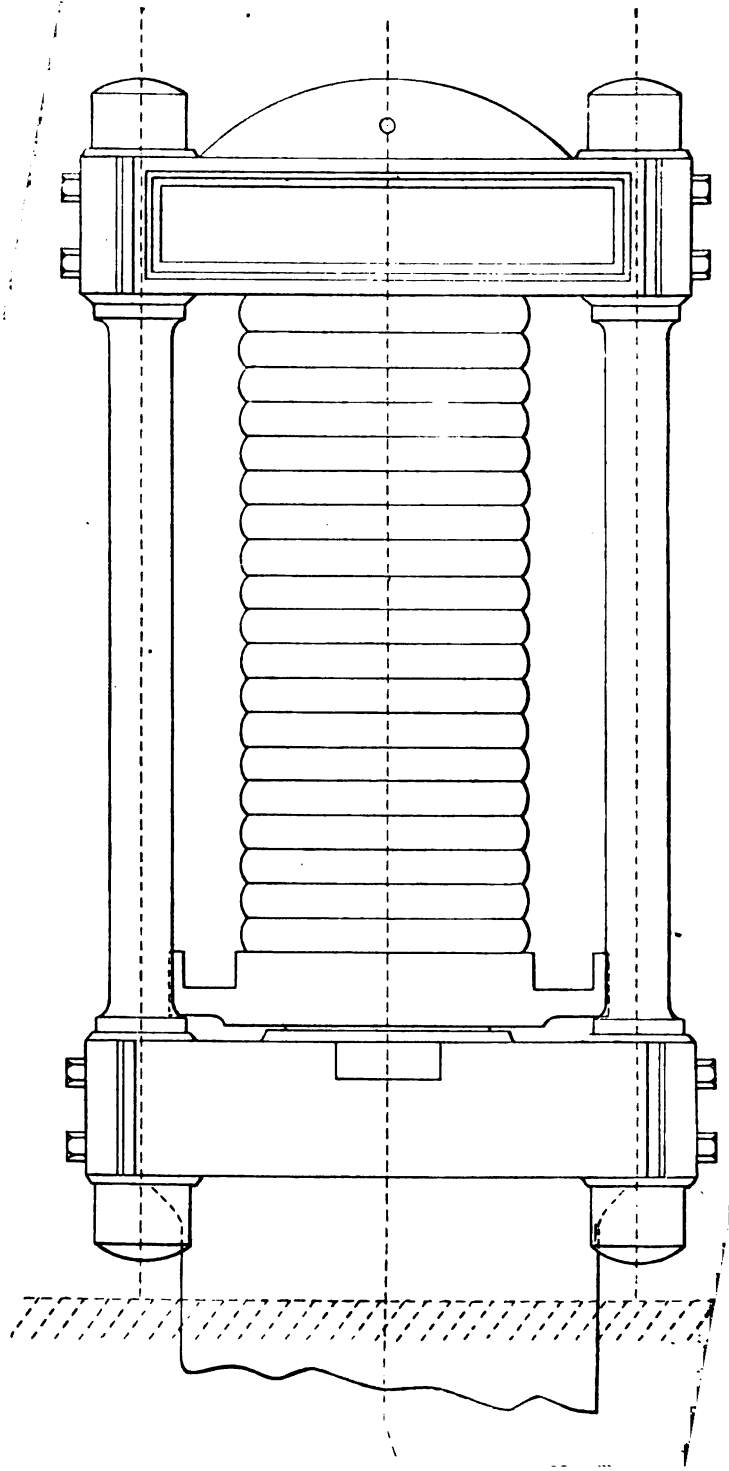
In order to give some idea of the importance of the oil industry here, and the position it occupies relative to the other chief industries of the town, the following table is submitted. It is taken from a report on the commerce of Marseilles, and shows the ten most important industries, as indicated by the number of hands employed. Where possible, the figures of the exportation of the respective goods have been annexed.

Industry.	Exports.	Number of factories.	Hands employed.
Oil mills.....kilograms...	36,950,000	45	3,000
Tile factories.....pieces...	81,107,000	99	2,500
Brasieries.....	.....	31	2,000
Sugar refineries.....kilograms...	75,000,000	3	1,800
Soap works.....do.....	105,000,000	90	1,500
Tobacco factory.....	.....	1	1,500
Tanneries.....	.....	25	1,350
Cooperages.....	.....	106	1,340
Iron works.....	.....	2	908
Flour mills.....quintals...	586,000	96	800

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

In the system of presses at present in use in Marseilles the following is the process of manufacture for oil:

The seeds are first put in a mill, where they are thoroughly triturated by means of two upright stones or rollers, the object of this process being to allow the oil to be more readily expressed. The seed so crushed is then divided into several flexible sacks or baskets made of esparto grass and horsehair, and called in French "scourtins," and these are placed one under another, with plates of iron between them, in the press. When pressure is applied, the oil forces its way through the baskets and flows down their exterior surface into a receptacle placed below the press for the purpose of receiving it. Often before the pressing is terminated the action of the press has to be stopped, owing to some of the scourtins being pressed more on one side than on the other, so that they have to be readjusted before the operation can be continued. Care, moreover, has to be taken not to exceed a pressure of about 250 kilograms per square centimeter, equal (roughly) to 31¾ cwts. per square inch, as the scourtins will burst if strained to a higher extent. A drawing of the system described above is herewith submitted (FIG. 1).



ESTRAYER'S CYLINDER.

I have alluded at some length to the system of pressing actually in use for the purpose of comparing it with a new system of oil press invented in Marseilles, for which a United States patent has been applied for (FIG. 2).

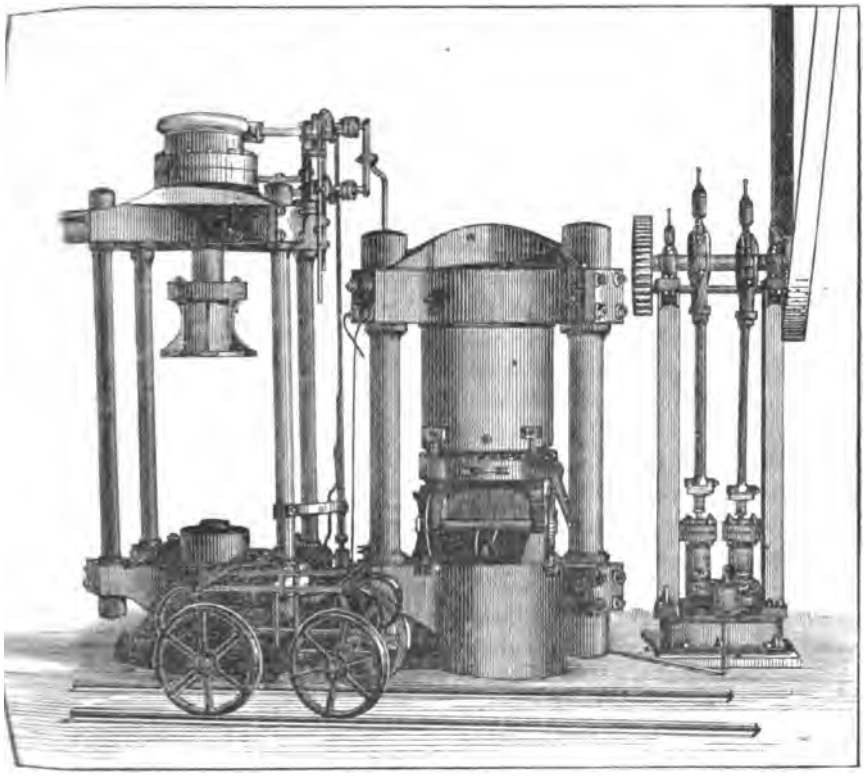


FIG. 2.—Estrayer's system of cylinder for oil presses.

This invention consists of a cylinder for olive-oil presses, presenting the double advantage of (1) doing away with the "scourtins," or horsehair sacks, which are replaced by screens of the same substance, by means of which the inventor claims that an economy of as much as 80 or 90 per cent may be realized; (2) a yield of oil highly superior to that obtained by all systems of presses employed up to now.

The cylinder above mentioned is fixed on to a cast-iron frame, supported on flanged wheels, by means of which it can be run on to a truck (shown in Fig. 2), and this truck runs on a track before the presses. By this means the cylinder can be run on to the truck, the truck moved till it be opposite any one of the presses, and the cylinder run off under the press for the purpose of pressure being exerted.

In cross section the cylinder is octagonal on the inside and circular on the outside (Figs. 4 and 6), and is composed of eight separate segments of

steel, which meet with beveled edges (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in Fig. 4), and on their outer circular surface present a series of inclined planes (*d*, *d'*, *d''* in Fig. 5) in such a manner that when the pressure of the grains is terminated an exterior steel case (B' B'', in Fig. 5), which, on its interior or concave side, is cut in surfaces to correspond with the inclined planes on the exterior of the segments, must be raised vertically by means of the cogwheel turned by the handle D' (Fig. 4), the handle acting on the cogwheel by means of an endless screw, as shown in Figs. 6 and 8. This cogwheel takes into the four pinions *c'*, *c'*, *c'*, *c'* (Fig. 8) which cause the four rods R to ascend or descend, these rods having a screw turned on their extremity, which is acted on by a female screw on the interior of the pinions. These four rods are bolted to the exterior of the case (Fig. 7) and raise it with them till its top is level with that of the cylinder, *i. e.*, the outer case will be raised 15 millimeters, or about three-fourths of an inch, and it will then be in the position indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 5. When the outer case is in this position, the eight segments comprising the cylinder, being no longer in contact with the outer case, will fall slightly apart, and the plates and hair screens necessary for the fabrication of the oil cake, as well as the oil cakes themselves, will be easily extracted from the top of the cylinder. The chief feature of the invention consists of the system of inclined planes running circularly round the interior of the outer case and acting on the corresponding inclined planes on the exterior of the segments forming the cylinder for the purpose of tightening them before the oil cakes are pressed and subsequently allowing these segments to be loosened, so that the oil cakes, iron plates, and hair screens may be removed without difficulty or friction. The inventor has reserved to himself the right of raising the outer case for allowing the segments to fall slightly apart, either by hydraulic pistons or by excentrics, wedges, or cams.

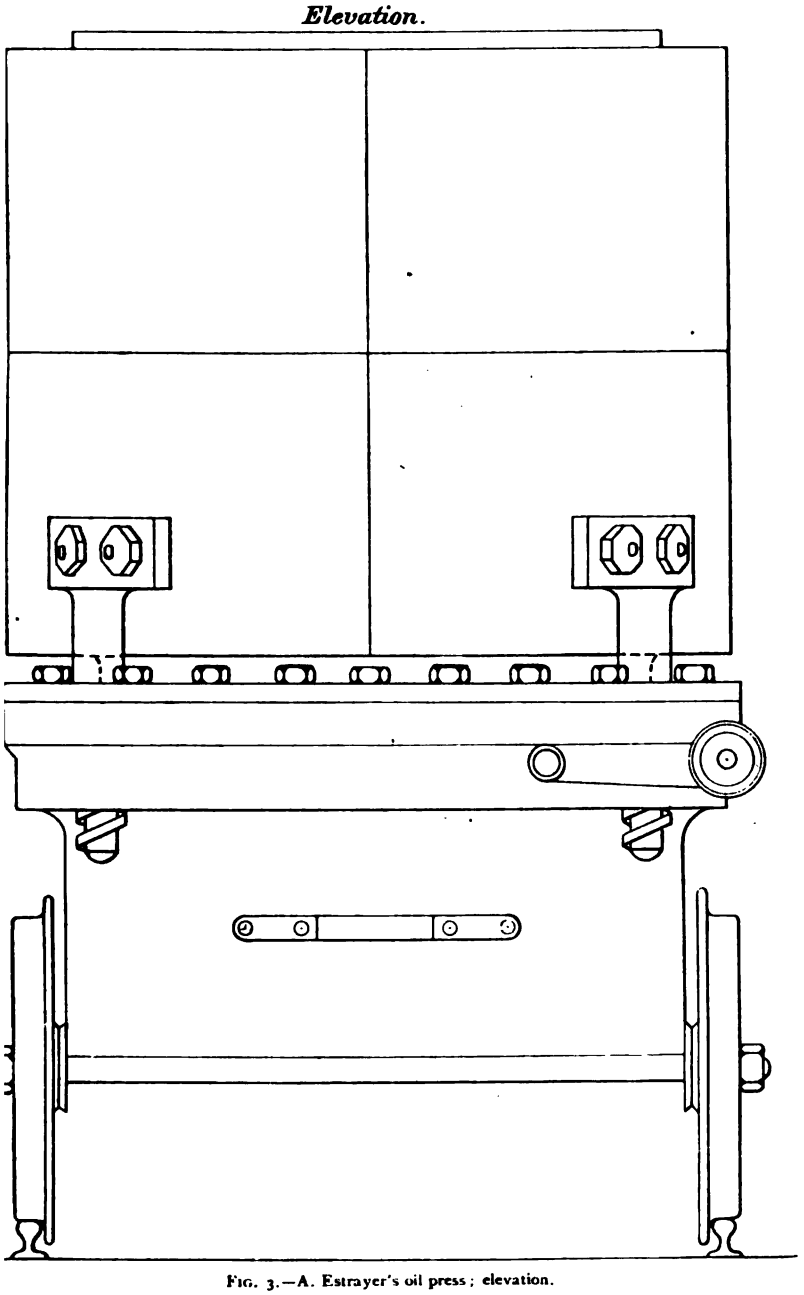


Fig. 3.—A. Estrayer's oil press; elevation.

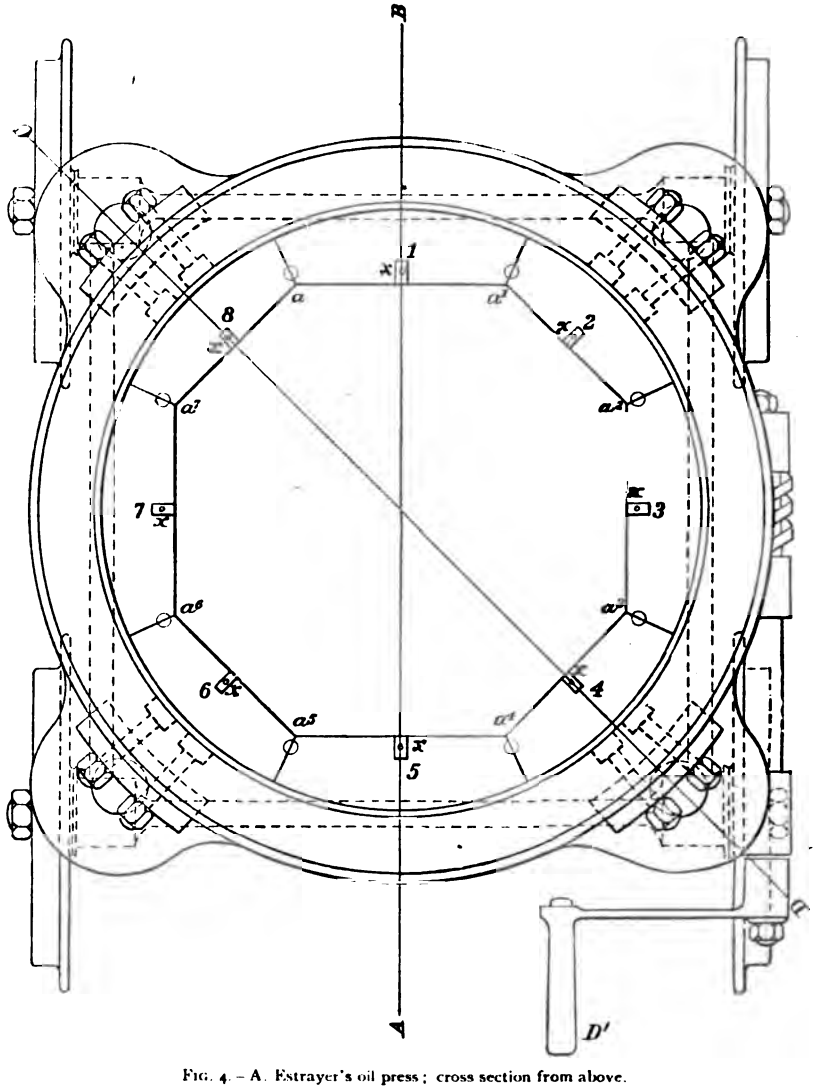


FIG. 4. – A. Estrayer's oil press; cross section from above.

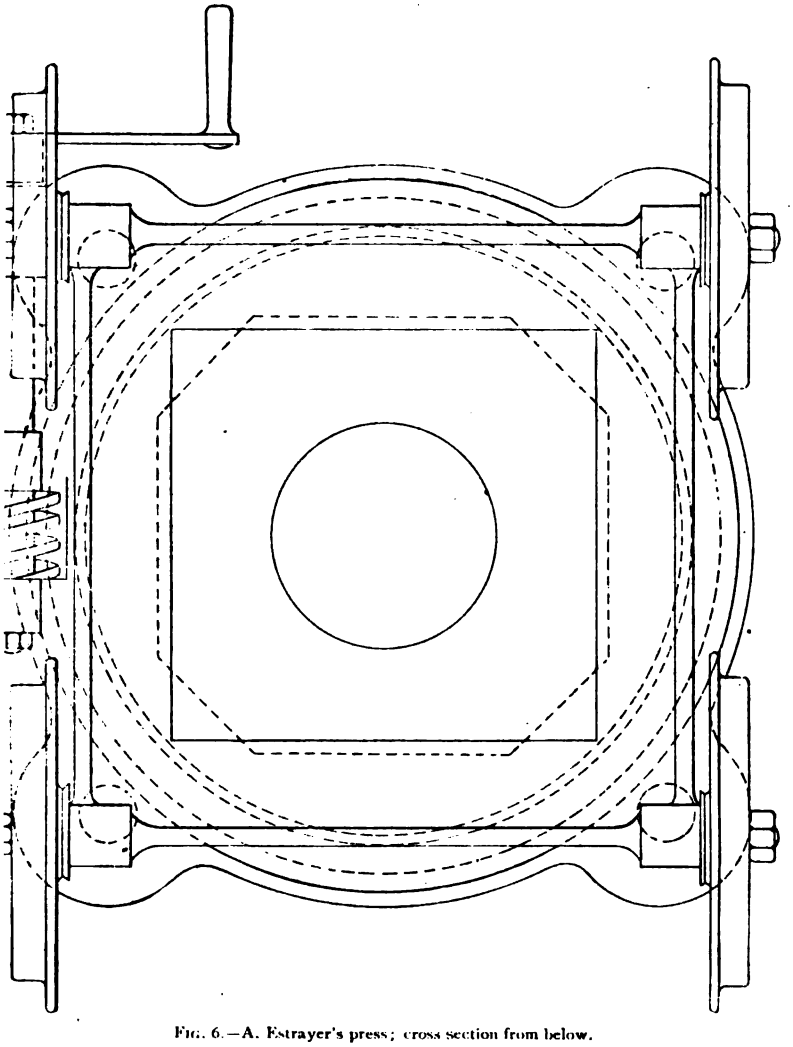


FIG. 6.—A. Estrayer's press; cross section from below.

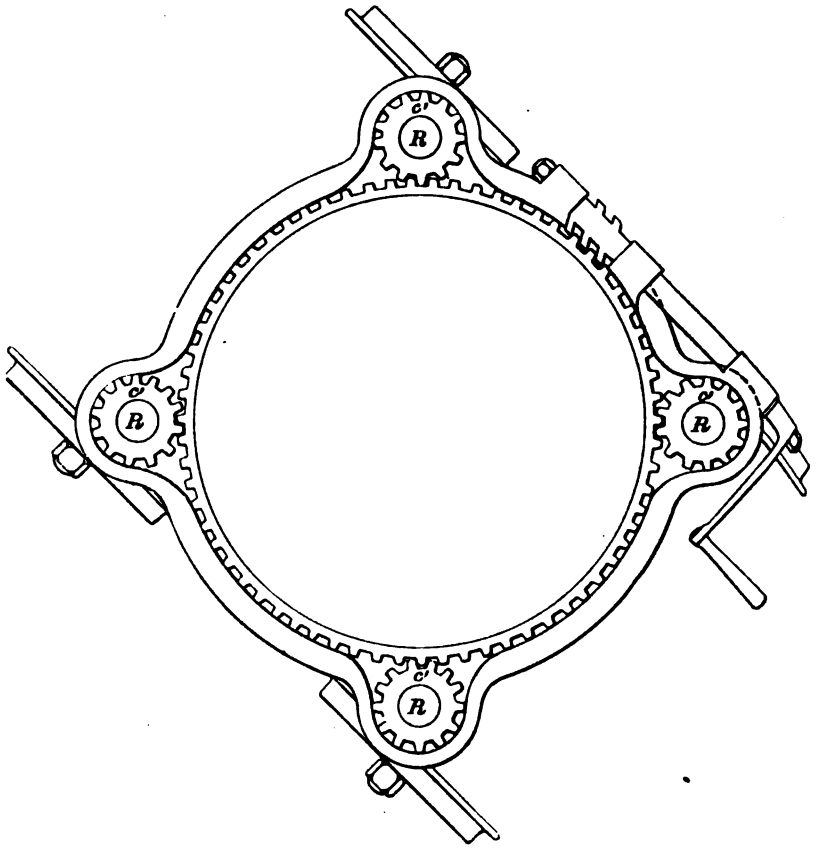


FIG. 8.—A. Estrayer's press; cross section, showing machinery for raising or lowering outer case.

On each of the beveled faces forming the sides of the segments of the ylinder there is a semicircular groove running from top to bottom of each of ıe said beveled faces; and the segments being brought close together so ıat the beveled faces are tight together, as at a, a^1, a^2, a^3, a^4, a^5, a^6, a^7 ı Fig. 4, the semicircular grooves come opposite one another and form eight ircular conduits running from top to bottom of the cylinder between the ight segments. The ends of these conduits are shown close to the letters , a^1, a^2, etc., in Fig. 4, referred to above.

The inner face of each of the segments (*i. e.*, the face forming one of the ight sides of the interior of the cylinder) is grooved with parallel channels, hich slope downwards from a line drawn down the middle of the inner face f the segment (b, b, b, b, b in Fig. 5) to its outer edge, where they fall into ıe conduit between the beveled faces. Over these sloping channels there ; placed a series of steel plates (e, e, e, e, e in Fig. 5), these plates being 5 ıillimeters wide and 5 millimeters thick and running from top to bottom of ıe cylinder, completely lining its interior surface. The plates slide in rooves at the top and bottom of the segments, and the two outer plates in ach segment, *i. e.*, those next the beveled edges, are, in addition, held by crews at intervals from top to bottom. The sides of these plates are beveled, nd they are placed close side by side all round the interior of the cylinder, ith a space between them of not more than one-fourth of a millimeter or hereabouts, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7.

When the apparatus is under pressure the oil squeezed out of the oleagi- ous matter passes between the steel plates, falls into the sloping grooves ehind them, and flows through these into the upright conduits between the eveled faces, which convey it into the receptacle K, this receptacle being rovided with a draw-off tap.

In order that the sloping channels and the steel plates in front of them ıay be cleaned witout taking the cylinder to pieces, a sliding piece has been rovided, which is placed in the center of the grooved plate holding the pper ends of the steel plates in each segment, this sliding piece being held ı its place by means of a sunk screw (see x, x, x in Fig. 4). On removing ıis sliding piece a hole is disclosed, through which the steel plates may be ıken out one after another, thus leaving the sloping channels bare.

The chief features of the invention will be seen on a short inspection of lans 4 and 8 and paragraphs 3 and 5, below, of the manner of working Es- ayer's press, and may be summarized as follows: The invention consists of wo cylinders, one inside the other, of which the outer acts upon the inner y means of a series of inclined planes, the inner cylinder being composed f eight segments, which either close up tight together or separate slightly, ccording as pressure is exercised or removed by the position of the outer ylinder.

The resistance of the apparatus is calculated for a pressure of 500 kilo- rams per square centimeter—say 3 tons 3 cwts. 2 quarters per square inch— hereas other presses are unable to stand a pressure of above 350 kilograms

per square centimeter, or 2 tons 4 cwts. 1 quarter per square inch, without some part of the mechanism being strained.

The manner of working Estrayer's press is as follows:

(1) The working of the cage is extremely simple. It is placed on a truck running on a rail track before the presses, and the cylinder itself runs on rails on the truck, these latter rails being at right angles to those on which the truck runs, thus enabling the cylinder to be brought on the truck before any one of the presses and run off the truck under the press.

(2) The first precaution to be observed is to see that the outer case inclosing the cylinder be as low as possible, and that the eight segments forming the cylinder be in thorough and close contact.

(3) The cylinder is next brought under the preparatory press, which is constructed for the purpose and is provided with two pistons, one below acting upwards and one above acting downwards. (The preparatory press is shown at the left-hand margin of Fig. 2, behind the truck.) The first or lower piston is designed to discharge the cylinder, *i. e.*, to force the oil cakes up out of it; the second or upper piston serves to ram down the matter to be pressed, in order to make room for more layers of matter by subjecting it to a pressure of 100 kilograms to the square centimeter—say 1,422 pounds to the square inch—before the cylinder is placed under the extracting press, where the pressure exerted is 500 kilograms to the square centimeter—say 3 tons 3 cwts. 2 quarters (slightly under) per square inch.

(4) The loading or filling is effected in the following manner: The lower piston is raised to within 15 or 20 centimeters (7 or 8 inches) of the top of the cylinder; a hair screen is placed on the piston (the screen having the same surface as the piston head), and the quantity of seed or matter necessary for making one oil cake is poured on the hair screen, this quantity being regulated by a measuring drawer, which forms part of the preparatory press; on the top of the matter a second hair screen is placed, and above the screen a plate of laminated iron 5 millimeters (0.197 inch) thick and of the same diameter as the cylinder; on the top of this plate another hair screen is placed, another equal quantity of matter is poured on to it, and so on, repeating the operations already described till the cylinder is full of matter to be pressed, lying between plates of iron having on either side of them hair screens. As the loading proceeds the piston is lowered till the cylinder is full, when the upper piston is lowered to ram down the matter already placed. The piston is then raised and the space obtained by the ramming of the matter is filled up with new layers, and this is repeated till the cylinder is perfectly full. The number of layers will be about twenty to twenty-five, and their total weight 80 to 100 kilograms (1 cwt. 2 quarters to 2 cwts.).

(5) The loading being finished, the cylinder is run on to the truck to be placed under the extracting press for the high pressure to be exerted in order that the oil may be forced out. This pressing terminated, *i. e.*, thirty to thirty-five minutes later, the cylinder is run under the preparatory press again and in the same position that it occupied during the loading, care be-

ing taken to raise the outer case, in order to loosen the eight segments composing the cylinder before commencing to unload and give the necessary freedom for the extraction of the oil cakes. The lower piston is then raised, and the oil cakes are taken off as they appear above the top of the cylinder. When the last is taken off, the outer case is lowered, to tighten up the segments, and the loading is recommenced as in 4.

(6) The operations of loading and unloading take about eight or ten minutes, so one preparatory press may serve three or four extracting presses.

The construction of the cylinder is extremely simple. The normal working pressure is 500 kilograms per square centimeter—say 3 tons 3 cwts. 2 quarters to the square inch. An interior movement allows of the cylinder being enlarged in diameter, and the movement by which this is effected is very simple. The diameter being enlarged, the oil cakes are no longer in close contact with the sides of the cylinder, and they can therefore be removed without effort. This is a very palpable advantage over all other systems of oil presses, because in their case a pressure of from 40 to 50 kilograms per square centimeter—say 569 to 711 pounds per square inch—and often more, is required in order to force out the oil cake, which causes a great delay in the discharging of the press, and is also extremely injurious to the apparatus on account of the friction, which causes an enormous amount of wear and tear and frequent breakages of the parts destined for the passage of the oil, or else an obstruction of them so great that the oil can only flow away with the greatest difficulty. With Estrayer's system it is claimed that all these difficulties are abolished, and the apparatus can be discharged and reloaded in seven or eight minutes.

Seeds, etc., such as sesame, peanuts, poppy, Niger, etc., can be pressed without any previous trituration in one pressing, which permits of oil of a perceptibly finer quality being obtained.

The yield in the first pressing of Indian sesame is about 40 per cent, whereas the best manufactories at Marseilles only obtain a yield of about 30 per cent. There is a gain, therefore, of 10 per cent of oil, which, at a cost of 25 francs per 100 kilograms, shows a gain of 2.50 francs for every 100 kilograms of seed pressed. Besides this, there is the economy obtained by the doing away with the hair sacks, the increased value of the oil, and a considerable saving in the amount of labor employed.

For the manufacture of cotton oil the seed must be slightly crushed before pressing, but not so much as with the presses employed in America. The oil will be of better quality. Experiments have been made with Egyptian cotton seed, and one pressing afforded a yield of from 17.5 to 18 kilograms per 100 kilograms of seed, when other presses gave only 13 to 13.5 kilograms. In practice it will be unnecessary to press the seed twice over, for the power of the press and cylinder is such that the same amount can be obtained with one pressing by leaving the seed in the press a few minutes longer as the ordinary presses will afford in two pressings, in the first pressing the seed being cold and in the second heated; and, moreover, all the

oil obtained with Estrayer's press will be of the first quality, whereas that yielded by seeds after they have been heated (known as "huile à fabrique") can only be employed for industrial purposes, and is unfit for table consumption.

Although the cylinder has been constructed for the manufacture of seed oils, it will render equally good service in the manufacture of olive oil, the yield and quality of which will be highly superior to those of oil produced by existing systems.

A factory with twenty presses can press from 50,000 to 60,000 kilograms of seed if the seed be pressed once only, or from 25,000 to 30,000 kilograms of seed if it be subjected to two pressings, with cotton seed.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

With the presses in use at Marseilles seeds from which fine oils are extracted have to be subjected to three pressings, in the first two of which the seed is cold, and in the third heated. The yield for 100 kilograms of white Bombay sesame is as follows:

Description.	Yield.	Price per kilogram.	Value.
Oil:	*Kilograms.*	*Centimes.*	*Francs.*
First pressing (cold)	30	75	22.50
Second pressing (cold)	8	62	4.96
Third pressing (heated)	8	50	4.00
Oil cake	54	12½	6.75
Total	100	.....	38.21

The same amount of the same seed is subjected in Estrayer's press to two pressings, in the first of which the seed is pressed whole and cold and in the second triturated and heated. The yield is as follows:

Description.	Yield.	Price per kilogram.	Value.
Oil:	*Kilograms.*	*Centimes.*	*Francs.*
First pressing (whole and cold)	40	78	31.20
Second pressing (triturated and heated)	7	50	3.50
Oil cake	53	12½	6.62
Total	100	.....	41.32

With 100 kilograms of Egyptian cotton seed the result obtained with the ordinary presses is as follows:

Description.	Yield.	Price per kilogram.	Value.
Oil:	*Kilograms.*	*Centimes.*	*Francs.*
First pressing (cold and triturated)	13.35	90	12.01
Second pressing (hot and triturated again)	5.85	50	2.92
Oil cake	80.8	10	8.08
Total	100	.....	23.01

The same quantity of Egyptian cotton seed treated with A. Estrayer's system results as follows:

Description.	Yield.	Price per kilogram.	Value.
	Kilograms.	*Centimes.*	*Francs.*
Oil, sole pressing (cold and slightly triturated)	17.7	90	15.93
Oil cakes	82.3	10	8.23
Total	100		24.16

An oil manufactory containing thirty presses of the type commonly used in Marseilles (Fig. 1) can treat 22,500 kilograms of seed per day of twenty-four hours, the seed being pressed twice, while the same number of Estrayer's presses will treat from 30,000 to 33,000 kilograms of seed pressed twice, or 55,000 to 60,000 kilograms pressed once.

The cost of Estrayer's cylinder, with press, is 6,000 francs, or $1,158.

CHARLES B. TRAIL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Marseilles, April 4, 1892.

RAILROADS IN BAHIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL THOMAS.

It is well known by those who are familiar with the industrial development of Brazil that within its limits railway building is yet in its incipiency. In fact, in nearly all departments relating to a utilitarian adaptation of modern mechanical invention to the needs and uses of the people Brazil seems to be in a state of arrested development. Although its discovery and settlement was almost simultaneous with, and its area is greater than that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, its natural resources, taken all in all, probably surpass those of any similar area as yet brought to the attention of mankind; yet the entire population now numbers but 13,000,000 people, and the total railroad mileage is less than that of any one of the larger and more populous States of our Union. I was not surprised, therefore, upon investigation of the railway resources of the State of Bahia, to discover that the total mileage of railways in this State did not exceed 800 miles.

The following is a brief description of the various lines:

The Bahia and San Francisco runs from this city to Alagoinhas, a distance of 122 kilometers* almost due north of this city. This road was constructed and is operated by an English company under the patronage of the General Government, which guaranties it an annual revenue of 7 per cent on

*8 kilometer = five-eighths of an English mile. For convenience fractions of kilometers are not given.

the capital invested. The road is not earning this, and the yearly deficiency is supplied by the Government. Being under English management, there is a prejudice, not to say antipathy, against using American railway materials in its operation. With the exception of one Baldwin locomotive, all of the rolling stock of this road is of English construction. The road runs through a sparsely settled district, and has a local traffic of minor importance. Its chief merit rests in the fact that it is a connecting link between this city and the seacoast and a vast region of the interior traversed by a line called the "Prolongamento," with which it connects at Alagoinhas.

This Prolongamento road, or, to give it its full title, the Prolongamento da Estada de Ferro da Bahia ao San Francisco, is, as the remarkable ponderosity of its name might indicate, the most important line of railway in the State of Bahia. It is owned and operated altogether by the Brazilian Government. At present the line extends from Alagoinhas to Villa Nova, a distance of 453 kilometers, but the object is to continue the road to Joa Serro, on the San Francisco River, a distance from Villa Nova of only 131 kilometers. Work upon the intervening distance is going ahead, and in less than a year, it is thought, regular trains will be in operation between this city and San Francisco River. The result will be of incalculable importance to the State of Bahia, and more especially to this city. Nearly 2,000 navigable miles of the San Francisco River will be tapped by this road. The country watered by this magnificent water course is rich in tobacco, sugar, rubber, hides, cattle, skins, and tropical fruits, and doubtless other products will be utilized and other branches of industry stimulated by this new and most important artery of trade. This city is the natural entrepôt for this vast area of productive territory, and every one of her 200,000 inhabitants will thereby receive an additional infusion of commercial activity. The director of the Prolongamento railroad is Dr. Miguel d' Teive Argallo. Dr. Argallo is a Brazilian, but was educated in his profession in the United States, graduating from the Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, some twenty years since. His training has stood by him, and he is a firm and ardent believer in the mechanical and inventive genius of American workmen. During the twenty years he has had exclusive control of the Prolongamento Railroad he has been a steady patron of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. His line now uses twenty-seven locomotives, and they are all from the Baldwin shops. Five of them are compounds, including four that have just been received and are being set up by Mr. C. L. Dunbar, traveling engineer for the Baldwin works. Mr. Dunbar tells me that these last four compounds are the very latest application of this idea to steam transportation. They are of the type known as the Baldwin four-cylinder compound. This compound is the invention of Mr. Samuel Vaneclain, superintendent of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. The engines have one high and one low pressure cylinder on each side, placed one above the other, so that one connecting rod transmits the motion from both pistons to the crank. One valve on each side also serves for both the high and low pressure cylin-

ders. The pistons both working together, no receiver is required. The exhaust of the high-pressure cylinder passes direct to the low by the shortest possible route, so that all expansion of steam takes place in the cylinders. These engines have found great favor in Brazil, where economy in fuel is of the utmost importance. In a conversation I had with Dr. Argallo he expressed himself as highly pleased with the American locomotive, although he thought that the English locomotive was more durable. But Mr. Dunbar, who has had an extensive experience with railway mechanics in South America, assures me that this seeming objection to the American locomotive rests in the fact that the average native engineer and fireman do not understand, or are too indifferent to properly care for, the locomotive under their charge, and that the American locomotive, being much more sensitive and elastic than the English make, thereby suffers more. A careful comparison of the respective qualities of the two makes brings me to the conclusion that the American locomotive is a masterly product of the highest mechanical skill and intelligence, highly elastic and responsive to the touch, sensitive as a high-mettled animal to the rude hand of an ignorant driver, equipped with all modern appliances for the utility and convenience of the engineer and fireman, while the English make is a stiff and unwieldy mass of iron and steel, capable of great endurance, but altogether mechanical, and lacking in its operations the almost human responsiveness of the American locomotive.

The Bahia Central Imperial Brazilian Railway Company operates between St. Felix, opposite the city of Cachauira, on the River Paraguassu, in the northeastern part of this State, and Bandeiro de Mello, a distance of 154 kilometers. A small branch of 13 kilometers runs to Machado Partella. Another branch of 45 kilometers is in operation from Cachauira to F. de St. Anna. Cachauira is a center for the traffic in skins and hides. It is reached from this city by boats that run up the River Paraguassu.

The Bahia and Minas, another line owned by the Brazilian Government, runs from the port of Caravellas to the limits of the State of Minas-Geraes, a distance of 132 kilometers. This road uses four American engines.

The Santo Amaro line begins in the city of Santo Amaro, on the River Suhahe, and runs to Jacu, a distance of 34 kilometers. It is owned and operated by the State of Bahia. Santo Amaro is a place of 10,000 people, and is in the midst of a rich sugar district. There is some talk of extending this line.

These roads have a uniform freight tariff, classified as follows: First class, passengers of first class; second class, passengers of second class; third class, passengers of first class buying return-trip tickets; fourth class, passengers of the second class buying return-trip tickets; fifth class, baggage and small bundles; sixth class, explosives; seventh class, import goods; eighth class, export goods; ninth class, machinery for agricultural purposes; tenth class, furniture; eleventh class, sugar; twelfth class, stone, cement, mineral ore, coke, etc.; thirteenth class, construction material not in other classes; fourteenth class, oxen, mules, etc.; fifteenth class, same in carload lots;

sixteenth class, pork, mutton, dogs, kids; seventeenth class, poultry; eighteenth class, cars with two wheels. It is impossible to get any statistics as regards passenger and freight rates, as the various roads charge according to their importance and the length of the line. As a rule, however, the rates, I believe, are somewhat higher than in the United States, and are less in proportion for a long than a short journey.

Although from the foregoing it will be seen that the railway system of the State of Bahia is not, comparatively speaking, extensive, yet the indications are that the future will witness a more rapid development in this line. The scarcity of the population largely accounts for the paucity of railroads in this State, yet railway-building, as a rule, precedes population. It is the pioneer that blazes the way, and humanity naturally aggregates along the line of well-planned railroads. Hamlets and towns are springing up along the lines of the railroads herein briefly described, and the productive capacity of the rich interior is being augmented by the reinforcement of human labor, the compensation to which is only made possible through the application of railway transportation facilities. It requires large expenditures of money and energy, however, to convert this splendid waste of vast tropical wealth to the use of mankind, but he who casts his bread upon the waters will reap an hundredfold harvest in the fullness of time.

W. O. THOMAS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bahia, March 12, 1892.

AFFAIRS IN MATAMOROS.

REPORT BY CONSUL RICHARDSON.

In reviewing the quarter ended March 31, 1892, I have little to report. The winter has been remarkably healthful, though marked by two northers that brought frost, which is quite unusual. The last frost destroyed in some places the corn and beans, and since then there has been no rain. The prospect for crops is again gloomy.

The Intercontinental Railroad, which began grading its road last November, has entirely suspended its work, and with this suspension the bottom drops out of the hopes of the people of this section once more. There are rumors of grading on the Matamoros and Linares road to be begun at Linares, and the promise of President Diaz is cherished that the Mexican National will be compelled to extend the Matamoros division to Monterey.

Business is very much depressed; never more so. This is due in part to the incidental effect of the disturbance of the last nine months upon the border, in part to the suspension of work on the Intercontinental, but mainly, so far as obvious causes are concerned, to the depression in the value of eagle dollars. They were rated yesterday at 65 per cent; to-day at 71 per

cent. Yesterday $20 in gold were worth $30 in silver; to-day they are worth $27.40. The depression in silver the past winter has been well-nigh fatal to many Matamoros merchants, who were already staggering under heavy loads and had bills for foreign goods falling due. It has lessened all exportations and importations. Merchants have been loath to incur any risks.

There is a falling off in the amount of exports to the United States as compared with the last quarter, but an advance as compared with the four preceding quarters. During the quarter ended December 31, 1891, there were special reasons why large exportations were made. It was confidently believed for some weeks that Mexico would suffer a reimposition of duties under the McKinley law upon goods imported into the United States free, and there were extra efforts made to make large shipments.

The import trade, as shown by the landing certificates at the Santa Cruz agency, indicates a large falling off. Merchants have been unwilling to purchase any more goods than were absolutely necessary, on account of the increase of the *zona libre* tax from 3 per cent to 10 per cent, but mainly on account of the depressed condition of silver.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Matamoros, April 2, 1892.

PORT REGULATIONS AT CAPE HAITIEN.

REPORT BY CONSUL GOUTIER.

The port charges at Cape Haitien on a vessel of 150 tons are $327.15, calculated as follows:

Description.	Amount.	Description.	Amount.
Tonnage dues	$150.00	Fountain	$4.50
Doctor's visit	8.00		15.50
	158.00	20 per cent additional	3.10
50 per cent additional	79.00	10 per cent additional on $15.50	1.55
33⅓ per cent additional on $158	53.00	Entering and clearing	10.00
Total	290.00	Custom-house clerk	5.00
		Fort pass	2.00
Pilotage:		Total	37.15
In	6.00		
Out	3.00	Grand total	327.15
Signaling vessel	2.00		

Pilotage, doctor's visit, and fountain dues vary according to the vessel's tonnage, as follows:

Description.	Amount.	Description.	Amount.
Pilotage:		Fountain dues—Continued.	
Vessels of 50 to 100 tons	$4.00	Vessels of 151 to 250 tons	$6.00
Vessels of 101 to 200 tons	8.00	Vessels of 251 to 300 tons	7.50
Vessels of 201 to 300 tons	10.00	Vessels of more than 300 tons	10.00
Vessels of 301 to 400 tons	12.00	Doctors' visits:	
All vessels above 400 tons	16.00	Vessels of 200 tons or less	8.00
Fountain dues:		Vessels of 201 to 300 tons	12.00
Vessels of 15 to 50 tons	2.00	Vessels of 301 tons and over	16.00
Vessels of 51 to 100 tons	3.00	Each steamer	25.00
Vessels of 101 to 150 tons	4.50		

The population of Cape Haitien is about 15,000.

The Diamond line of steamers from Boston no longer exists.

The sanitary condition of Cape Haitien is invariably good, and yellow fever does not prevail here; in fact, there have not been three cases of yellow fever in twenty-one years.

There is not over 10 feet of water at low tide at the end of the long wharf, for the south side of it is filling with deposits from the River Haut du Cap.

According to a recent decree, steamers are not allowed to enter Haitian ports before 6 a. m. nor after 6 p. m. under a penalty of $500. Sailing vessels are exempted from this restriction.

STANISLAS GOUTIER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cape Haitien, January 22, 1892.

Life-saving service of Spain.—La Sociedad Española de Salvamento de Naufragos was founded in 1880 for the purpose of saving life along the coast of Spain and of aiding ships in distress. It has now thirty-eight stations. Its annual income is 110,000 pesetas (about $22,000). It has twenty boats, sixteen machines for throwing ropes, and other material, valued at $55,000. In addition to the four hundred and seventeen lives it has saved, it has rendered great services to ships and saved vast sums of money. Every station has its master and crew. In Barcelona the crew consists of twelve men, all of whom receive a salary, paid monthly. The society is maintained by private subscriptions and by subventions from the Spanish Government.—HERBERT W. BOWEN, *Consul, Barcelona, April 4, 1892.*

HARVESTING AND STORING BEETS.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT WASHBURN, OF MAGDEBURG.

The various stages of cultivation through which the beet passes before ripening have been discussed in a former report.* This article, as its title indicates, will have to do chiefly with the autumnal work in the field. The cost of production will also be considered.

It is, of course, desirable to keep the fields as free from weeds during the summer as possible. An early sowing (middle of April), followed by night frosts in May, frequently results in a crop of shoots, which, the increase of juice being suddenly arrested, develop into seed stalks. These latter ought, when practicable, to be uprooted. They are of little use and absorb properties of sun and soil which the normal plants require. Moreover, the resulting seeds are worthless. The roots themselves are woody and dry and very hard to work up in the factory. The French varieties (notably the White Vilmorin) are supposed to have a tendency to run to seed, while, on the other hand, it is claimed that the German plants, like the Klein Wanzlebener, make a better showing in this respect.

HARVESTING.

The exact period for harvesting will be determined by the climate and location of the field. Here in Germany, with a favorable summer, the beet usually reaches its full development in the first days of September, which marks the beginning of the German campaign, this being reckoned from September to September.

The signs of maturity are best indicated by the fading of the leaves to a sort of yellowish green, followed by their drooping and falling off. Harvesting may then be safely begun. Another test is given in a handbook on sugar recently received. I quote:

> Immature roots cut across with a knife rapidly change color on the surface laid bare by the knife, turning first red, then brownish, and finally quite dark. If the newly cut slices of beet turn color on exposure to the air, the ripening process is not complete; but if they remain for some time unaltered, or turn only slightly reddish, it may be assumed that they are sufficiently ripe to be taken up. By this simple means the state of maturity may be ascertained with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes.

The ordinary fall rains are no longer (as formerly) considered a detriment to the quality of the beet, and are even welcomed as facilitating the labor of harvesting. The decrease of sugar contents which results from continued moisture is no direct loss, because the beets gain in juice contents and thereby promote superior factory results.

There are two methods of harvesting, *i. e.*, by hand and by machine. In the work by hand the beet is taken hold of by the tops and removed from the soil by the aid of a trowel or two-pronged fork. The objection to this method is that the beets are likely to be more or less unavoidably bruised,

*"Beet Culture in Germany," CONSULAR REPORTS No. 136, January, 1892, p. 104.

thus increasing their liability to early decay. In mechanical harvesting a machine which loosens the soil on both sides of the row is to be recommended. This renders easy the pulling up of the beet. Women and children follow in the path of the harvester and by a clean stroke with a knife or sickle remove the leaves and neck. That part of the beet which has pushed itself to the surface and been exposed to the elements is always removed. It is poor in sugar and rich in saline properties. In general, though, whether exposed or not, a small part of the neck is cut off. I am aware that this practice does not find favor in some quarters, especially in France, for precisely the same reason that bruising with a spade is to be avoided, viz, it is feared that the juice will escape and that early decay of the roots will follow when stored. The necks must be cut off some time before the beets go into factory consumption, however, and the German universally prefers to do it on the field. In Austria the practice of removing the waste parts when harvesting is still more general, and amounts to a trimming here and there all over the beet.

STORING.

Beets intended for immediate consumption are thrown into convenient heaps and promptly transported to the factory. Those roots, however, which are to be worked up later in the season must in the meantime be properly protected, and precautionary measures will vary according to conditions of climate and soil. The problem is to secure protection from frost and at the same time to guard against the development of too high a temperature in the silos, thus promoting germination and the throwing out of new leaves. The methods of storing in Germany are still rather primitive. The system most in vogue is to dig a simple trench or cellar, round or oblong in shape and from 20 to 40 centimeters (8 to 16 inches) deep. The beets are thrown into this cellar and piled up above the surface to a height of about 20 inches. The roots composing the outside layer are packed with the tapering end downwards. The mound is then covered with a layer of leaves, and to this is added about 8 inches of soil. Subsequently this layer should be increased to 2½ feet, but not until after the frosty weather sets in and the frost has had time to penetrate the original covering of 8 inches.

Experiments have been conducted during recent years with a view to devising more exact and surer methods of preserving the beets in sound condition and at the same time keeping intact their full sugar contents. A variety of methods has been tested, notably ventilating shafts for the free admission of air and cellars with paved, air-tight bottoms to lessen the heat generated by contact with the soil. The results obtained have not been accepted as satisfactory on all sides, and the older and simpler method above referred to is still generally preferred. The silos should not be too large or the soil covering too thick. The round heaps are usually from 5 to 6½ feet in diameter. The oblong trenches lie north and south, are from 5 to 6½ feet broad, and the length may be as long as desired—generally, though, from 20 to 35 feet.

A sudden frost during the season of 1888–'89 prompted a series of highly interesting experiments on the Heringen domain. The frost, which was as heavy as it was sudden, set in at the end of October, so that about 180,000 centners (9,000 tons) of beets lay frozen in the fields. Various methods of preservation were tested, and the following table shows that those roots with the necks removed, stored in small heaps, and covered only with beet leaves were best preserved. The beets were of the Klein Wanzlebener variety, and were cultivated in medium soil.

Table showing experiments with frost-bitten beets by different methods of preservation on the Heringen domain.

Description.	December 3, 1888.				
	Gr.	Brix.	Pol.	Quot.	Extraction.
Fresh harvested and not stored	302	18.4	16.36	88.8	14.5
Tops remaining and covered with leaves	302	19.4	17.42	89.8	15.4
Tops removed and covered with leaves	377	18.9	16.81	88.9	14.9
Tops removed and covered with leaves and soil	325	18.4	16.48	89.5	14.3
Tops removed, in small heaps	365	18.8	16.52	87.9	14.5
Tops removed, in heaps 4 feet wide	259	19	16.84	68.4	14.6
Tops removed, in heaps 4 feet wide, with soil between the beets	257	18.4	15.89	86.3	13
Polarization before the frost	413	19.8	17.7	89.4	15.5

Description.	December 11, 1888.				
	Gr.	Brix.	Pol.	Quot.	Extraction.
Fresh harvested and not stored	388	17	13.72	80.7	12.5
Tops remaining and covered with leaves	268	18.7	15.95	85.3	14.3
Tops removed and covered with leaves	298	19.7	16.65	84.5	14.7
Tops removed and covered with leaves and soil	276	17.3	14.94	86.3	13.2
Tops removed, in small heaps	249	19	16.13	84.9	13.5
Tops removed, in heaps 4 feet wide	263	18.1	14.84	81.9	13
Tops removed, in heaps 4 feet wide, with soil between the beets	213	17.5	14.68	83.9	13.1

Description.	December 28, 1888.				
	Gr.	Brix.	Pol.	Quot.	Extraction.
Fresh harvested and not stored	191	18.2	14.57	80	12.2
Tops remaining and covered with leaves	336	18.1	14.79	81.7	13.4
Tops removed and covered with leaves	348	20.1	15.98	79.5	14.3
Tops removed and covered with leaves and soil	365	18.2	14.62	80.3	12.6
Tops removed, in small heaps	343	17.9	13.65	81.8	12.8
Tops removed, in heaps 4 feet wide	366	17	13.45	79.1	12.4
Tops removed, in heaps 4 feet wide, with soil between the beets	310	17.7	14.68	82.9	13

Table showing experiments with frost-bitten beets, etc.—Continued.

Description.	January 8, 1889.				
	Gr.	Brix.	Pol.	Quot.	Extraction.
Tops remaining and covered with leaves	350	18.2	(*)	(*)	11.8
Tops removed and covered with leaves	305	18.4	(*)	(*)	12.6
Tops removed and covered with leaves and soil	320	17	12.83	75.4	11
Tops removed, in small heaps	328	17.3	13.61	78.6	11.4
Tops removed, in heaps 4 feet wide	293	17.7	14.76	83.4	12.2
Tops removed, in heaps 4 feet wide, with soil between the beets.	348	16.1	(*)	(*)	10

* Unpolarizable.

Beets transported to the factory for early consumption are stored in heaps and require no protection, unless the frost exceeds 4° Réaumur. After that, however, the heaps should be covered with straw, care being taken that the latter is long and not hacked up into small pieces. The freezing of the outside layer of roots does no harm whatever, if they are promptly worked up in their frozen condition.

The beet tops make good fodder, and are left scattered over the field for the sheep.

COST OF CULTIVATION.

This question has a very practical interest for the American farmer. He finds himself confronted with a new problem, the conditions untried and the results uncertain. Very naturally, before risking such an enterprise, he desires to know the detailed costs of production and the returns to be realized. These inquiries can only be satisfactorily answered by actual experiment. Some hints may, however, be given.

In estimating the various items of expense entering into cultivation the question of wages must be assigned a leading place. So important is it, indeed, that many Germans of experience freely express the opinion that the relatively high rate of wages in the United States must effectually prevent that country from ever being a dangerous competitor. This opinion is not universal, it is true, but it is widespread. It ought not to be forgotten, however, that this disparity in wages will be in part offset by the cheapness of land with us. Here land rent is no small factor. The wages vary according to supply and demand. Men receive all the way from 45 to 85 cents per day; women, from 30 to 60 cents; and children, from 10 to 20 cents. The latter are not allowed to work over 6 hours a day. The above figures often include—particularly on the largest farms—a berth to sleep in and an allowance of simple food. Large numbers of Poles are employed each season in certain districts, and their wages usually include food and shelter, of the cheapest conceivable character, however. The prevailing method of cultivation in Germany makes the employment of a very large number of hands necessary. The wages problem becomes, therefore, a serious one. It is to be observed, in this connection, though, that the employ-

ment of women and children is the rule rather than the exception, and that the saving made possible in this direction is considerable.

In order to give a more exact idea of the necessary detailed expenses, an itemized list of the cost is here appended.

Table showing the cost of cultivating 1 Magdeburger morgen of beets.*

Description.	Cost.	Description.	Cost.
	Marks.		*Marks.*
Removing winter stubble	2.00	Transplanting with implement	1.20
Plowing with 4 oxen	9.00	Thinning out by hand	2.00
Harrowing thoroughly in spring	.75	Hoeing twice by hand	6.00
Artificial manuring fourteen days before sowing	1.25	Removing late weeds and seed stalks	.25
Harrowing two or three times and rolling once	1.00	Harvesting and throwing into heaps	12.00
Seed drilling	1.00	Building the silos and covering with soil	3.00
Harrowing twice and rolling	1.25	Transporting to factory or railway station	12.00
Cultivating three times with machine	3.00	17 pounds of seed (minimum quantity)	6.00
Hoeing once by hand	2.50	Artificial manuring	30.00
		Total	94.20

The above table may be accepted as trustworthy. To this estimate of 94.20 marks must be added the rent, which will vary according to the situation and quality of the soil. With this item added, the maximum cost per morgen may be set down at about 130 marks.

Licht gives the average agricultural expenses for 1890–'91 as about 110 marks per morgen, or 440 marks per hectare. The same authority estimates the cost of manufacturing, including the beet tax of 80 pfennigs, 1.70 marks, and 1.60 marks, at about 1.80 marks and 2.70 marks per meter centner.† With an agricultural yield of 322 meter centners in 1890–'91, 329 meter centners in 1889–'90, 282 meter centners in 1888–'89, and 264 meter centners in 1887–'88, the total expenses per hectare, agricultural and manufacturing, including tax, were, in the years just mentioned, 1,019.60 marks, 1,032.20 marks, 947.60 marks, and 1,152.80 marks, respectively.

As to the profits (again quoting from Licht), the average price received for beets during the campaign of 1890–'91 was 1.80 marks per meter centner. The net profits enjoyed by manufacturers and agriculturists in recent years is estimated at the following:

Description.	Net profits per hectare.				Net profits per factory.			
	1890–'91.	1889–'90.	1888–'89.	1887–'88.	1890–'91.	1889–'90.	1888–'89.	1887–'88.
	Marks.	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*	*Marks.*
In the factory	185.21	128.66	296.22	404.64	150,501	95,787	209,931	274,370
On the farm	139.60	152.20	67.60	35.20	113,439	113,305	47,908	22,390
Total	324.81	280.86	363.82	439.84	263,940	209,092	257,839	296,760

*1 morgen = 0.625 acre. For purposes of computation, therefore, 1 acre may be reckoned as equivalent to 1⅔ morgen.

†1 meter centner = 220.5 pounds.

As the above statement makes clear, the cost of cultivating beets is high compared with the expenses incurred in raising other farm products. Good cultivation, in order to secure good crops, becomes, therefore, a double necessity. According to the weather and cultivation in different years crops fluctuate between 140 and 220 centners per morgen. On a ten-year average 160 centners to the morgen (nearly 13 tons to the acre) are considered satisfactory. One advantage, though indirect, in beet culture should not be lost sight of—proper cultivation is sure to improve the physical quality of the soil, and, as rotation of crops is a necessity, beneficial results follow in the increased harvests of other products.

THE QUESTION OF SEEDS.

The statement was made in a former report that from 27 to 36 pounds of seed are sown to the acre in Germany. This quantity so far exceeds the allowance usually recommended in the United States that various letters of inquiry have been received as a result. Renewed investigations, however, confirm the accuracy of the statement in question. The reasons for this large quantity have been hinted at before—the roots suffer less from frost and insects. May frosts here may safely be reckoned with. When the beets are close together only the outer ones are damaged, and these, compressing against the inside plants, form an effectual protection. This is important, since a resowing is looked upon as prejudicial to the complete success of the crop. Again, in proportion as the roots are thickly planted insects are less likely to devour or ruin the whole crop. Experience has also shown that beets grow more evenly with a heavy sowing. It is further probable that the dearness of the land makes it highly important to utilize all available space.

It must be borne in mind, though, that this prescription is the one that has been found best for German climatic conditions. In localities where no May frosts occur, and where uninterrupted warm weather may be counted upon to promote steady vegetation, 20 pounds or even less will probably be found sufficient. The one way of exactly determining this will be by actual trial. It will be safer to risk taking too much seed than too little.

The cultivation of seeds is one of the most difficult branches of the industry. It calls, first of all, for soil in a high state of cultivation and capable of yielding a very superior beet. Great energy, scientific knowledge, and ample financial means are further necessary adjuncts. For some years to come it will be altogether best for American farmers and cultivators to buy their seeds abroad. It is evident that where the cultivation of the root itself is in its experimental stages the production of the seed can not be attended with the best results.

Tables are herewith included showing the comparative results reached in 1891 with the Klein Wanzlebener and Improved Vilmorin by various cultivators of high standing in Germany and Austria. The Klein Wanzlebener seeds were produced on the seed farm of G. Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, and the Vilmorin seeds were raised by Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg.

Table showing the results obtained in 1891 with improved Klein Wanzlebener seeds.

Cultivator.	Sugar in the beet.	Sugar in juice.	Quotient.	Beet yield per morgen.	Sugar per morgen.	Number of beets per morgen.	Seed stalks.
Germany.							
District Court Councilor von Zimmermann, Benkendorf. ..	*Per cent.* 16.5	*Per cent.* 18.7	86.2	*Centners.* 195	*Centners.* 32.18	25,113	*Per cent.* 0.127
Lieutenant Wendenburg, Beesenstedt	16.5	19.3	88.5	174.4	28.78	25,421	0.13
Sugar manufactory, Radegast, Inspector Liesegang, Dom. Fernsdorf	16.3	18.3	85.9	201.5	32.84	24,750	0.206
Sugar manufactory, Stöbnitz, Inspector Lahse, Eptingen...	16.4	18.4	88.1	184.9	30.32	24,090	0.776
Sugar manufactory, Stöbnitz, Baron von Helldorff, St. Ulrich	16.9	18.8	88.9	181.08	30.6	23,720	1.154
Bailiff Böving, Dom. Artern...	17.3	19.1	88	157.32	27.22	25,800	0.013
Administrator Nagy, Mahndorf	14.4	15.8	84.9	215.67	31.06	21,800	0.142
Count von der Schulenburg, Vitzenburg	17.2	19.3	90.6	162.5	27.95	19,850	0.111
Schäper Bros., Peseckendorf...	14.5	16.2	88	190	27.55	19,956	0.08
Dr. Albert, Münchenhof	17.1	19.1	89.2	151.63	25.93	23,975	0.175
Average	16.31	18.3	87.83	181.4	29.44	23,398	0.292
Austria-Hungary.							
Bedrich Kabrhel, Draskowic, Bohemia	16	17.6	90.2	214.3	34.29	26,740	0.011
Tupetz farm, Leipnik-Lundenburg sugar manufactories, stock company, Chief Inspector Förster, in Leipnik, Moravia	15.9	17.9	86	89.2	30.08	32,820	0.006
Podolsch farm, Leipnik-Lundenburg sugar manufactories, stock company, Chief Inspector Förster, in Leipnik, Moravia	15.8	17.8	86	214	33.81	24,721	0.02
Dioszegh sugar manufactory, Hungary	15.7	17.3	86.9	143.6	22.55	29,300	.....
Average	15.85	17.65	87.28	190.28	30.18	28,370	0.009
Total average	16.18	18.11	87.67	183.94	29.65	24,818	0.211

Table showing results obtained in 1891 with improved White Vilmorin seeds.

Cultivator.	Sugar in the beet.	Sugar in juice.	Quotient.	Beet yield per morgen.	Sugar per morgen.	Number of beets per morgen.	Seed stalks.
Germany.							
District Court Councilor von Zimmermann, Benkendorf...	*Per cent.* 16.8	*Per cent.* 18.9	87.1	*Centners.* 184	*Centners.* 30.91	23,400	*Per cent.* 0.274
Lieutenant Wendenburg, Beesenstedt	16.9	18.7	88.6	144.4	24.4	25,900	0.421
Sugar manufactory, Radegast, Inspector Liesegang, Dom. Fernsdorf	16.2	17.8	87.7	189	30.62	25,500	0.6
Sugar manufactory, Stöbnitz, Inspector Lahse, Eptingen...	16.8	18.7	87.8	176.2	29.6	20,740	2.903

Table showing results obtained in 1891 with improved White Vilmorin seeds—Continued.

Cultivator.	Sugar in the beet.	Sugar in juice.	Quotient.	Beet yield per morgen.	Sugar per morgen.	Number of beets per morgen.	Seed stalks.
Germany—Continued.							
Sugar manufactory, Stöbnitz, Baron von Helldorff, St. Ulrich	*Per cent.* 17.4	*Per cent.* 19.1	87.6	*Centners.* 153.09	*Centners.* 26.64	23,778	*Per cent.* 3.676
Bailiff Böving, Dom. Artern	17.4	19.6	89.1	125.63	21.86	23,000	0.109
Administrator Nagy, Mahndorf	15.5	17	86.7	182.8	28.33	22,003	0.545
Count von der Schulenburg, Vitzenburg	17.9	19.8	90.4	145.3	28.01	22,620	0.743
Schäper Bros., Peseckendorf	15.3	16.8	87	195.6	29.93	19,233	0.145
Dr. Albert, Münchenhof	16.9	18.5	88.9	147.3	24.89	21,681	0.429
Average	16.71	18.49	88.09	164.33	27.32	22,786	0.985
Austria-Hungary.							
Bedrich Kabrhel, Draskowic, Bohemia	16.6	18.7	88.2	209.4	34.76	26,430	0.064
Tupetz farm, Leipnik-Lundenburg sugar manufactories, stock company, Chief Inspector Förster, in Leipnik, Moravia	16.1	17.8	88.1	180.2	29.01	31,800	0.019
Podolsch farm, Leipnik-Lundenburg sugar manufactories, stock company, Chief Inspector Förster, in Leipnik, Moravia	15.8	17.2	87.4	228.08	36.04	27,284	0.128
Dioszegh sugar manufactory, Hungary	17.1	18.4	88.1	141.8	24.25	25,500	.....
Average	16.4	18.03	87.95	189.87	31.02	27,754	0.053
Total average	16.62	18.36	88.05	171.63	28.38	24,205	0.718

The following interesting summary is also appended. As will be seen, the results of the tests during the last ten years with the two varieties before mentioned are set forth in detail. The seeds were selected from the best growers.

Table showing a summary of the results obtained with Klein Wanzlebener and Vilmorin seeds.

Variety.	Yield per morgen.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1891.
Klein Wanzlebener.	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*
Klein Wanzlebener, original.	224	200	219.7	222.7	188	177.3	187.3	221.2	186.1
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	212	197.5	188.6	202.2	183.4	162.3	180.1	213.3	182.1
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	215.9	205.3	183	191.4	235	183.9
Wilke, Gross Mohringen, Altmark Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	193.6	209.5	177.3	189.9	.....	.....

Table showing a summary of the results obtained, etc.—Continued.

Variety.	Yield per morgen—Continued.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1891.
Klein Wanzlebener—Continued.									
Rimpau, Schlanstedt, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183.3	192.9	.....	.....
Braune, Biendorf, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	201.5	.....	186.9	229.8	200.8
Schlitte & Co., Aumühle, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	184.9	158.3	.....	.....	.....
Knoche, Wallwitz, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176.5	221.2	189.1
Heine, Hadmersleben, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182.4	210.3	183.6
Hornung & Co., Frankenhausen, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199.1	.....
A. Strandes, Zehringen, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192.1	218.3	.....
Henry Mette, Quedlinburg, specialty	.....	.....	.....	232.4	198	182.6	186.8	228.2	202.5
Braune, Biendorf, cross	.....	.....	.....	228.3	197.9	178.5	189.5	.....	.....
Schlieckmann, Auleben, specialty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168.4	189.5	.....	.....
Martin Grassboff, Quedlinburg, Improved White Imperial	.....	.....	.....	216	179	169.8	166.9	217.6	.....
Samuel L. Ziemann, Quedlinburg, sugar-beet, type D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210.7	183.2
Vibrans, Ueisingen cross (specialty)	.....	.....	.....	198.2	174.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	220.5	198.8	204.2	212.6	192.6	174.1	185.6	218.6	189.1
Vilmorin.									
Vilmorin White Improved, original	177	158.5	163.9	176.9	150.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved White, most sacchariferous	166	.....	165.2	173.8	148.8	142.5	147.4	190.7	171.6
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Improved Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	167.6	141.4	142.5	152	.....	.....
Wilke, Gross Möhringen, Altmark Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	186.6	.....	136.4	.....	.....	.....
Hornung & Co., Frankenhausen, Improved Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	152.8	158.6	.....	.....	.....
Sugar manufactory, Körbisdorf, Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	163.9	131.5	.....	.....	.....
Henry Mette, Quedlinburg, Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141.2	154.9	.....	.....
A. Strandes, Zehringen, Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143.3	143.6	.....	.....
Knauer, Gröbers, Improved White Imperial	.....	.....	.....	182.8	.....	160	.....	.....	.....
Average	171.5	158.5	164.6	186.6	158	144.4	151.4	190.7	171.6

Table showing a summary of the results obtained, etc.—Continued.

Variety.	Polarization of juice.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1891.
Klein Wanzlebener.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Klein Wanzlebener, original.	13.1	15.2	14.8	14.77	16.69	18.1	17.44	17.3	17.79
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	14	16.4	15.9	15.68	17.51	18.8	17.89	17.81	18.31
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	15.2	16	17.1	16.62	16.34	18.11
Wilke, Gross Mohringen Altmark Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	15.4	16.1	17.6	16.67	.....	.....
Rimpau, Schlanstedt, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.3	16.75	.....	.....
Braune, Biendorf, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.8	.....	17	16.77	16.64
Schlitte & Co., Aumühle, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18	.....	.....	.....
Knoche, Wallwitz, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.48	17.7	17.95
Heine, Hadmersleben, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.56	17.64	18.16
Hornung & Co., Frankenhausen, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.86	.....
A. Strandes, Zehringen, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.64	16.34	.....
Henry Mette, Quedlinburg, specialty	.....	.....	.....	16.1	16.3	17.6	16.6	16.30	16.46
Braune, Biendorf, cross	.....	.....	.....	14.8	16.4	17.6	16.9	.....	.....
Schlieckmann, Auleben, specialty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.6	16.4	.....	.....
Martin Grasshoff, Quedlinburg, Improved White Imperial	.....	.....	.....	15.4	15.4	17	16.71	16.07	.....
Samuel L. Ziemann, Quedlinburg, sugar-beet, type D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.19	18.01
Vibrans, Ueisingen cross (specialty)	.....	.....	.....	15.92	14 92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	13.6	15.8	15.4	15.4	16.2	17.7	17	16.84	17.69
Vilmorin.									
Vilmorin White Improved, original	15.4	16.6	16.3	16.38	17.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved White, most saccharifierous	16.2	17	16.8	16.7	17.86	18.8	18.15	17.81	18.36
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Improved Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	16.77	16.91	18.5	17.87	.....	.....
Wilke, Gross Möhringen, Altmark Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	16.1	.....	18.6	.....	.....	.....
Hornung & Co., Frankenhausen, Improved Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.5	17.8	.....	.....	.....

Table showing a summary of the results obtained, etc.—Continued.

Variety.	Polarization of juice—Continued.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1891.
Vilmorin—Continued.									
Sugar manufactory, Körbisdorf, Vilmorin	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.* 17.4	*Per ct.* 18.4	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Henry Mette, Quedlinburg, Vilmorin						18.4	17.7		
A. Strandes, Zehringen, Vilmorin						18.3	17.4		
Knauer, Gröbers, Improved White Imperial				15.2		18			
Average	15.8	16.8	16.6	16.21	17.03	18.3	17.63	17.81	18.36

Variety.	Quotient.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1891.
Klein Wanzlebener.									
Klein Wanzlebener, original	84.8	85.3	84.5	94.5	87.2	88.8	88.9	90	87.7
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	85.2	86.1	85.4	83.9	87.3	88.9	88.8	88.7	89.4
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Klein Wanzlebener				85.3	86	88.2	87.8	88.1	87.7
Wilke, Gross Mohringen, Altmark Klein Wanzlebener				84.3	84.4	88.5	88.2		
Rimpau, Schlansted, Improved Klein Wanzlebener						88.3	88.2		
Braune, Biendorf, Klein Wanzlebener					85.9		88.1	87.6	87.4
Schlitte & Co., Aumühle, Klein Wanzlebener					86.4	87.8			
Knoche, Wallwitz, Improved Klein Wanzlebener							87.3	87.5	88
Heine, Hadmersleben, Improved Klein Wanzlebener							88.7	89.2	87.8
Hornung & Co., Frankenhausen, Improved Klein Wanzlebener								87.8	
A. Strandes, Zehringen, Improved Klein Wanzlebener							87.4	87.8	
Henry Mette, Quedlinburg, specialty				85.5	86.9	88	87.7	86.2	86.8
Braune, Biendorf, cross				82.8	86.1	88.4	88		
Schlieckmann, Auleben, specialty						87.4	87.8		
Martin Grassboff, Quedlinburg, Improved White Imperial				84.7	84.2	87.2	88.3	86.4	

Table showing a summary of the results obtained, etc.—Continued.

Variety.	Quotient—Continued.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
***Klein Wanzlebener*—Continued.**									
Samuel L. Ziemann, Quedlinburg, sugar-beet, type D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.8	88.5
Vibrans, Ueisingen cross (specialty)	.....	.....	.....	84.2	83.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	85	85.7	85	84.5	85.8	88.2	88.1	87.8	87.9
Vilmorin.									
Vilmorin White Improved, original	86.2	85.3	86.2	84.9	86.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved White, most saccharíferous	87.3	85.8	86.3	85.2	89.2	83.4	87.7	89.1	88.1
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Improved Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	85.2	85.1	88.8	87.1	.....	.....
Wilke, Gross Möhringen, Altmark Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	84.4	.....	88.6	.....	.....	.....
Hornung & Co., Frankenhausen, Improved Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.7	88.6	.....	.....	.....
Sugar manufactory, Körbisdorf, Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.6	87.7	.....	.....	.....
Henry Mette, Quedlinburg, Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86.6	87.5	.....	.....
A. Strandes, Zehringen, Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.4	87.3	.....	.....
Knauer, Gröbers, Improved White Imperial	.....	.....	.....	83.2	.....	88.3	.....	.....	.....
Average	86.8	85.6	86.3	84.6	85.6	88.2	87.6	89.1	88.1

Variety.	Sugar in the beet.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Klein Wanzlebener.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per*
Klein Wanzlebener, original	12	13.9	13.6	13.41	15.67	16.01	15.38	15.3	15
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	12.7	14.8	14.5	14.14	16.16	16.57	15.55	16.21	1
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	13.66	14.89	15.17	14.71	14.57	1
Wilke, Gross Mohringen, Altmark Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	13.84	14.34	15.68	14.56	.....	.....
Rimpau, Schlanstedt, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.31	14.69	.....	.....
Braune, Biendorf, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.75	.....	14.85	14.96	

Table showing a summary of the results obtained, etc.—Continued.

Variety.	Sugar in the beet—Continued.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1891.
Wanzlebener—Continued.									
& Co., Aumühle,	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.71	15.74	.....	.....	.....
, Wallwitz, Im-									
l Klein Wanzle-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.53	15.87	16.25
Hadmersleben, Im-									
l Klein Wanzle-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.36	15.8	16.44
g & Co., Franken-									
n, Improved Klein									
ebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
ndes, Zehringen,									
ved Klein Wan-									
er	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.4	14.47	.....
lette, Quedlinburg,									
lty	.....	.....	.....	14.54	14.98	15.67	14.78	14.54	14.72
Biendorf, cross	.....	.....	.....	13.37	15.28	15.21	14.71	.....	.....
mann, Auleben,									
lty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.55	14.38	.....	.....
Grasshoff, Qued-									
g, Improved White									
ial	.....	.....	.....	13.86	14.29	15.22	14.98	14.23	.....
L. Ziemann, Qued-									
g, sugar-beet, type	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.49	16.31
, Ueisingen cross									
alty)	.....	.....	.....	14.48	13.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
verage	12.4	14.4	14.1	13.92	14.97	15.61	14.91	15.04	15.92
Vilmorin.									
White Improved,									
al	13.6	15	14.6	14.79	15.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brothers, Quedlin-									
Improved White,									
saccharíferous	14.2	15.5	14.9	15.03	16.28	16.76	15.96	15.96	16.62
r & Son, Nord-									
n, Improved Vil-	.....	.....	.....	15.21	15.39	16.28	15.49	.....	.....
Gross Möhringen,									
rk Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	14.68	.....	16.46	.....	.....	.....
g & Co., Franken-									
n, Improved Vil-	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.93	15.84	.....	.....	.....
anufactory, Kör-									
f, Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.06	16.54	.....	.....	.....
lette, Quedlinburg,									
rin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.44	15.37	.....	.....
ndes, Zehringen,									
rin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.2	15.22	.....	.....
, Gröbers, Im-									
d White Imperial	.....	.....	.....	13.7	.....	15.94	.....	.....	.....
verage	13.9	15.3	14.8	14.66	15.62	16.28	15.37	15.96	16.62

Table showing a summary of the results obtained, etc.—Continued.

Variety.	Sugar per morgen.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	189[illegible]
Klein Wanzlebener.	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*	*Ctr.*
Klein Wanzlebener, original.	27.48	27.67	29.9	29.62	29.3	28.39	28.81	33.71	29.49
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	26.92	29.18	27.36	28.53	29.55	26.89	28	34.42	30.15
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	29.58	30.8	27.76	28.16	34.04	29.65
Wilke, Gross Mohringen, Altmark Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	26.43	30.09	27.8	27.65	.....	.....
Rimpau, Schlanstedt, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.06	28.34	.....	.....
Braune, Biendorf, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.57	.....	27.75	34.17	29.66
Schlitte & Co., Aumühle, Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.08	24.92	.....	.....	.....
Knoche, Wallwitz, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.4	34.92	30.62
Heine, Hadmersleben, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.03	33.10	30.06
Hornung & Co., Frankenhausen, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.79	.....
A. Strandes, Zehringen, Improved Klein Wanzlebener	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.67	31.43	.....
Henry Mette, Quedlinburg, specialty	.....	.....	.....	33.77	29.66	28.61	27.61	32.99	29.7
Braune, Biendorf, cross	.....	.....	.....	30.59	30.06	27.15	27.8	.....	.....
Schlieckmann, Auleben, specialty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.19	27.25	.....	.....
Martin Grasshoff, Quedlinburg, Improved White Imperial	.....	.....	.....	29.93	25.55	25.74	24.88	30.73	.....
Samuel L. Ziemann, Quedlinburg, sugar-beet, type D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.36	29.73
Vibrans, Ueisingen cross (specialty)	.....	.....	.....	28.77	24.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average	27.2	28.43	28.63	29.51	28.82	27.15	27.64	32.7	29.88
Vilmorin.									
Vilmorin White Improved, original	24.07	23.78	23.81	26.18	24.36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dippe Brothers, Quedlinburg, Improved White, most saccharriferous	25.73	.....	24.64	26.13	24.24	23.92	23.53	30.37	28.38
Schreiber & Son, Nordhausen, Improved Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	25.39	21.83	23.26	23.55	.....	.....
Wilke, Gross, Möhringen, Altmark Vilmorin	.....	.....	.....	27.28	.....	21.45	.....	.....	.....

Table showing a summary of the results obtained, etc.—Continued.

Variety.	Sugar per morgen—Continued.								
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1891.
Vilmorin—Continued.									
Hornung & Co., Frankenhausen, Improved Vilmorin	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr. 24.56	Ctr. 25.12	Ctr.	Ctr.	Ctr.
Sugar manufactory, Körbisdorf, Vilmorin					26.29	21.75			
Henry Mette, Quedlinburg, Vilmorin						23.21	23.8		
A. Strandes, Zehringen, Vilmorin						23.21	21.85		
Knauer, Gröbers, Improved White Imperial				25.04		25.5			
Average	24.9	23.78	24.23	27.31	24.71	23.5	23.27	30.37	32.88

CONCLUSION.

An attempt has been made in the above review and in the report referred to at the beginning to summarize the general directions followed in this country for obtaining good beets. Some little variations may take place here and there, according to differing climate and soil. It follows, therefore, that as the conditions of climate and soil vary in a much more marked degree in the United States no fixed rule can be laid down. Careful observation and experiments are advised. Above all, too much emphasis can not be placed upon the necessity of securing a high percentage of sugar contents. This is the goal towards which the European cultivator is ever steadily and skillfully working. Some of the directions given may not always be practicable in ordinary cultivation. Nothing can be surer, though, than that careless or indifferent work in the field will wreck the enterprise at the start, and the industry will be doomed to failure before a fair or thorough experiment has been made.

Methods of manufacturing into sugar are reserved for later reports.

ALBERT H. WASHBURN,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Magdeburg, March 30, 1892.

THE BELGIAN DRAFT HORSE.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT, OF BRUSSELS.

The Société National des Éléveurs Belge have issued their official programme for the seventh annual grand exhibition of Belgian draft horses, to be held in the city of Brussels on May 28, 1892, and the three following days.

This exhibit may interest breeders in the United States, as the sturdy Belgian animal is much esteemed by thoughtful breeders in all civilized countries.

According to researches made by Chevalier Hynderick, to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, it is shown that Belgium possessed two pure equine races. The Ardennes horse, native of the valley of the Meuse, and the Frisian, a species of which inhabited the seacoast. From the union of these two breeds issued the Brabançon horse.

The draft horse in Belgium is generally divided into three grand divisions—(1) the race of the littoral, (2) the Ardennes, and (3) the Brabançon. Great care has been given here in the breeding of draft horses, which, excepting the shire horse of England, are the largest draft horses in the world, finely proportioned, having excellent legs and feet.

ARDENNES HORSE.

The Ardennes horse, which is perfectly adapted to mountainous regions, is an excellent type of the light draft horse. This admirable little animal is, however, rapidly disappearing, owing to the fact that the Luxembourg farmers prefer the heavy draft horse, and the introduction of large, heavy stallions into the province from Brabant and Hainaut has almost completely transformed the breed. The exportation to Germany and Austria of the best stallions has also contributed greatly toward the disappearance of the stock. Ardennaise colts readily sell before they are a year old, the price varying according to their condition.

BRABANÇON HORSE.

For several years much attention has been devoted to the improvement of the Brabançon horse. The line of the back is now much straighter, the rump longer, the neck and shoulders more proportionate, and the legs large and clean. This animal, harnessed to one of the heavy carts of the country, weighing about 3,000 pounds, pulls on the level a load weighing from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds and works from eight to ten hours daily. This is now not only considered the best breed in the Kingdom, but has almost completely absorbed all others; and for this reason it has been necessary to change the classification of Belgian horses. The results of the exhibitions of Paris in 1878, Brussels in 1880, and Antwerp in 1885 prove that there are now no distinctly pure breeds in Belgium, although, as stated, such have existed here; but to-day there remain but two varieties—the heavy and light draft horse.

It may justly be admitted that Belgium possesses a breed of horses especially her own; but naturally the issues of the race are subjected to many changes, according to the geological and climatic conditions under which they are placed, and also as to the food provided.

SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The special characteristics of the Belgian heavy draft horse are stature, form, strength, and breed. The line of the back is straight, the rump long, and the legs large and clean. He has less bulk and strength than the Clydesdale or shire horse, but is better bred and has more energy. He has more bulk and strength than either the Percheron or Boulonnais horse and possesses equally as much energy.

About 1850 the Belgian Government established at Tervueren a depot for stallions. This was not a stud, but simply an establishment where stallions were admitted, the number being limited to sixty-five. Thoroughbreds, half-bred, three-quarter bred, and a few Percherons were accepted, but no native stallions were admitted. The entire system was based on two false ideas—first, that a race could be created by crossing, and, second, that it was possible to obtain well-balanced issue from the thoroughbred and working mare. The result was of very little value; the mixed breed generally had the elegant fore quarters of the sire and the rump of the dam.

When the Government stud existed, it yearly bought a certain number of stallions, which were collected in a central depot until the end of February, when they were distributed for gratuitous covering throughout the provinces until July. The cost per stallion per annum to the Government was about 2,000 francs. The number of coverings averaged about thirty-six per stallion, which resulted in from nine hundred to one thousand colts. After the Government stud was suppressed, horse-breeding was abandoned to private enterprise, encouraged by subsidies.

HORSE IMPROVEMENT.

Since 1841 there has existed in the Belgian provinces regulations approved by the Government for the improvement of the equine race: (1) To prevent breeding from stallions judged unfit to improve the equine race, as far as being destined to cover mares other than those of owner; (2) to institute a system of prizes and competition and of registration, to the profit of owners of stallions and mares.

Obligatory examination is enforced in all the provinces. Only stallions approved by a commission may be publicly employed. Encouragements offered are:

(1) Local competition prizes for colts and stallions 3 years old, and from 4 to 9 years.

(2) Provincial prize for the best or the two best stallions, irrespective of locality.

(3) Registration prize accorded to stallions which at 5 years of age have obtained a first prize in the category of stallions from 4 to 9 years.

In the provinces of Antwerp and Liege, the examining commission is limited to the estimation of the value of the stallions submitted for their examination and declarations as to fitness for breeding purposes.

In the province of Antwerp there are two prizes for each of the three meetings—first, 500 francs; second, 340 francs. In the province of Liege there are four prizes divided between four meetings of heavy draft stallions from 3 to 7 years of age. These prizes are paid by one-third yearly, and are as follows: First, 3,000 francs; second, 1,800 francs; third, 1,200 francs; fourth, 900 francs.

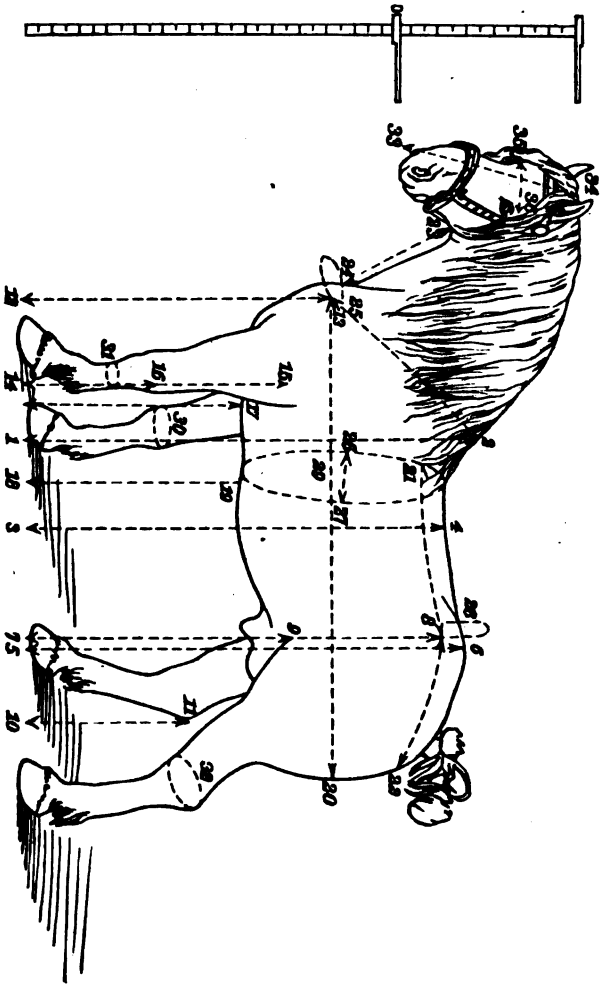
According to the last agricultural census (in 1880), the number of horses in Belgium amounted to 271,975—about 50 horses to every 1,000 inhabitants. There were 16,851 stallions and 152,968 mares.

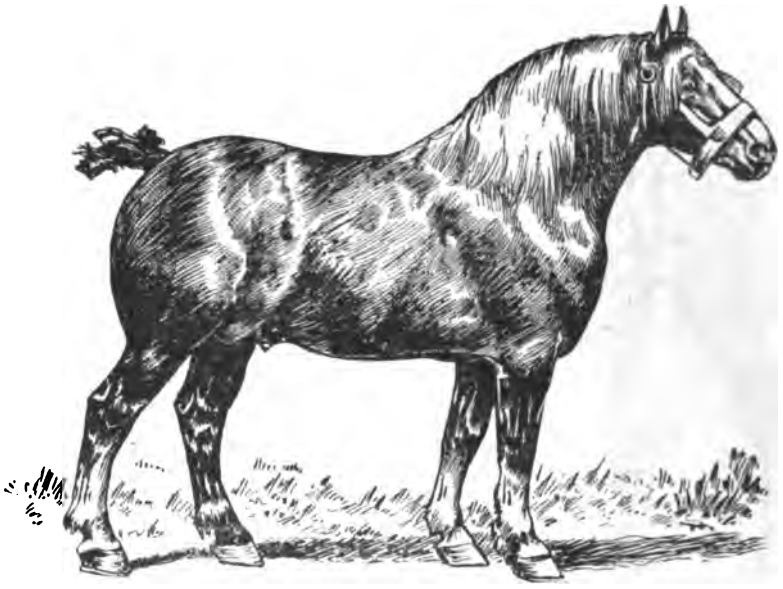
The average selling prices during the years 1890 and 1891 were: Stallions, 3,000 to 4,500 francs; mares, 1,800 to 2,400 francs; colts, 2,000 to 2,500 francs.

TYPE AND PROPORTIONS OF THE BELGIAN DRAFT HORSE.

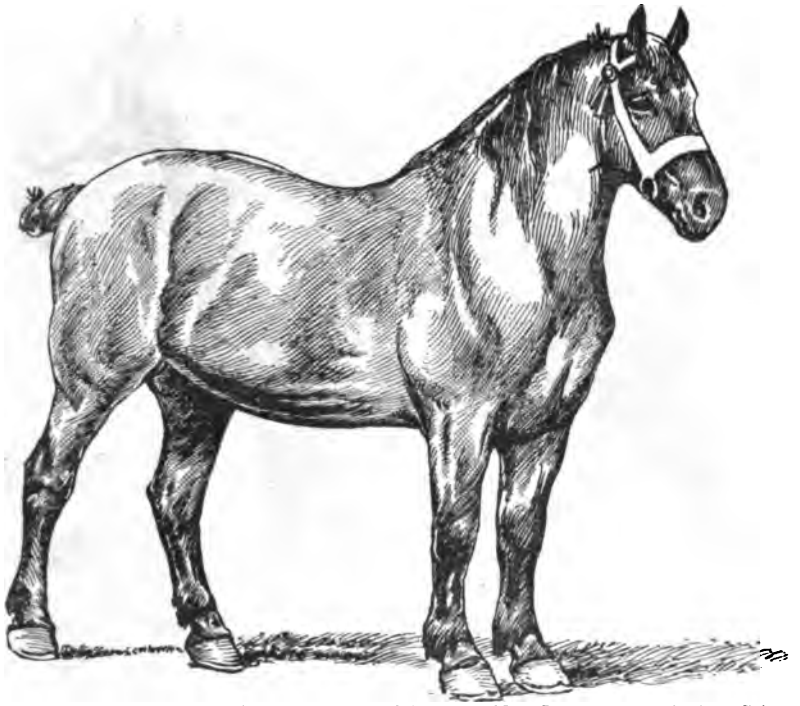
The type and proportions of a horse sired by "Brillant," property of M. Dumont, of Sart-Dame-Avellines, Belgium, are as follows:

	Meters.
1–2, height at withers	1.67
3–4, height at back	1.53
5–6, height at rump	1.63
7–8, height at haunch	1.5
7–9, height at stifle	1.03
10–11, height at hough	0.65
12–13, height at angle of the shoulder	1.25
14–16, height knee to hoof	0.55
14–15, length of fore leg	1
14–17, vertical distance from breastbone back of fore leg	0.82
18–19, vertical distance from breastbone at the xiphoid appendix to the ground	0.79
13–20, length of trunk	1.74
13–2, length of shoulder	0.75
21–8, length from the dorsal angle of shoulder to the haunch	0.67
8–22, length of rump	0.65
23–24, length of throat	0.25
25–13, width of chest	0.56
25–27, width of thorax	0.69
28–8, width of rump	
29, circumference of chest	2.18
30, circumference of knee	0.41
31, circumference of shank	0.26
32, circumference of hough	0.51
33–38, length of head	0.67
35–36, width of head between eyes	0.27

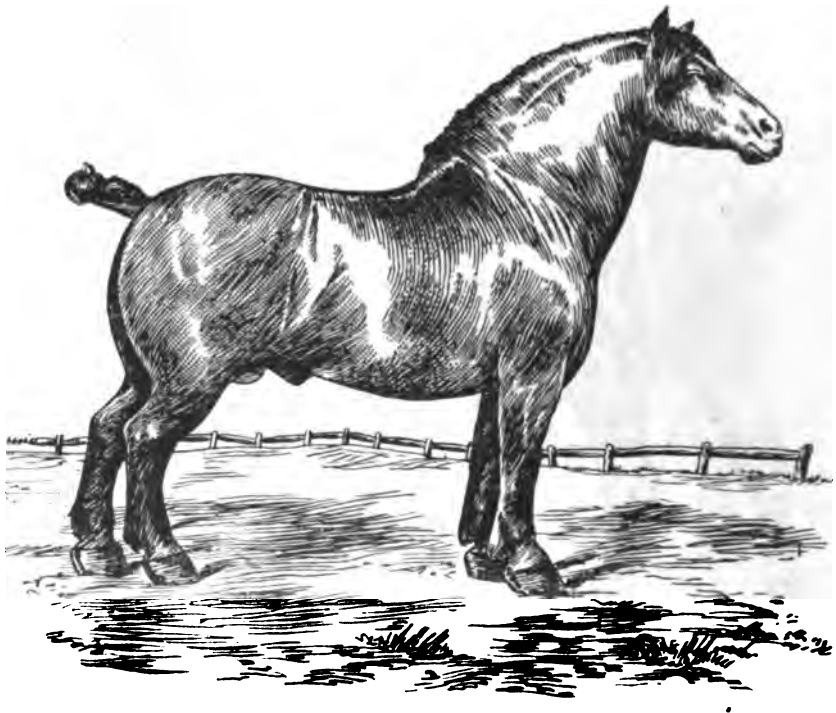




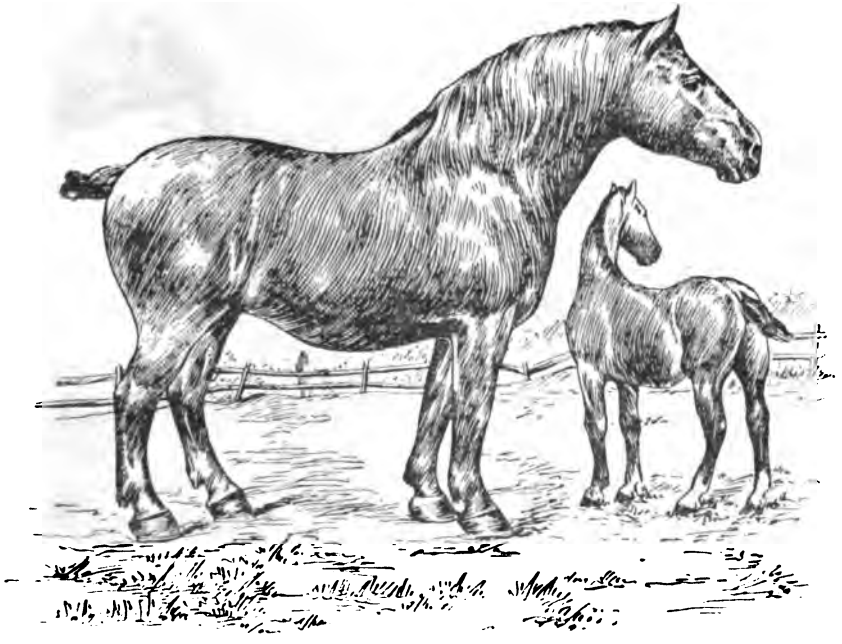
Draft stallion "Brillant," by "Orange," property of M. Dumont, of Sart-Dame-Avellines, Brabant, Belgium.



Draft mare "Jeanneton," by "Brillant," property of M. Dumont, of Sart-Dame-Avellines, Brabant, Belgium.



Brabançon draft stallion "Mouton," property of M. Carly, of Baisy-Thy, Brabant, Belgium.



Draft mare "Cocotte," cross of the Brabançon and Ardennes horse, property of M. Noël, of Orgeo, Luxembourg, Belgium.

Draft stallion "Napoleon," property of M. Callens, of Menin, Flandre Occidental, Belgium.

PROMINENT HORSE-BREEDERS IN BELGIUM.

Herewith is a list of the most prominent horse-breeders in Belgium: E. umont, Sart-Dame-Avellines, Brabant; J. Arnould, Saintes, Brabant; H. allant, Vieux Genappe, Brabant; E. Brunard, Maransart, Brabant; J. arly, Baisy-Thy, Brabant; A. Clement, Bierghes, Brabant; F. Crousse, foutain-le-Val, Brabant; E. Defalque, Vieux Genappe, Brabant; L. Delelle, Noville-sur-Mehaigne, Brabant; A. Depaun, Jodoigne, Brabant; . Depercenaire, Nivelles, Brabant; Baron de Steenhault, Vollezeele, Brant; J. B. Galmart, Bogaerden, Brabant; L. Hamoir, Autre-Église, rabant; Count E. de Hemricourt de Grunne, Brussels, Brabant; Chevalier . Hynderick, Brussels, Brabant; L. Hicklet, Noville-sur-Mehaigne, Brant; L. Ransquin, Plancenoit, Brabant; A. Boyot, Florennes, Namur; Brabant, Perwez, Namur; A. Debauche, Mehague, Namur; H. Delchelerie, Sombreffe, Namur; L. Debras, Souveniére, Namur; Count de Limrg-Stirum, Méhaignoule-Meux, Namur; Marquis de Trazegnies, Corroy-Chateau, Namur; M. Heurion, Gourdinne, Namur; Th. Hounart, Meux; . Orban, Cortit-Wodon, Namur; Philibert frères, Florennes, Namur; E. rnode, St. Germain, Namur; Fl. Binet, Buzet, Hainaut; V. Bédoret, avoy, Hainaut; E. Bodson, Boignie, Hainaut; J. Cornet, Genly, Hainaut; rgot frères, Genly, Hainaut; Ch. Loth, Givry, Hainaut; Louis Boden, ettincourt, Liege; J. Callinge, Clavier, Liege; Mat. Grisart, Bierset, ege; L. Bodson, Hex, Limbourg; Vve. N. Mathieu, Foy-Bastogue, Luxmbourg; A. Vanderschueren, Parycke, Flanders; C. Vanderschueren, ppelterre, Flanders; L. Nachtegaele, Westcapelle, Flanders.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Brussels, April 9, 1892.

Telegraphs in Turkey.—The following is from the statistics of the telegraph service of the Ottoman Empire for the Turkish financial year 1304, beginning March 13, 1888, and ended March 12, 1889: Number of employés and subordinate agents, 3,440; annual salaries, 17,669,044.15 piasters (778,757.95); annual receipts, 51,615,526.10 piasters ($2,271,083.15). The length of telegraphic wires is as follows: Terrestrial lines, 32,223 kilometers; submarine lines, 597.37 kilometers; total, 32,820.37 kilometers. The extension of conductor wires was: Terrestrial wires, 50,707 kilometers; submarine wires, 642.57 kilometers; total, 51,349.57 kilometers.—WM. GILBERT, *Vice-Consul-General, Constantinople, March 19, 1892.*

NORFOLK ISLAND.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT ROBINSON.

I have the honor to forward the following particulars respecting the trade and progress of the island, which, I trust, will be interesting.

It is pleasing and satisfactory, in the first place, to have to notice that New Bedford, always to the front in this industry, has not entirely given up the southern whale fishery, and from information lately received it is understood that there are at least three whalers now on the way out to these seas. There are few, if any, English whalers cruising in these waters; consequently our vessels will have the ground all to themselves, and, no doubt, if competently manned, will soon go home with good results. The islanders here miss the visits of our whalers very much, because it loses them the sale of a good deal of their produce which can not otherwise be disposed of, while, besides, they stand much in need of the good denims and other cloths always plentifully provided in the slop chests of such vessels.

Although whales were plentiful the island whaling this year has not been either successful or satisfactory—only about 24 tuns for nine boats engaged in the business, a very poor cut, indeed. The season previous, however, was highly successful, the largest "take" on record, in fact, over 100 tuns for one boat less employed. Summed up, the season of 1890 amounted to 28 whales, yielding about 110 tuns; 1891, 10 whales, yielding 24 tuns. The price on the spot, free on board, in 1890 was £22 ($110) per tun; 1891, £20 10*s*. ($102.50) per tun. The bulk of the oil always goes to Sydney, Australia.

The season's clip of wool again shows a slight falling off; it appears to be always gradually decreasing. The sheep, which roam at will, suffer, so it is stated by the management, from the depredations of dogs and other causes. Shearing commenced the latter end of November, when 1,075 sheep were shorn, yielding 4,148 pounds of wool, which sold on the spot, free on board, for 6*d*. (12 cents) a pound.

The farming prospects last year, as well as the two or three preceding years, have not been marred by any weather disasters. The crops, indeed, have been very good; but it is disheartening to feel that, grow what you will, it is hard to find a market for the goods produced. At the present moment there is a large quantity of onions and Irish potatoes on hand awaiting sale or shipment, with no prospect, however, of realizing anything payable. Perishable produce to either Australia or New Zealand now will hardly pay freight, while to the neighboring French port of Nouméa no favoring opportunity has arisen. Nouméa at present is the best market for island produce, but the island stock is virtually excluded, the French levying a very high head tax on both horses and cattle.

In October and November of last year the missionary schooner *Pitcairn*, of San Francisco, belonging to the Adventist mission, visited the island, arriving from Fiji and other South Sea Islands and going on to New Zealand. The missionary party journeying in the vessel have deservedly won the good will of the islanders by conveying to Auckland free of charge a quantity of produce which otherwise could not have been utilized. The community, together with the Melanesian mission, whose headquarters are here, suffers an almost irreparable loss in the resignation of Bishop Selwyn, of Melanesia, who for the last fourteen years has been at the head of affairs. The bishop, about fourteen months ago, contracted an illness when on duty at the islands of his diocese which he was unable to shake off. He remained an invalid here on the island until last July, when the English man-of-war *Rapid* called in and took him to Sydney, whence he at once proceeded to England for medical treatment. Now, by the last mail, we are informed that, acting on the best medical authority and much against his will, he has been compelled to resign. Dr. Selwyn was a most remarkable and unselfish man. His one and only object, it would appear, was to civilize the savage natives over whom in his large diocese he had spiritual control, and to this end used his influence and large private means unsparingly in the cause, oftentimes with marvelous results. Bishop Selwyn's retirement will be something like a disaster to the mission authorities, while the Norfolk Island community will lose one of the staunchest friends it ever had.

One of the old patriarchs, John Evans, who landed at Pitcairn Island from a whaler early in the twenties (1824), and who ever since, in weal or woe, has been inseparably connected with the community, died on the evening of the last day of the year, aged about 86 years.

The imports and exports, of which no record is kept, might together amount in the last year to $10,000 or $12,000.

The resident population, according to the Government official census taken on April 20, last, was: Norfolk-Pitcairn community—males, 264; females, 310; total, 574; Melanesian mission—males, 115; females, 49; total, 164; grand total, 738.

ISAAC ROBINSON,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Norfolk Island, January 30, 1892.

AMERICANS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

REPORT BY CONSUL GARDNER, OF ROTTERDAM.

Twenty-five Americans have resided in this consular district during the past year. On an average twenty-five Americans have resided in the district during the past ten years.

The total arrivals and departures by transatlantic steamers during the calendar year 1891 (first and second cabin passengers) was 7,856, of which

60 per cent, or 4,710, are estimated to have been Americans. The total departures (official) and total arrivals (estimated) by transatlantic steamers during the past five calendar years (first and second cabin passengers) were: Departures, 17,763; arrivals, 11,782; total, 29,545; of which 60 per cent, or 17,724, are estimated to have been Americans. Managers of passenger traffic in the Netherlands inform me that these figures would be at least doubled could computation be made and added of the number of American tourists coming into and departing from this consular district via the English Channel steamers between Flushing and Queensboro and via the English North Sea steamers between Rotterdam and Harwich.

Americans in the Netherlands, as a rule, say the local bankers, deposit in London and, according to their needs, check directly against such deposits; hence there is no local means of arriving at the amount of American funds drawn by Americans through the banks and bankers in this consular district.

WALTER E. GARDNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Rotterdam, May 27, 1892.

COAL DEPOSIT IN TUXPAN.

REPORT BY CONSUL DRAYTON.

In this report of the first quarter of the year 1892 I regret to state that business yet appears to be in a depressed condition and shows a continuous decline.

It is expected that business will revive shortly, as four vessels in the lumber trade have been chartered and are engaged to continue in the trade for some time.

There is at present a railroad being constructed from a coal deposit some 60 miles in the interior to the mouth of the Tecolutla River, about 30 miles below this port. This deposit of coal was examined some four or five years ago by a party of Americans, and samples were sent to New York, but, being discouraged in the analysis, they abandoned the enterprise. Since then it has been examined by an English company, which has taken it up, and a railroad is being constructed from that point to the mouth of the river, where the depot for shipment will be situated. The intention is to intersect the Gulf road, and furnish a supply of fuel for it and for the Mexican coast steamers.

There is nothing more of importance transpiring. Exchange is between 38 and 40 per cent, and is, as usual, conducted by a few merchants dealing with New York houses.

JOHN DRAYTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tuxpan, April 9, 1892.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL GOLDSCHMIDT, OF VIENNA.

Prepared medicines and cosmetics, whether patented or not, when they are not imported for druggists, but for private persons, require a special permission from the customs authorities for importation into Austria.

The preparation and sale of medicines of any kind and form, according to physicians' recipes, are permitted exclusively to the druggists.

Medical preparations, the recipes for the making of which are not open to the inspection of the physicians at the drug stores, or for which the substance of the medicine can not be ascertained exactly as to quantity and quality from the recipe presented, are not allowed to be offered for sale or to be sold, even in the drug stores.

The offering for sale and the sale of pharmaceutical preparations, without distinction, whether they have been prepared according to the prescriptions of the Austrian pharmacopœia or of the dispensary of other countries, are permitted only to and in the drug stores.

Exempt from these regulations are the dietetic and cosmetic preparations, inclusive of the dentifrices, in so far as the same are not to be qualified as medical preparations; further, all mineral waters and spring products or artificial imitations of the same, and surgical dressings of every kind.

Artificially produced solutions of mineral salts in water, which in their appearance present themselves as natural mineral waters, without, however, being prepared according to such, are not allowed to be offered for sale or sold, except in drug stores.

Offenders against the above regulations are proceeded against by the magistrate in the first instance and by the district courts in the second instance. Punishments, as a rule, consist in fines.

All medicines and medical compounds are excluded from protection by the patent law in Austria. For this and the above reasons there can not virtually exist any patent medicines in Austria in the proper sense of the word, that is, medicines protected by law from imitation or the composition of which forms a secret of the inventor.

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, November 15, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN BELGIUM.

REPORT BY CONSUL ROOSEVELT, OF BRUSSELS.

According to the laws of the 30th and 31st of July, 1883; 28th of July, 1885; 16th of April, 1887; 11th, 18th, and 30th of June, 1887; 21st of May, 1888; and 21st of May, 1889, patent medicines, including vegetable and

medicinal extracts and pharmaceutical preparations (balsams, ointments, plasters, pills, etc.), are classified as drugs.

Medicinal candies (unless they contain poisonous or noxious properties) are tariffed as other candies, under the heading of saccharine or refined sugar. The tariff on saccharine is 140 francs per 100 kilograms; on refined sugar, 51.13 francs per 100 kilograms. Pharmaceutical sirups are tariffed as refined sugars. The following shows the classification:

	Francs.
Crystallized sugar or rock candy:	
First class	60.
Second class	54.
Loaf sugar	51.
Powdered sugar	51.

Pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol and medicinal wines are tariffed as alcoholic liquors at 134 francs per hectoliter. Chicory (roasted, prepared, or ground) is free.

The importation and sale of patent medicines in this consular district are permitted under the following conditions:

ROYAL DECREE OF MARCH 1, 1888.

[Translation.]

ARTICLE 26. Apothecaries are prohibited from having more than one drug store, and he must reside in the locality in which his drug store is established. His name shall be written in legible characters on his sign, on the labels used in his laboratory and store, and on his bills. No other name, no other qualification, than the title of pharmacist can figure without the authorization of the provincial medical commission, save the exception relating to specialties, on which the seal of the manufacturer may be placed contiguously with his own. No other commerce or trade can be carried on in the same laboratory or store. If, however, the apothecary also exercises the profession of druggist,* he may keep drugs in the same laboratory.

ART. 32. Apothecaries shall write plainly upon the labels affixed on the medicines which they deliver the manner in which they are to be taken and employed if the doctor has so indicated upon his prescription, this label to bear in printed letters the name and address of the apothecary.

SALE OF PATENT MEDICINES.

ARTICLE 1. Supplements to the pharmacopœia will be published every three years, if it is necessary, by a commission named by the minister of the interior and public instruction. These supplements will be rendered obligatory by royal decree.

ART. 2. Medicines known as patent medicines shall be sold or exposed for sale only by apothecaries or other persons authorized to deliver compounded medicines. The seller must affix his seal either as substitute or in contiguity to that of the manufacturer. Apothecaries assume the responsibility of the product delivered on these conditions.

ART. 3. The receptacles (bottles, phials, flasks, glass jars, boxes, pots, etc.) which contain patent medicines must be furnished with a label mentioning the substances contained in their composition. If the remedy which is offered for sale or exposed under a special denomination is inscribed in an official pharmacopœia (Belgian or foreign), it is only necessary that the label should show the official denomination. This label must conform with that which is imposed on apothecaries by article 32, with instructions, which is destined to bear the name and address of the apothecary in printed characters.

* Druggists in Belgium are licensed to sell drugs and medicinal remedies, alcohol, oils, paints, brushes, sponges, etc, but are not permitted to compound prescriptions.

ART. 4. The preceding article is not applicable to medicines which the seller, duly authorized, has prepared himself in the form of patent medicines.

ART. 5. The minister of the interior and public instruction is charged with the execution of the present decree, which will not enter into effect until January 1, 1889.

GEO. W. ROOSEVELT,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Brussels, August 11, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN DENMARK.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER, OF COPENHAGEN.

The importation and sale in Denmark of patent medicines, by which expression is understood all medicaments the component parts of which are held secret or not fully made known, are strictly confined, according to the laws and regulations in this Kingdom relating to medicines and conformably with the ordinance of the 13th of November, 1886, to the class of dispensers under the denomination of apothecaries; and furthermore, in conformity with an old ordinance of the 1st of December, 1779, the public journals are forbidden to insert advertisements regarding the sale of all such medicines, which ordinance, however, is now only strictly enforced in respect to notices or advertisements of the sale of such medicines by others than apothecaries. To apothecaries alone is also reserved the right of selling at retail across the counter all unprepared or prepared medical wares in sums or quantities of any value or weight, while to all others to whom license may be given to deal in drugs, as well as in a limited number of specified prepared medicines, it is strictly forbidden to sell at one and the same time any of such unprepared or prepared medicines in quantities of less than 5 pounds in weight or of lower value than 400 kroner ($10.72), according to the category under which such drugs or prepared medicines may be classed, the said lists being subjected to revision every fifth year. A great safeguard to the community at large is thus unquestionably to be found in the restriction of the sale of such patent medicines, as also prepared medicaments in general, to the privileged institution of apothecaries. Through the great privileges possessed by this class they are in the enjoyment of a very lucrative business, and most certainly, in the light of their own personal interests, they will at all times be careful in confining themselves to the sale of such foreign patent medicines as have obtained a world-wide good repute rather than attempt to offer to the public any such as had not obtained the same renown.

In Denmark the preparation of drugs for medicinal purposes, as well as the making up of medicines according to the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, is reserved to pharmacists who have passed a rigid special examination and who have received a special license. These are styled apothecaries, and the place where the drugs are prepared and sold is called an "apothek." To establish and conduct this apothek a license or privilege

is required, granted by the Crown, and may be said to form a sort of monopoly, inasmuch as the licenses are limited according to the number of inhabitants in the several towns and rural districts and of the supposed requirements of the population. The privileges in former times were without limitation, so that the apothek could pass from father to son, or the possessors could make them over by sale to anyone who was qualified by examination to conduct an apothek, and the transfer received the royal sanction. These are the so-called "real privileges," and which at times, in the more-favored localities, have been disposed of by sale at very enhanced prices. At the commencement of the fourth decade of this century a change was, however, made, and the privilege is now only granted to the applicant for himself alone, these being so-called "personal privileges." In this class, if the possessor abandons his business or dies, the privilege is declared vacant, whereupon it is granted by the Crown to the best qualified among the applicants.

The number of these apotheks in Denmark proper is at present one hundred and sixty, of which eighty-four are held under the "real" and seventy-six under the "personal" privilege. A slow absorption is going on of the first-named into the last-named class. This number of apotheks for Denmark may at present be said to correspond with one apothek for every 14,000 of the inhabitants.

The apothecaries are bound to keep at all times a sufficient supply of good and unadulterated drugs and to be ready to prepare any remedy prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. These, as a rule in Denmark, do not dispense their own medicines, the making up of the prescription being left by them to the apothecary. It is also required that their apothek shall contain a suitable storeroom, laboratory, compounding room, and store cellar; and, by means of an annual visitation of the district medical officer, it must be ascertained and reported that all enumerated requirements are fulfilled, and that there is at least one qualified assistant.

The sale of drugs and medicines is regulated according to prices fixed annually by the royal board of health.

Looking at these regulations for the proper conducting of the apothecaries' dispensing business, it must be admitted that the public have a great safeguard against the offering for sale of any foreign patent medicines of doubtful repute at the hands of these purveyors of medicines, holding, as they do, a sort of monopoly of their trade, which they would be unlikely to risk through a withdrawal of their license arising from a repetition of malpractices on their part in offering for sale medicines that might be deleterious to health.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, October 20, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN FRANCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL KING, OF PARIS.

There are no medicines known as "patent medicines" in France; they are called secret medicines, and their sale is absolutely prohibited in France, except as hereinafter provided, viz:

All pharmaceutical preparations or medicines, foreign or domestic, are regulated as to their distribution by the law or Government decree of August 18, 1810 (Code Rivière, complement, p. 175), as modified by the laws or decrees of August 8, 1816 (Code Rivière, complement, p. 352); of December 5, 1866 (Code Rivière, complement, p. 574); of February 13, 1884 (Code Rivière, complement, p. 1211). No such preparation or medicine, therefore, can be disposed of in accordance with law unless it is approved by competent authority and until the formula is inserted in a code published from time to time, called "Codex Medicamentarius seu Pharmacopœa Gallica." Every druggist must have in his pharmacy the last edition of this code, which now is the edition of 1884.

However, since March, 1850, and by virtue of the decree of that year (still in force), all medicines which are invented or discovered between the publication of the different editions of the code may be disposed of by druggists, provided such medicine is recognized as new and useful by the National Academy of Medicine, and provided, also, the formula of such new medicine be approved by the ministers of agriculture and of commerce and is inserted in the bulletin of said academy, with the consent of the inventor and owner of such medicine.

I am informed that full information upon this subject can be obtained from a medical pamphlet, published annually, called the Annuaire Médical et Pharmaceutique. The edition of May, 1891, can be purchased at any French medical library.

It will be observed from the foregoing that the French Government endeavors to guard very carefully the health of its citizens and to prevent the manufacture and sale of deleterious drugs or compounds. A strict compliance with the law would compel, for example, persons desiring to sell American patent medicines to conform to the requirements of the laws above stated. It is, however, generally known and admitted that large quantities of foreign patent and other medicines are habitually sold in Paris without the vender going through any legal formalities.

ADAM E. KING,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Paris, September 2, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MASON, OF FRANKFORT.

There is no special code of laws regulating the importation and sale of patent medicines in the city or consular district of Frankfort. The whole subject is controlled by the laws of Prussia, which have been modified somewhat since Prussia was incorporated into the German Empire in 1870. Patent medicines may be imported into Germany free of duty unless they contain ether, alcohol, sugar, or some other ingredient which is subject to duty. In such case the mixture is assessed for duty at the rate which is applicable to its ingredient which bears the highest rate of duty. Thus, imported patent medicines containing alcohol would be classified for duty as alcohol, the tariff on which is $19.04 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds); those containing ether, the most dutiable ingredient, would pay $4.76 per 100 kilograms; those containing sugar would be rated as sugar at $5.71 per 100 kilograms, and so on.

The principal regulation affecting the sale of proprietary medicines in Germany is the one which requires all such preparations to be retailed by a regularly sworn and licensed apothecary. The regulations prescribing the qualifications and responsibilities of apothecaries are very strict. The applicant for a license must pass a rigid examination, and, having secured his diploma, may open and conduct a drug store, which is subject to strict regulations and official inspection at least once every three years. When legally installed, he may sell any patented or proprietary remedy; but, as he is held responsible for its effects upon the patient, the apothecary will naturally satisfy himself before offering a patent medicine for sale what its qualities are, and whether it contains poison or other ingredients which would be injurious if taken internally. For this reason boxes or packages of proprietary medicines intended for sale in Germany should be labeled with a slip designating the ingredients which such remedy contains. This is for the information of the apothecary who is to assume the responsibility of retailing it to the public.

All poisons and powerful drugs may be sold at retail only upon the prescription of a regularly ordained physician. The list of substances which are subject to this restriction, as well as the retail prices of all drugs used as *materia medica*, are carefully prescribed by law, and a separate record must be kept by the apothecary of all prescriptions filled by him which contain poisonous ingredients.

The most serious restriction to the trade in patent medicines in Germany is the old Prussian law which forbids the advertisement in public journals of all nostrums or proprietary medicines which are made by a secret formula or process. The police authorities of each city and commune are charged with the execution of this law. In Baden and Prussia it is in general rigorously enforced; in Würtemberg, Bavaria, and in some parts of northern

Germany the prohibition is somewhat relaxed, though there, as elsewhere, the apothecary is held strictly responsible for any injurious effects which may result from taking patented medicines sold by him. The proprietor of a well-known American remedy for diabetes and kindred diseases, who has maintained for years a principal agency at Frankfort, has obtained a concession which permits him to advertise his goods in the province of Würtemberg; but for the remainder of Germany he has adopted the plan of making his medicines in this city for sale through authorized apothecaries, but sends out his advertisements from London in the form of circulars or pamphlets to be folded and circulated in the editions of German newspapers where this is permitted.

In all this, of course, foreign proprietary medicines stand on exactly the same footing as those owned by German proprietors. The spirit and effect of the law is to discourage the sale and use by the German people of all medicines not prescribed by a regular physician, and particularly remedies the composition of which is not publicly known.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort, September 24, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL PALMER, OF DRESDEN.

Medicines are not protected by patent in Germany. There are no special laws relating to the importation and sale of patent medicines in Saxony. The authorities, however, exercise the right of prohibiting their sale altogether in certain cases, or of allowing it only upon a physician's prescription. As an example, "liqueur de laville," a French preparation, can only be sold upon such a prescription. Otherwise they come under the general law (a copy of which accompanies this), where their contents are known.

AULICK PALMER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dresden, November 5, 1891.

GENERAL IMPERIAL LAW OF JANUARY 27, 1890, IN RELATION TO TRAFFIC IN MEDICINES.

[Inclosure in Consul Palmer's report.—Translation.]

All preparations enumerated in Schedule A, appended hereto, without regard to their medicinal properties, can only be sold in apothecary stores.

This regulation does not refer to articles serving for bandaging (such as bandages, gauzes, wadding, etc.), nor to preparations used in baths, nor to soaps.

Artificial mineral waters come under this law only when such waters do not, in their composition, correspond with natural mineral waters and when such waters contain at the same time antimony, arsenic, barium, chrome, copper, nitric, muriatic, or phosphoric acids.

The drugs and chemical preparations enumerated in Schedule B are only allowed to be sold in apothecary stores.

The articles enumerated in Schedule B can only be sold at wholesale to apothecary stores and to certain State educational institutions other than hospitals.

Schedule A.

(1) Decoctions and infusions (*decocta et infusa*).

(2) Lunar caustic pencils (*styli caustici*).

(3) Extracts in solid or liquid form (*extracta et tincturæ*), excepting tincture of arnica, tincture of valerian, tincture of benzoin, extract of acorn coffee, pine-leaf extract, extract of meat, vinegar of raspberries, extract of coffee, licorice juice (also with anise), extract of malt (also with iron, cod-liver oil, or chalk), tincture of myrrh, tea extract of leaves from the tea plant, and extract of juniper.

(4) Powders, salts, and mixed substances (*Pulveres, salia et species mixta*), excepting effervescing powder (simple or mixed with sugar and essential oils), smelling salt, salicyl powder, salts prepared from natural mineral waters.

(5) Liquid mixtures and solutions (*mixturæ et solutiones*), including mixed balsams, preparations of honey, and sirups, excepting formic spirit (*spiritus formicarum*), eucalyptus water, sassafras honey, fruit juices concentrated with sugar, Hoffmann's drops, spirit of camphor, cod-liver oil with peppermint oil, pepsin wine, honey of roses, spirit of soap, and white sirup of sugar.

(6) Capsules, filled, of gelatin or starch flower (*capsulæ gelatinosæ et amylaceæ repletæ*), excepting capsules that contain effervescing powder, also mixed with sugar and essential oils, copaiba balsam, cod-liver oil, bicarbonate of soda, castor oil, and tartaric acid.

(7) Electuaria.

(8) Linimenta, excepting volatile linimenta.

(9) Pastilles (also drops), pills, and grains (*pastilli, rotulæ et trochisci, pilulæ et granula*), excepting pastilles prepared of natural mineral waters or of artificial mineral spring salts, simple pastilles of whey, peppermint drops, and ammonia pastilles.

(10) Plasters and ointments (*emplastra et unguenta*), excepting cold cream, court-plaster, sticking plaster, corn plasters, lip pomade, pomade of poplar, pitch plaster, salicylic tallow, mustard plaster (poultice).

(11) Suppositoria in every form (balls, stick, etc.).

Schedule B.

Acetanilidum.
Acida chloracetica.
Acidum benzoïcum e resina sublimatum.
Acidum cathartinicum.
Acidum chrysophanicum.
Acidum hydrocyanicum.
Acidum lacticum et ejus salia.
Acidum osmicum et ejus salia.
Acidum sclerotinicum.
Acidum succinicum.
Acidum sulfocarbolicum.
Acidum valerianicum et ejus salia.
Aconitinum, aconitini derivata et corum salia.
Adonidinum.
Aether bromatus.
Aether jodatus.
Aethyleni præparata.
Aethylidenum cichloratum.
Agaricinum.
Aluminium acetico-tartaricum.
Ammonium chloratum ferratum.
Amylenum hydratum.
Amylium nitrosum.
Antipyrinum.
Anthrarobinum.
Apomorphinum et ejus salia.
Aqua amygdalarum amararum.
Aqua lauro-cerasi.
Aqua opii.
Arsenum jodatum.
Atropinum et ejus salia.
Betolum.
Bismutum bromatum.
Bismutum oxyjodatum.
Bismutum salicylicum.
Bismutum tannicum.
Blatta orientalis.
Bromalum hydratum.
Brucinum et ejus salia.
Bulbus scillæ siccatus.

alum hydratum.
monobromata.
n.
m tannicum.
s.
num.
canadense.
sibiricum.
a et ejus salia.
et ejus salia.
im.
hydratum crystallisatum.
ium.
ium.
num et ejus salia.
im et ejus salia.
et ejus salia.
et ejus salia.
et ejus salia.
m.
et ejus salia.
arinum.
num.
næ.
nati.
zerel.
uminatum.
licylicum.
lfocarbolicum.
et ejus salia.
.
im.
n et ejus derivata.
n et ejus salia.
et ejus salia.
m.
epuratum siccum.
senicicum.
senicosum.
rbonicum saccharatum.
ricum ammoniatum.
latum saccharatum.
ydatum dialysatum.
ydatum saccharatum.
ductum.
lfuricum oxydatum ammoniatum.
lfuricum siccum.
næ.
o.

Folia belladonnæ.
Folia bucco.
Folia cocæ.
Folia digitalis.
Folia jaborandi.
Folia rhois toxicodendri.
Folia stramanii.
Fructus colocynthidis.
Fructus papaveris immaturi.
Fructus sabadillæ.
Fungus laricis.
Galbanum.
Guajacolum.
Herba aconiti.
Herba adonidis.
Herba cannabis indicæ.
Herba ciculæ virosæ.
Herba conii.
Herba gratiolæ.
Herba hyoscyami.
Herba lobeliæ.
Homotropinum et ejus salia.
Hydrargyrum aceticum.
Hydrargyrum bijodatum.
Hydrargyrum cromatum.
Hydrargyrum chloratum.
Hydrargyrum cyanatum.
Hydrargyrum formamidalum.
Hydrargyrum jodatum.
Hydrargyrum oleïnicum.
Hydrargyrum oxydalum via humid aparatum.
Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.
Hydrargyrum salicylicum.
Hydrargyrum tannicum oxydulatum.
Hydrastis canadensis.
Hyoscinum et ejus salia.
Hyoscyaminum et ejus salia.
Iodoformium.
Iodolum.
Kaïrinum.
Kaïrolinum.
Kalium jodatum.
Kamala.
Kosinum.
Kreosotum (e ligno paratum).
Lactucarium.
Magnesium citricum effervescens.
Magnesium salicylicum.
Manna.
Morphinum et ejus salia.
Muscarinum.
Narceïnum et ejus salia.
Narcotinum.

Natrium æthylatum.
Natrium benzoïcum.
Natrium pyrophosphoricum ferratum.
Natrium salicylicum.
Natrium santonicum.
Natrium tannicum.
Oleum chamomillæ æthereum.
Oleum crotonis.
Oleum cubebarum.
Oleum matico.
Oleum sabinæ.
Oleum sinapis æthereum.
Oleum valerianæ.
Opium.
Paracotoïnum.
Paraldehydum.
Pasta guarana.
Pelletierinum et ejus salia.
Phenacetinum.
Physostigminum (eserinum) et ejus salia.
Picrotoxinum.
Pilocarpinum et ejus salia.
Plumbum jodatum.
Plumbum tannicum.
Podophyllinum.
Propylanimum.
Radix belladonnæ.
Radix colombo.
Radix gelsemii.
Radix ipecacuanhæ.
Radix rhei.
Radix sarsaparillæ.
Radix senegæ.
Resina jalapæ.
Resina scammoniæ.
Resorcinum purum.
Rhizoma filicis.
Rhizoma veratri.
Salolum.
Santoninum.
Secale cornutum.
Semen calabar.
Semen colchici.
Semen hyosciami.
Semen St. Ignatii.
Semen stramonii.
Semen strophanti.
Semen strychni.
Sozojodolum.
Stipites dulcamaræ.
Strychninum et ejus salia.
Sulfonalum.
Sulfur jodatum.
Summitates sabinæ.
Tartarus stibiatus.
Terpinum hydratum.
Thallinum et ejus salia.
Thebaïnum et ejus salia.
Tubera aconiti.
Tubera jalapæ.
Urethanum.
Veratrinum et ejus salia.
Zincum aceticum.
Zincum chloratum purum.
Zincum cyanatum.
Zincum permanganicum.
Zincum salicylicum.
Zincum sulfocarbolicum.
Zincum sulfoichtyolicum.
Zincum sulfuricum purum.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN ITALY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BOURN, OF ROME.

In Italy the laws regulating the importation of patent medicines do not differ from those regulating the importation of other medicines, as may be seen by the subjoined articles from the official custom-house bulletin of July, 1887:

ARTICLE 3. The importation of medicinal drugs and compounded medicines is forbidden when not approved by the central board of health (*consiglio superiore di sanità*).

ART. 4. Simple or compounded medicines containing alcohol, in addition to the duties prescribed by the tariff, must pay a tax on the quantity of alcohol which they contain or which was used in their manufacture.

No medicines of whatever kind, whether of home or foreign production, can be sold in the Kingdom unless a statement of the composition thereof is previously given to the central board of health and their approval obtained.

Whoever sells or distributes substances or preparations as remedies or specifics which have not been approved by the central board of health, or whoever sells or distributes remedies having a composition different from that advertised, will be punished with a fine of not less than 200 francs ($38.60). In case of repetition, the punishment will be imprisonment for a time not to exceed fifteen days. (Article 27 of the sanitary law, approved December 2, 1888.)

The central board of health is composed as follows: Five doctors of medicine and surgery particularly competent in public hygiene, two engineers (experts in sanitary engineering), two naturalists, two chemists, one veterinary surgeon, one pharmacist, one lawyer, and two business experts. They are appointed by royal decree upon the nomination of the minister of the interior.

The provincial boards of health are in relation with, and dependent upon, the central board.

AUGUSTUS O. BOURN,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Rome, November 11, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN RUSSIA.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL CRAWFORD, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Great difficulties stand in the way of the patent-medicine business in this country. According to customs regulations, no patent medicine is allowed into this country without obtaining each time special permission from the medical department of the ministry of the interior, in compliance with the rules of the ministry of finance on this subject. Before granting such permission the medical department carefully examines the patent medicine intended for entry, and, if proved that the production of such medicine requires elaborate work and expensive apparatus, it is allowed for importation, provided that such medicines are regarded as beneficial products, and are compositions durably preserved and able to be transported long distances without being ruined.

No examination of medicine of any kind intended for importation is undertaken by the medical department unless a description issued by the inventor of the medicine in question accompanies the application, giving in minute detail the substances of the composition.

The importation of other than patent medicines and other pharmaceutical preparations is allowed if the medical department should approve of the nature and action of the medicine mentioned in the accompanying description and should acknowledge the good quality and the beneficial effects of the same. These medicines must also be durably preserved.

Cosmetics are examined only in case their labels or the accompanying descriptions indicate that the compositions can be used for medical purposes or that their substances partake of the nature of drugs. Cosmetics whose

labels and descriptions show that they are harmless in their effects on the skin, hair, and gums are exempt from this formality.

The same rule is applicable to pharmaceutical and other medicinal substances which are imported into Russia.

The following list will show what medicines are admitted into Russia under application as above mentioned:

Anker Feigenhonig.
Anti-goutteau Genevoix à l'huile de Marrons d'Inde.
Bishop's Granular Effervescent of Magnesia.
Borrough's Hazeline.
Bromure de potassium granulé de Mentel.
Camomile drops.
Capsules à l'huile de foie morue.
Capsules à l'huile de ricin.
Capsules au baume de Copahu.
Capsules au baume de Copahu et Cubèbes.
Capsules au Bromure de Camphre du Clin.
Capsules Cubèbes.
Capsules d'essence de Santal Midy.
Capsules d'étherolé de chloral.
Capsules de goudron Guyot.
Capsules d'essence de térébenthine.
Capsules de Raquin.
Capsules Mathey-Caylus au Copahu, fer et essence de Santal.
Capsules Mathey-Caylus au Copahu, Cubèbes et essence de Santal.
Capsules Matico de Grimault & Co.
Capsules Morrhoul.
Capsules Mothes.
Capsules Mothes, Lamouraux & Co.
Cataplasme au Ficus crispus du Dr. Lelièvre.
Cataplasme instantané du Dr. Lelièvre.
Cément plombé "Odontolite" of Asch & Sons.
Chelone glabra.
Chloral Perlé de Limousin.
Cigarettes antiasthmatiques.
Cigarettes Espie prepared by Massat à Paris.
Conz'sches Mollin Salbengrundlage.
Copahine Mège de Joseau.
Court-plaster.
Drageés au Bromure de Camphre du Clin.
Drageés de Cubébine de Labelonye.
Drageés de lactate de fer de Beral et de Gelis et Conté.
Drageés de Meynet d'entrait concentré de foie de morue.
Drageés de pyrophosphate de fer et de soude de Robignet.
Drageés ferrugineuses du Dr. Rabuteau.
Drageés Girard au protocolate de fer.
Drageés Hydrate de chloral (choral perlé).
Drageés laxatives au tamarindes de Laure.
Eau anti-ophtalmique de Loche.
Effervescing lozenges.
Emplâtre révulsif du Thapsia.
Enos fruit salt.
Essence of ginger, Oxley's.
Essence de Salsepareille de Colbert.
Extrait de Coca.
Fer Girard, protoxolate de fer.
Gaziol de Burin du Buisson.
German corn plaster.
Goudron perlé.
Grains de Meynet d'extrait concentré de foie de morue.
Granule effervescent of magnesia.
Granular effervescent citrate, known as citrate of magnesia.
Guarono Grimault.
Harlem's drops.
Huile de foie de morue emulsionnée pour la pancréatine Defresne.
Injection au Matico des frères Montreuil & Co.
Injection végétale de Matico de Grimault & Co.
Ipecacuanha lozenges.
Jus de réglisse en bâtons avec mélange d'anis.
Karlsbader Sprudel Pastillen.
Karpatischer Thee.
Kieson's Augsburger Lebens-Essence.
Kissingener Pastillen.
Klepperbeins magen-und nervenstärkendes pflaster.
Kousso granulé de Mentel.
Lipanin Kohlbaums.
Locflund's malz-extract, with quinine.
Locflund's malz-extract, with iron, pure and concentrated.
Lacflund's malz-extract, with lime.
Magnesia aperient, Moxon's.
Magnésie granulé de Mentel.
Magnesia lozenges.
Mattonis Giesshubler pastillen.
Mouches de Milan.
Moutarde en feuilles de Rigollot.
Oxley's concentrated essence of Jamaica ginger.

éatine de Defresne.
r épispastique d'Albespeyres.
r Eayard et Blayn.
r Wlinsky.
uay Roux.
oric lozenges.
les de Carlsbad signees.
les de charbon du Dr. Belloc.
les digestives de Bilin.
les pyrophosphate de fer et de soude de as.
les de Tamar Indien grillon.
les Geraudel.
ectorale d'Aubergier.
n-essence E. Schering in Berlin.
n wine.
num germanicum plane solubile Witte.
ne en poudre.
ne en poudre sèche.
s d'essence de Santal de Ravel et Bareu.
s de sulfate de quinine du Clertau.
s d'essence de térébenthine du Clertau.
s d'éthérolées d'assafœtida.
s d'éthérolées de castoreum.
s d'éthérolées de térébenthine.
s d'éthérolées de valériane.
l sodique Baubœuf.
hate de chaux granulé de Mentel.
hate de fer soluble ou pyrophosphate fer et de soude de Leras.
s à l'iodure de fer Blancard.
s au bromure de camphre de Clin.
s de carbonate ferreux de Vallet.
s de poudre de Scordium du Dr. Lebel.
Pilules d'extrait de Scordium de Lebel.
Pommade vésicatoire végétale de Buchner.
Poudre de charbon de Belloc.
Poudre purgative de Rogé.
Poudre de Guarana Grimault & Co.
Prises de Paulinia de Fournier.
Prises de Paulinia, Grimault & Co.
Protoxolate de fer de Girard.
Pyrophosphate de fer effervescent Le Perdriel.
Racahout des Arabes de Delangrenier.
Reines Malz-Extract v. Gehe & Co., Dresden.
Rob. dépuratif végétal du Dr. Boyveau Laffecteur.
Rommershausen's Augenessenz.
Rousseau, viande en poudre.
Sandwell's Plaster.
Schering's pepsine-essence.
Seidlitz chanteau.
Seidlitz powder.
Sinapismes de Ruef.
Sirop de dentition de Delabarre.
Sirop d'iodure de fer de Blancard.
Sirop raifort jodé de Grimault & Co.
Sodaic powders.
Spiritus foliorum pini silvestris.
Sterre's opodeldoc.
Sterre's Poor Man's Plaster.
Succus liguritiæ anisatus.
Tamar Indien, fruits laxatifs rafraichissants de Grillon.
Tinctura antipyretica Eucalyptiglubuli.
Véritable extract de malt du Dr. Link.
Vesicatoire d'Albespeyres.
Vin de pepsine digestif de Baudault.
Vin tonique Mariani à la coca du Pérou.

he medicines enumerated in the foregoing list, and others that hereafter succeed in passing the board of medical examiners as above described, be able to enter Russia on special application for each intended entry ıe payment of duty, estimated on the average to be about $16 per pood, bout 40 cents per English pound avoirdupois. The published list of ıt medicines excluded from entry is very long, and includes nearly every rn pharmaceutical preparation not above mentioned. It is practicable :t any medicine introduced here that is on the black list. Simple drugs dmitted freely, but generally all medical preparations are compounded from the formulas of the standard pharmacopœias.

J. M. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, September 23, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN SWEDEN.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL GEORGII, OF STOCKHOLM.

The laws referring particularly to the import and sale of patent medicines are very old—from 1688—and are not generally in force, because, according to later decisions and the custom-house tariff, and according to the privileges of the legalized apothecaries, no private person who is not a legalized apothecary is entitled to import medicine, patent or other (with the exception of such articles specially named in the custom-house tariff and not considered strictly and solely as medicine, like licorice, gum, etc.), unless he has got permission from the board of health, Academy of Science, or a proper faculty at a university to do so for scientific purposes. Mostly all medicines are free of duty, and can be imported only by a legalized apothecary. Advertisements in the papers about or sale of patent medicines (*arcanas*) or medicine in general by anybody who is not a legalized apothecary is considered quackery, and as such liable to penalties.

AXEL GEORGII,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Stockholm, September 2, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL HINNEN, OF BERNE.

In the circular of June last from the Department I am instructed to report as to the laws of Switzerland touching the importation and sale of patent medicines.

The importation of patent medicines into Switzerland is not subjected to any other restrictions than those of the tariff.

No federal law exists in regard to the sale of these medicines, and the several cantons regulate the same by contonal apothecary ordinances.

JOHN E. HINNEN,
Vice-Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berne, October 8, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN TURKEY.

REPORT BY ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL DEMETRIADES, OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

All medicines, whether patented or not, are imported into and sold in this country.

The Ottoman Government has prepared a law establishing a band or stamp tax of 10 paras (1 cent) for every bottle, box, or package of medi

cine, and this law is going to be put into force as soon as the negotiations between the Ottoman Porte and the several European powers are brought to an end. In some instances, however, the stamps have already been affixed, and the 1-cent tax is collected on all sulphate of quinine, which can only be imported in this and some other leading Turkish ports, viz, Salonica, Smyrna, Beirut, etc., where it is carefully inspected and stamped according to quantity before it can be taken into the country.

The importation of the following medicinal articles is prohibited by law, viz: Chlorodyne, cigarettes of *Cauabis Indica*, nitroglycerin, collodion, and chlorate of potassium.

I am informed, however, that the above articles can be bought at some of the drug stores here, which fact shows that the law is not very strictly enforced.

D. N. DEMETRIADES,
Acting Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Constantinople, August 25, 1891.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL NEW, OF LONDON.

The sale of patent medicines in this country is regulated by act of Parliament. Persons selling medicines which have been patented or are liable to stamp duty have to take out an annual license costing $1.25. The penalty for selling patent medicines without this license is $100.

Every proprietor, compounder, or first vender, before the preparation is sold or exposed for sale, has to pay the stamp duty, which ranges from 1½*d.* (3 cents) to £1 ($5), according to the value of the packet and its contents.

Duties are chargeable on all drugs, herbs, pills, waters, essences, tinctures, powders, or any other preparation or composition whatsoever used or applied as medicines for the cure, prevention, or relief of any disorder or complaint.

The only exemptions are all medicinal drugs which are sold pure, ginger and peppermint lozenges, or any other articles of confectionery (unless the person selling the same shall sell them as beneficial for the prevention or cure of any disease), and all artificial mineral waters.

There are four separate and distinct grounds on which liability to stamp duty may attach to a medicine not included in the schedule of articles liable to duty, viz: (1) A claim to any secret or art in preparation; (2) a claim to any proprietary right in the preparation; (3) the sale of the preparation, either present or past, under the authority of letters patent; (4) the use of any handbill, label, or advertisement holding out the preparation as a nostrum, proprietary preparation, or specific, or recommending it as beneficial for the prevention and cure or relief of any distemper, malady, or ailment affecting the human body.

It is held, however, that liability does not attach in respect of preparations to be burned and the flames inhaled or smoked, though they may be recommended for the cure or relief of disorders. Such preparations are not regarded as "used or applied externally or internally."

The scale of duty on patent medicines is given in the inclosed copy of the medicine stamp-duty acts.

All patent medicines imported into this country, in addition to paying the inland revenue stamp duty, are chargeable with customs duty when they contain any of the articles enumerated in the accompanying copy of the British customs tariff. I also inclose a copy of the customs general order containing a list of articles which have been found to contain ethylic alcohol or other liquids chargeable with duty.

JNO. C. NEW,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
London, December 5, 1891.

MEDICINE STAMP-DUTY ACTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[Inclosure 1 in Consul-General New's report.]

STAMP DUTY.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure, containing any drugs, herbs, pills, waters, essences, tinctures, powders, or other preparation or composition whatsoever, used or applied, or to be used or applied, externally or internally, as medicines or medicaments for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body, which shall be uttered or vended in Great Britain, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, phial, or other inclosure with its contents shall not exceed the price or value of 1*s.*, 1½*d.*; shall exceed 1*s.* and not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*d.*; shall exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* and not exceed 4*s.*, 6*d.*; shall exceed 4*s.* and not exceed 10*s.*, 1*s.*; shall exceed 10*s.* and not exceed 20*s.*, 2*s.*; shall exceed 20*s.* and not exceed 30*s.*, 3*s.*; shall exceed 30*s.* and not exceed 50*s.*, 10*s.*; shall exceed 50*s.*, £1.

MEDICINES CHARGED WITH STAMP DUTY.

The various articles specified by name in the schedule, and also all other pills, powders, lozenges, tinctures, potions, cordials, electuaries, plasters, unguents, salves, ointments, drops, lotions, oils, spirits, medicated herbs and waters, chemical and officinal preparations whatsoever, to be used or applied externally or internally as medicines or medicaments, for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body, made, prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale, by any person or persons whatsoever, wherein the person making, preparing, uttering, vending, or exposing to sale the same hath or claims to have any occult secret or art for making or preparing the same; or hath or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same; or which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed to sale under the authority of any letters patent under the great seal; or which have at any time heretofore been, now are, or shall hereafter be by any public notice or advertisement, or by any written or printed papers or handbills, or by any label or words written or printed, affixed to or delivered with any packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure containing the same, held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as nostrums or proprietary medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial to

evention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, disorder, or complaint inci-
o or in anywise affecting the human body.

EXEMPTIONS.

ll medicinal drugs whatsoever which shall be uttered or vended entire, without any mix-
r composition with any other drug or ingredient whatsoever.

inger and peppermint lozenges or any other article of confectionery, unless the person
ng the same shall vend the same as medicines or as beneficial for the prevention, cure,
ef of any distemper, malady, ailment, or disorder incident to or in anywise affecting the
n body.

ll artificial mineral waters, and all waters impregnated with soda or mineral alkali, or
carbonic acid gas, and all compositions in a liquid or solid state to be used for the pur-
f compounding or making any of the said waters.

DIRECTIONS.

ie duties are to be paid by the proprietor, compounder, or first vender before the prepa-
is sold or exposed for sale or delivered out of his custody or possession for sale, either
sale or retail, either for foreign or home consumption.

ie stamps are to be so affixed that the packet, box, bottle, pot, or other inclosure can not
ened and the contents poured out or taken therefrom without tearing the stamp, so as
vent its being made use of again.

APPROPRIATED STAMPS.

amps specially appropriated to a particular medicine may be obtained, on payment of
ost of engraving the necessary plate, viz, £8. This sum should be paid to Messrs.
de la Rue & Co., of 110 Bunhill Row, London, E. C., to whom, as well as to this
the words to be printed on the stamps should be communicated. These appropriated
s can not be supplied to a less amount than £10 at any one time, and it is to be under-
that they do not have the effect of letters patent, the only security afforded being that
re supplied solely to the person for whom the special plate was engraved or to his
ized agent. Any inquiry as to the protection of a medicine, whether by letters patent
erwise, should be addressed to the comptroller-general, patent, designs, and trade-marks
25 Southampton buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W. C.

EXCISE LICENSE.

a excise license is required to be taken out yearly in any part of Great Britain by the
s, proprietors, makers, and compounders of, and persons uttering, vending, or exposing
e, or keeping ready for sale, any medicine liable to stamp duty. The license is only
able to one set of premises, to be specified therein. If, therefore, more than one set of
ses is used, a separate license must be obtained for each set. The duty on such license

ay person selling an article liable to stamp duty without having a license incurs a pen-
f £20 under 42 George III., chap. 56, sec. 9; and any person, whether licensed or not,
any such article unstamped, incurs a penalty of £10 in respect of every offense
52 George III., chap. 150, sec. 2.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

will be seen from the acts that, broadly speaking, there are four separate and distinct
ds on which liability to stamp duty may attach to a medicine which is not mentioned
me in the schedule to the act 52 George III., chap. 150, viz: (1) A claim, whether
ounded or not, to any secret or art in the preparation; (2) a claim, whether well founded
t, to any proprietary right in the preparation; (3) the sale of the preparation, either
nt or past, under the authority of letters patent; (4) the use at any time of any handbill,
or advertisement holding out the preparation as a nostrum, proprietary medicine, or

specific, or recommending it as beneficial for the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, or ailment affecting the human body.

With respect to the statutory exemptions, the terms of those applicable to pure and unmixed drugs and articles of confectionery not vended as medicines are clear and unmistakable, and as to the exemption in 3 and 4 William IV., chap. 97, sec. 20, it follows from the decision of the court of appeal in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Lamplough (L. R., 3 Exch. Div., 214) that effervescent preparations similar in composition to Lamplough's Pyretic Saline are exempt from duty.

In practice the board hold that liability does not attach in respect of preparations to be burned and the fumes inhaled or smoked, though they may be recommended for the cure or relief of disorders. Such preparations are not regarded as "used or applied externally or internally."

Toilet articles are not liable, unless recommended as preventing, curing, or relieving any ailment or disorder, but many of these preparations are liable as being recommended for the prevention or cure of chilblains, toothache, neuralgia, etc.

A medicinal preparation can not be sold unstamped without involving liability to penalty, unless care has been taken to avoid any expression or phraseology which can be construed as representing: (1) That the preparation of the medicine is a secret, or that the medicine is the specialty of any person, or that it is made in conformity with any special recipe; (2) that it is the preparation of any particular person, or that anyone has a proprietary right in its manufacture or sale (for example, "Smith's Liver Pill," "Neuralgic Tincture, prepared only by Jones"); (3) that it will prevent, cure, or give relief in any disorder.

All such expressions must not only have been avoided on the label itself, but also in all references to the medicine, whether on the label, wrapper, or cover, or in any printed or manuscript matter whatever, including newspapers, handbills, posters, show cards, advertisements, almanacs, lists, etc., inasmuch as, although the labels by themselves may not render the preparations to which they relate liable to duty, the preparations may be made so liable by the publication of other printed or written matter. Labels sent to this office for the opinion of the board should therefore be accompanied by all the printed or manuscript matter which relates to the particular preparation in question, and such labels and printed or manuscript matter should be sent in duplicate, one copy of the labels being left ungummed and not affixed to paper.

It is well established that where any such expressions as aforesaid have been so used at any time before sale the medicine is thereby rendered liable to duty, even though the actual label on the package does not have this effect.

The board recognize the necessity that exists for giving to a preparation such a designation or name as shall distinguish it from other medicines, and they do not attribute any further meaning to such words as cough mixture, liver pills, lip salve, teething powders, corn paint, etc.

The board trust that the foregoing observations will enable their officers to restrict their purchases of medicines to cases in which there has been an actual infringement of the law.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Inclosure 2 in Consul-General New's report.]

The following return shows the several articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom and the rate of duty levied upon each article according to the tariff in operation on the 1st day of May, 1890, distinguishing the duties levied to countervail excise and other inland revenue duties upon British productions:

Table showing the articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom.

Articles.	Rates of duty.
Cocoa	1*d*. per pound.
Husks and shells	2*s*. per cwt.
Cocoa or chocolate (ground, prepared, or in any way manufactured)	2*d*. per pound.
Coffee:	
Raw	14*s*. per cwt.
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground	2*d*. per pound.
Chicory:	
Raw or kiln-dried	13*s*. 3*d*. per cwt.
Roasted or ground	2*d*. per pound.
Chicory (or other vegetable substances) and coffee, roasted and ground (mixed)	Do.
Fruit, dried:	
Currants	2*s*. per cwt.
Figs and fig cake, plums, prunes, and raisins	7*s*. per cwt.
Tea	4*d*. per pound.
Tobacco:	
Unmanufactured, stemmed, or unstemmed—	
Containing 10 pounds or more of moisture in every 100 pounds	3*s*. 2*d*. per pound.
Containing less than 10 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds	3*s*. 6*d*. per pound.
Manufactured—	
Cigars	5*s*. per pound.
Cavendish or negro head	4*s*. 6*d*. per pound.
Snuff—	
Containing more than 13 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds	3*s*. 9*d*. per pound.
Containing not more than 13 pounds of moisture in every 100 pounds	4*s*. 6*d*. per pound.
Other manufactured tobacco and cavendish or negro head manufactured in bond from unmanufactured tobacco	4*s*. per pound.
Wine:	
Not exceeding 30° of proof spirit	1*s*. per gallon.
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of proof spirit	2*s*. 6*d*. per gallon.
An additional duty for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged	3*d*. per gallon.
(The word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree. Wine includes lees of wine.)	
Sparkling wine imported in bottles	2*s*. 6*d*. per gallon.
When the market value is proved not to exceed 15*s*. per gallon	1*s*. per gallon.
(The duties on sparkling wines are in addition to the duties in respect of alcoholic strength.)	
To countervail excise duty upon British beer:	
Beer and ale, the worts of which were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055°	6*s*. 6*d*. per barrel.*
(And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.)	
Beer called mum, spruce, or black beer and beer called Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer:	
Worts not exceeding 1215° specific gravity before fermentation	1*s*. 6*d*. per barrel.*
Worts exceeding 1215° specific gravity before fermentation	£1 10*s*. 6*d*. per barrel.*
To countervail excise duty upon British spirits:	
Spirits or strong waters—	
For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified so as to be portable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits	10*s*. 10*d*. per proof gallon.
For every gallon of perfumed spirits	17*s*. 3*d*. per gallon.
Liqueurs, cordials, or other preparations containing spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested	14*s*. 8*d*. per gallon.
Chloroform	3*s*. 1*d*. per pound.
Chloral hydrate	1*s*. 3*d*. per pound.

* Barrel of 36 gallons.

Table showing the articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom—Continued.

Articles.	Rates of duty.
To countervail excise duty upon British spirits—Continued.	
Collodion	£1 5s. per gallon.
Ether:	
Acetic	1s. 10d. per pound.
Butyric	15s. 8d. per gallon.
Sulphuric	£1 6s. 2d per gallon.
Ethyl, iodide of	13s. 7d. per gallon.
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used	3d. per pound.
To countervail stamp duties on British-made articles:	
Cards, playing	3s. 9d. per dozen packs.

NOTE.—In this return subdivisions of articles of a similar nature and subject to the same rate of duty are classed under one head.

ETHYLIC ALCOHOL.

[Inclosure 3 in Consul-General New's report.]

GENERAL ORDER 33 OF 1890.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *London, April 8, 1890.*

Articles containing ethylic alcohol, etc. New regulations. General orders 108 of 1879 and 73 of 1881 canceled.

The board cancel their general order 108 of 1879. A revised list is herewith supplied, and officers are directed to forward samples of any articles named in the list now issued which may be imported at their respective ports and entered as free of duty to the laboratory surveyor, custom-house, London, for the purpose of being tested prior to delivery. General order 73 of 1881 is therefore also canceled. Any such articles entered as liable to duty may, however, be delivered in the usual manner upon the officers satisfying themselves that the proper amount of duty is paid.

As to any of the enumerated articles entered as free, but afterwards proved on test by the laboratory surveyor to be chargeable with duty, the sanction of the board is to be obtained before the goods are allowed to be delivered.

A copy of the list herewith issued is to be supplied to each officer employed in the examination of goods on importation. Additional copies, as required, may be obtained on application.

By order of the board.

R. T. PROWSE.

List of articles which have been found to contain ethylic alcohol or other liquids liable to duty.

Acetyl.
Aldehyde.
Allan's Anti-Fat.
Allen's Lung Balsam.
Altona Drops.
Antibilious Elixir.
Aromatic spirit of ammonia.
Ayer's Ague Cure.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Ball's Scrofcuro.
Ball's Zozo Eyewash.
Bandoline.
Bark, extract (liquid) of.
Beef, all liquid preparations of.
Beef and iron wine.
Bilberry juice.
Bottle imps and glass toys containing liquids
Brandy coloring.
Bright's Phosphorodine.
Bromide of ethyl.
Bromidia.
Bronchial cough remedy.
Brown's Diarrhœa Specific.
Burnett's Cocoaine (liquid).

List of articles which have been found to contain ethylic alcohol, etc.—Continued.

Butter coloring.
Café Purgatif à la Scammoniæ.
Cahill's French Imperial Bronze.
Calf's-foot jellies.
Cannabis Indicæ.
Caramel, solution of.
Cascara Sagrada Cordial.
Celloidin.
Cherry juice.
Chevalier's Hair Restorer.
Chlor-Lösüng.
Chlorodyne.
Chlorophyll—coloring matter.
Cognac oil, essence of.
Constitution water.
Crême Duchesse Pomade.
Cure for Catarrh.
Cure for Consumption.
Cuticura Resolvent.
Dentifrices (liquid) of all kinds.
Eau Bazana.
Eau d'Ambert.
Eau d'Ange.
Eau des Carmes.
Eau Tonique.
Eaux de toilette of all kinds.
Elixir of Cinchona and Iron.
Elixir of Opium.
Essences of all kinds.
Ethedine.
Eucalyptus vinegar.
Extracts (liquid) of all kinds.
Fer Bravais.
Finings, wine.
Fish glue, liquid.
Fixatif pour Pastels.
French polishes.
Fruit essences, sirups, and juices of all kinds.
Ginger ale.
Hair washes, tonics, restorers, dyes, elixirs, or pomades.
Horehound beer.
Inkoleum.
Iodia.
Iron (Dialysed) Solution.
Jayne's medicinal preparations.
Kaiser Zahnwasser.
Kaisow's Essence of Life.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
Kidney Panacea.
Lactopeptine sirup.
Liniments of all kinds.
Lyon's Kathairon.
Magen Elixir.
Magnolia Balm.
Male Fern Oil or Extr. Filicis Mar.
Maltine.
Matthew's extracts and essences.
Meat, all liquid preparations of.
Meat and malt wines of all kinds.
Messenger's Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
Mince-meat.
Moëlle de Bœuf.
Monarch of Pain.
Mulberry juice.
Murdoch's Liquid Food.
Nectar Essence.
Nerve-power Elixir.
Nitrous ether solution.
Niver's Polishing Fluids.
Oil of mustard.
Oil of tar.
Opodeldoc.
Ozogen.
Pain Expeller.
Pain Killer.
Paraldehyde.
Pearl Cream.
Peptonoids (liquid).
Phosphates—sirups.
Pitcher's Castoria.
Podophyllum (liquid).
Polyform.
Prune wine.
Pulque, Mexican.
Radway's Ready Relief.
Rahtjen's Composition for Ships.
Raisin water.
Remedy for Asthma.
Rennet.
Rheumatic embrocations.
Rheumaticuro.
Richter's medicinal preparations.
Rough on Corns.
Rough on Coughs.
Rough on Pain.
Rough on Rats.
Rough on Toothache.
Royal Victoria Polish.
St. Jacob's Oil.
Sal Volatile.
Sarg's Liquid Soap.

List of articles which have been found to contain ethylic alcohol, etc.—Continued.

Sarsaparilla preparations (liquid).
Scott's Emulsion.
Sherry, essence of.
Silber-Losung.
Sirop de chloral.
Smartweed extract.
Sozodont.
Swain's Panacea.
Teraxacum, liquid extract of.
Tinctures of all kinds.
Toilet vinegar.
Toothache drops.
Tooth washes of all kinds.
Toy thermometers and barometers.
Tricopherous.
Varnishes, lacquers, lacks, polishes, etc.
Warner's Safe Cures.
Well's Health Renewer.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Witch-hazel extract.
Wonder-Worker.

PREPARED MEDICINES IN IRELAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL REID, OF DUBLIN.

The manufacture and sale of patent medicines are free in Ireland, *i. e.*, no license is imposed for either purpose. In England, however, a license which costs annually 5*s.* ($1.21) is required to be taken out both for the manufacture and for the sale of patent medicines.

A duty is imposed on all patent medicines imported into Ireland and all other parts of the United Kingdom, when they contain spirits, at the rate of 10*s.* 5*d.* ($2.53) per proof gallon. Patent medicines not containing spirits are admitted free to Ireland and all other parts of the United Kingdom.

An inland revenue in the nature of stamps, required to be affixed to packages, is collected from patent medicines manufactured in Great Britain, but not in Ireland, at the following rates:

Value of package.	Rate.	
	£ s. d.	
Exceeding 1*s.*, but not 2*s.* 6*d.*	0 0 1½	$0.03
Exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.*, but not 4*s.*	0 0 3	.06
Exceeding 4*s.*, but not 10*s.*	0 1 0	.24
Exceeding 10*s.*, but not 20*s.*	0 2 0	.48
Exceeding 20*s.*, but not 30*s.*	0 3 0	.73
Exceeding 30*s.*, but not 50*s.*	0 10 0	2.43
Exceeding 50*s.*	1 0 0	4.87

ALEX. J. REID,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Dublin, December 10, 1891.

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN DENMARK.

REPORT BY CONSUL RYDER, OF COPENHAGEN.

One of the leading questions of the present day affecting the agricultural interests of this country is without doubt that of the constantly increasing difficulty felt in procuring the necessary supply of efficient indoor and outdoor farm servants, more especially good dairy hands. The necessity that some steps should speedily be taken in this matter was too plainly brought in evidence last year at the customary seasons of labor-hiring in May and November, when several of the farmers found themselves almost without farm laborers and indoor maidservants, or had been exposed to heavy extortions from the middlemen employed by them to secure the services of such domestics. When seeking for the cause of this sudden scarcity in this branch of labor it may be said that the source from which this country has for many years been drawing its supplies, namely, from Sweden, is being rapidly exhausted for many reasons, while, at the same time, here at home the stream of the rural population keeps steadily removing from agricultural employment and going over to the various industries in the towns, where they secure higher wages than the unprotected agriculturist is in position to offer them. To this may also be added the novelty and excitement to be met with in town life.

The leaders in the socialist camp are not entirely idle in this labor question. They clearly perceive the advantage to be derived by creating a spirit of discontent among the agricultural laboring classes, and promote, as much as lies in their power, this exodus from the rural districts to the towns, as they are well aware that their ranks can be more easily swelled from these when living under the greater excitement of town life than while under the quieter influence of rural existence.

Under these circumstances employers of agricultural labor are now told that no other course is left open to them for redressing this growing evil than by directing their attention to other lands, where the conditions may be such as to offer the means of procuring fresh labor supply in place of that which they had formerly been able to obtain from Sweden, and that the country where such labor might be sought was Russia. The western parts of Russia are at no great distance from this country, and parties here interested in this question—with the object of obtaining personal knowledge of the people and also of the conditions of labor—have lately been visiting those districts, the cost of removal from which would only slightly exceed the expense of traveling from the interior of Sweden to this country, and they firmly express their conviction that the inhabitants of Courland would be well adapted for the requirements of Danish agriculturists, inasmuch as they are an agricultural people of contented and industrious habits and are of the same religious belief as the inhabitants of this country, a point of no small importance. Neither do they seek to be imbued with the too

frequently prevailing pretensions and demands of the present age. Moreover, the younger part of the population have difficulty at times in procuring situations, as many of the large landed proprietors in Courland object to engaging the unmarried for their regular labor establishments, married couples being engaged in preference. The same conditions, it is said, are also to be found in Poland, but with the great drawback that the population are of a different religion, which is frequently found to be a source of great difficulty and trouble.

It is at once acknowledged that the difficulty to be faced is in the making of a beginning, as both the Courlanders and the Poles are very strongly attached to their native homes, and it is only with reluctance that they leave the district where they were born; but, when it is more generally made known that in Denmark their condition would be much bettered, and with the assistance of middlemen to place this before them, and to engage their services it may not be so difficult to get hold of them, more especially when they are told that the journey to Denmark can be made in the course of forty hours, at the small cost of from $3 to $4.

It is specially pointed out to the agricultural classes here that where such arrangements could be made, it would be advisable to make a clean sweep of all the present hands on some of the larger farms, replacing them with Courland labor of both sexes, together with German-speaking overseers from the same parts, who would be in a position to act as interpreters and go-betweens with the laborers and employers.

HENRY B. RYDER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Copenhagen, April 26, 1892.

COMMERCE OF NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT BAGGS.

The change in the tariff laws of this colony during the past year made the customs returns of this particular port almost unintelligible and of no practical value. I therefore waited until I could get the returns from the Sydney office, embracing this port as well, which I herewith inclose (inclosure 2). This return shows the balance of trade as between this colony and the United States to be against us to the extent of $5,044,803.79, caused principally by the enormous quantity of coal shipped from this port and gold from Sydney. The coal from this port amounted to 319,860 tons, valued at about $856,504.50. This large increase is not due to any unusual demand from America for Australian coal, but is the result mainly of the shortage caused by the strike of 1890.

It is impossible for me to get the exact amount of gold included in the export list or the balance of trade might be on the other side, notwithstanding the large quantities of coal that have gone forward.

I also inclose herewith (inclosure 1) a circular issued by the firm of J. & A. Brown & Co. containing a reprint of tables published in the Newcastle Morning Herald, showing the shipping and other returns as furnished by W. R. Logan, the collector of customs at this port.

The first table shows the export of coal and indicates an increase over 1890 of 616,691 tons. The second table shows the number and tonnage of customs-entered vessels, which excludes coasters. It shows an increase over 1890 of 238 vessels, of 262,472 tons, entered and of 292 vessels, of 373,420 tons, cleared. The third table shows the shipping returns, including coasters, and indicates an increase over 1890 of 554 vessels entered and 587 vessels cleared. The fourth table shows the export of wool, and indicates an increase for 1891 of 19,039 bales, valued at $1,361,855.96.

The timber trade is also an important item in the volume of Newcastle business. The year closed with an almost unparalleled depression in this branch of business, but it forms no criterion by which to gauge the business of the whole year. Until very recently the demand has been of such a nature as to tax producing resources very heavily, and the change during the year has been unprecedented. Profits, however, have not increased, but, owing to severe competition, have almost, if not quite, reached the vanishing point; and to-day it is simply a struggle for timber merchants to be able to hold on until a more normal condition obtains. Oregon pine has fared very well, nothing like a glut having taken place in the local market. Prices for this line, however, have suffered with the general depression and have had a downward tendency. Redwood also slightly declined in price. Oregon sawn laths have been in steady demand, and good prices obtained. American doors have held a steady, unvarying market throughout.

Briefly summarized, the home and foreign imports of timber to Newcastle during the twelve months ended December 31, 1891, may be set down thus: Hard wood, 4,500,000 superficial feet; Baltic, 8,000,000 superficial feet; Oregon redwood and other American timber, 1,000,000 superficial feet; Kauri and other New Zealand timber, 1,200,000 superficial feet; cedar and colonial pine, 150,000 superficial feet—which, with doors, sashes, etc., brings the total value to about $5,000,000.

It may be seen from the above that the year 1891 was a fairly prosperous one for the port of Newcastle.

In American vessels, too, there was an increase both in numbers and in tonnage; and I confidently look forward to an increase in the number of American bottoms trading with this port the coming year, notwithstanding the present general depression.

It looked very much at the close of the year as if there was going to be another long and disastrous strike among the coal miners, owing to a reduction in the hewing rate caused by a reduction in the selling price of coal from 11*s.* to 10*s.* This was happily averted by the men at the last moment agreeing to the reduction and continuing work.

New South Wales starts the year under new conditions, being now a mildly protective colony, instead of nominally a free-trade one; and not-

withstanding there are many to predict ruin and disaster, I feel confident the general depression has reached its lowest ebb, and a quick and rapid recovery to the prosperous condition to which its natural resources entitle it will now take place.

GEORGE T. BAGGS,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Newcastle, March 7, 1892.

COAL EXPORTS, SHIPPING, ETC.

[Inclosure 1 in Commercial Agent Baggs's report.]

EXPORT OF COAL.

The following are the returns of the coal shipped at the port of Newcastle for foreign and intercolonial ports during the past two years, as furnished by Mr. W. R. Logan, collector of customs. The return shows an increase in the export of 616,691 tons for 1891 as compared with the previous year. Allowance, however, must be made in the increase for the strike of 1890. Yet, as compared with that of 1889, when the export was 2,091,557 tons, there is still an increase in favor of 1891 amounting to 153,172 tons.

Table showing the quantity of coal shipped at Newcastle in 1890 and 1891.

Countries.	1891.	1890.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
Victoria	868,631	725,868
New Zealand	160,158	154,773
South Australia	252,986	130,073
Queensland	13,674	5,279
Tasmania	67,350	51,909
Western Australia	34,457	14,902
Hongkong	36,037	41,185
United States	319,860	145,935
Java	43,689	24,531
New Caledonia	11,263	6,702
Mauritius	17,429	7,009
Fiji	11,796	7,446
India	16,090	25,522
Philippine Islands	52,782	28,603
Peru	23,976	24,272
Chile	187,458	167,726
Sandwich Islands	34,789	26,509
Mexico	11,031	5,564
South Sea Islands	1,160	4,101
Celebes Island	2,084	.....
Sumatra	1,330	966
Singapore	44,194	20,904
China	930	931
Guam	5,526	3,115
United Kingdom (bunker coal)	3,930	3,000
New Guinea	7,013	.....
Straits Settlements	8,454	.....
Siam	.....	1,213
Ecuador	679	.....
Total	2,244,729	1,628,038

CUSTOMS-ENTERED VESSELS.

The following is a return of sailing vessels and steamers, exclusive of coasters, which have entered and cleared at the Newcastle custom-house for the past year, with the tonnage. During 1890 the returns were: Entered, 1,159 vessels, of 1,156,418 tons; cleared, 1,133 vessels, of 1,102,677 tons. By comparison with the following return, it will be seen that there is an increase in favor of 1891 as follows: Entered, 238 vessels, of 262,472 tons; and cleared, 292 vessels, of 373,420 tons.

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the Newcastle custom-house in 1891.

Month.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January	119	109,656	147	147,219
February	115	114,257	129	134,818
March	106	107,308	107	107,048
April	119	117,255	118	118,720
May	108	109,115	117	111,600
June	103	107,035	100	107,277
July	133	140,372	122	122,316
August	124	128,975	131	132,605
September	123	131,607	132	135,473
October	114	113,583	119	127,336
November	115	122,555	103	121,155
December	113	117,172	110	110,530
Total	1,392	1,418,890	1,425	1,476,097

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The following shipping return includes the arrivals and departures of all vessels, inclusive of coasters, at and from the port of Newcastle during the years 1890 and 1891. The figures show an increase of 554 vessels in the arrivals and 587 in the departures in favor of last year. The following table, showing the number of inward and outward vessels for each month for the past two years, has been compiled by Capt. Newton, the harbor master, with the assistance of Signal Master Oldfield:

Month.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.
January	397	291	430	299
February	401	308	329	276
March	319	310	334	329
April	385	312	369	308
May	334	360	351	378
June	313	331	317	334
July	385	394	358	391
August	400	332	397	333
September	365	159	377	137
October	339	179	337	189
November	334	338	317	316
December	333	437	340	449
Total	4,305	3,751	4,326	3,739

EXPORT OF WOOL.

The returns of the export of wool from the port of Newcastle for the past two years show that in 1891 64,852 bales, valued at £1,057,815, left this port by water; in 1890 the figures were 45,820 bales, valued at £777,972, thus showing that there was the large increase in favor of 1891 of 19,039 bales, equal in value to an increase of £279,843. The following is the return:

Whither exported.	1891.	1890.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
United Kingdom	58,969	45,400
Victoria	4,633	420
South Australia	1,257	.....
Total	64,859	45,820

The following are the returns of the quantity of wool carried over the railways of the northern district and delivered at Newcastle and Morpeth for the year ended December 31, 1891. These show a substantial increase over the previous year.

Table showing the quantity of wool delivered at Newcastle and Morpeth in 1891.

Month.	Newcastle.	Morpeth.
	Bales.	*Bales.*
January	5,516	3,844
February	4,114	3,506
March	4,800	1,942
April	2,859	1,095
May	2,063	814
June	167	111
July	187	89
August	1,465	852
Septemper	5,850	5,128
October	15,855	15,327
November	18,814	16,015
December	15,832	14,977
Total	77,585	63,640

EXPORT OF COKE.

The export of coke from Newcastle for 1890 and 1891 was as follows:

Whither exported.	1891.	1890.
	Tons.	*Tons.*
South Australia	600	2,829
Tasmania	30	.....
Victoria	446	3,591
New Zealand	40	19
New Caledonia	255	759
Sandwich Islands	.....	21
Queensland	11	.....
Total	1,682	7,219

COAL HAULED ON THE RAILWAYS.

The following are the returns of the quantity of coal, according to the weighbridges at Hamilton, Bullock Island, and Newcastle, hauled over the Government railways to Bullock Island for the years ended December 31, 1890 and 1891. The returns do not include any of the coal shipped at the A. A. Company's private wharves, Stockton, Waratah shoots, or Hexham. The returns show an increase for 1891 of 567,548 tons 10 cwts. When compared with 1889, when the figures were 2,142,334 tons 7 cwts. 1 quarter, there is yet an increase for 1891 of 137,705 tons 8 cwts. 1 quarter.

Table showing the quantity of coal hauled over Government railways to Bullock Island during the years 1890 and 1891.

Month.	1891.			1890.		
	Tons.	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Tons.*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*
January	219,406	7	0	132,233	12	2
February	204,498	5	3	122,099	10	2
March	153,003	16	1	152,128	9	0
April	181,711	11	1	156,988	8	0
May	190,262	0	3	174,652	2	3
June	166,632	15	1	179,633	19	3
July	200,118	11	0	202,623	10	1
August	219,405	9	1	162,647	5	3
September	213,620	12	1	23,085	12	0
October	185,141	11	1	12,401	17	2
November	171,414	3	3	162,317	14	1
December	174,124	11	3	229,680	3	1
Total	2,280,039	15	2	1,712,491	5	2

EXEMPTION FROM PILOTAGE.

Any duly qualified captain is eligible to present himself for examination for exemption from pilotage, provided he can show that he has three times brought a ship from sea inside Newcastle Heads.

NEW SOUTH WALES TRADE IN 1891.

[Inclosure 2 in Commercial Agent Baggs's report.]

The following is a return prepared by the collector of customs showing the total value of imports and exports seaward and overland of the colony of New South Wales from and to each country during the year 1891:

Table showing the imports and exports of New South Wales in 1891.

Countries and ports.	Imports.	Exports.			Excess.	
		Domestic produce or manufacture.	Other produce or manufacture.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£10,580,230	£8,391,854	£463,611	£8,855,465	£1,724,765	.....
Australasian colonies:						
Victoria	2,818,935	5,113,489	330,174	5,443,663	.....	£2,624,728
Queensland	4,473,520	356,115	730,479	1,086,594	3,386,926	.....
South Australia	2,746,788	4,322,219	205,768	4,527,987	.....	1,781,199
Western Australia	9,339	22,286	13,059	35,345	.....	26,006

Table showing the imports and exports of New South Wales in 1891—Continued.

Countries and ports.	Imports.	Exports.			Excess.	
		Domestic produce or manufacture.	Other produce or manufacture.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.
Australasian colonies—Continued.						
Tasmania	£377,174	£97,287	£155,069	£252,356	£124,818	.....
New Zealand	871,422	162,000	118,039	280,039	591,383	.....
Total	11,297,178	10,073,396	1,582,588	11,625,954	4,103,127	£4,431,933
Other British possessions:						
Aden	405	.....	.....	.....	405	.....
Canadian Dominion	32,864	40	.....	40	32,824	.....
Cape Colony	256	83	192	275	.....	19
Ceylon	55,544	527	104	631	54,913	.....
Fiji	89,859	27,079	76,694	103,773	.....	13,914
Gibraltar	174	.....	.....	.....	174	.....
Hongkong	273,383	246,539	35,770	282,309	.....	8,926
India	260,307	113,935	13,453	127,388	132,919	.....
Malta	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Mauritius	4,014	31,354	407	31,761	.....	27,747
New Guinea	.....	4,098	1,307	5,405	.....	5,405
Norfolk Island	2,827	100	964	1,064	1,763	.....
Penang	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Seychelle Islands	1,100	513	166	679	421	.....
Singapore	44,061	53,964	682	54,646	.....	10,585
Trinidad	2,100	.....	.....	.....	2,100	.....
Total	766,947	478,232	129,739	607,971	225,572	66,596
Foreign states:						
Austria	184	50	.....	50	134	.....
Belgium	188,277	1,036,745	2,588	1,039,333	.....	851,056
Brazil	.....	10,060	43	10,103	.....	10,103
Celebes	.....	1,126	.....	1,126	.....	1,126
Chile	320	131,879	2,324	134,203	.....	133,883
China	270,929	11,440	724	12,164	258,765	.....
Denmark	155	.....	.....	.....	155	.....
Ecuador	.....	373	.....	373	.....	373
Egypt	18,422	.....	400	400	18,022	.....
France	120,321	478,053	2,546	480,599	.....	360,278
Germany	773,016	427,280	10,242	437,522	335,494	.....
Greece	7,339	.....	.....	.....	7,339	.....
Guam	.....	3,112	.....	3,112	.....	3,112
Holland	149	25,965	123	26,088	.....	25,939
Italy	30,243	20,540	1,246	21,786	8,457	.....
Japan	16,385	12,470	668	13,138	3,247	.....
Java	5,375	32,880	152	33,032	.....	27,657
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land	.....	2,050	1,470	3,520	.....	3,520
Macao	1,853	.....	.....	.....	1,853	.....
Marshall Islands	.....	1,487	6,276	7,763	.....	7,763
Mexico	.....	6,258	56	6,314	.....	6,314
Madagascar	3,502	.....	.....	.....	3,502	.....
New Britain	.....	1,366	6,990	8,356	.....	8,356
New Caledonia	48,378	50,954	134,814	185,768	.....	137,390
Norway	77,669	.....	.....	.....	77,669	.....
Peru	.....	16,494	3	16,497	.....	16,497
Philippine Islands	4,900	29,745	121	29,866	.....	24,966
Portugal	.....	780	.....	780	.....	780
Sandwich Islands	171	19,656	2,678	22,334	.....	22,163
South Sea Islands	42,902	7,044	45,651	52,695	.....	9,793
Spain	.....	15,472	25	15,497	.....	15,497

Table showing the imports and exports of New South Wales in 1891—Continued.

Countries and ports.	Imports.	Exports.			Excess.	
		Domestic produce or manufacture.	Other produce or manufacture.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.
Foreign states—Continued.						
Sumatra		£731		£731		£731
Sweden	£18,820				£18,820	
Tahiti		151	£442	593		593
Turkey	375				375	
United States	1,277,032	2,257,684	55,987	2,313,671		1,036,639
Whaling cruise	2,325				2,325	
Total	2,909,042	4,601,845	275,569	4,877,414	736,157	2,704,529
Grand total	25,553,397	*23,545,327	2,421,507	25,966,834	6,789,621	7,203,058

*Included in this amount are: Gold coin, £3,589,826; and gold bars, £124,964.

AFFAIRS AT GUAYMAS.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL HALE.

In this consular district all things remain very similar to what they were at the time of the last consular report. The drought from which the country has been suffering still continues, and the loss in stock and cereals for want of water and pasture has been very considerable. We are importing corn, potatoes, and other food supplies in considerable quantities from the United States. Even in this city the want of water is being felt, as the wells in the suburbs from which the supply is taken for drinking and domestic purposes are becoming dry. We have, however, still a hope that the company who propose to bring in a supply of water from what is known as the Ranch of Guaymas, some 6 or 8 miles out of town, will soon commence work and succeed, as there is an inexhaustible supply there of pure water 30 to 40 feet below the surface.

Movements of freight and merchandise by rail and sea continue as usual. We have quite a fleet of small steamers, besides the sailing vessels plying up and down the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the regular monthly steamer from San Francisco to this and intermediate ports.

The mining outlook is good, although the very low price of silver has temporarily delayed the sale of one or more of the large mining enterprises in this vicinity.

The death of our lamented Consul Willard has left a void in the consular service hard to fill, and one in the hearts of his thousands of friends never to be filled.

CHAS. E. HALE,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Guaymas, July 6, 1892.

THE CROPS OF BERMUDA IN 1892.

REPORT BY CONSUL SULLIVAN, OF HAMILTON.

The onion crop of 1892 was one of the largest, if not the largest, ever known in the agricultural history of these islands, but the unprecedented wet and stormy weather that prevailed during the months of February and March retarded the growth of the bulbs and kept the harvest back three weeks later than in previous years; consequently the onions could not be sent to New York, which is almost the only market for the products of these islands, until late. Notwithstanding their superior quality and flavor, which can be produced only in this peculiar soil and in this climate, they had to compete at a disadvantage with the cheaper Egyptian, Cuban, and native American onions. When harvesting began it was on an extensive scale. Everybody began to harvest at the same time, and the onions poured into the market so plentifully that the prices obtained were almost ruinously low to the farmers, most of whom did not cover expenses, and many found themselves deeply in debt as the result of their year's labor. The average price paid to farmers was 60 cents a box of nearly a bushel. It is estimated that an average of $1 a box is necessary to give them a living margin of profit. Being perishable, the onions had to be shipped at once, and in such large quantities as to overstock and glut the American market. The supply was greater than the demand, and the usual consequences followed. Many Bermudians blame the American tariff of 40 cents a bushel for their loss, and are unwilling to admit that other causes may have contributed to their misfortune, although in 1891, with the same tariff, when the supply was smaller and the weather more favorable than this year, onions were profitable and the farmers prosperous, contented, and happy. Some Bermudians are ready to attribute to the tariff all the evils that afflict mankind, and were an earthquake to come along and topple these islands into the Atlantic some of the survivors, if there were any, would aver that the catastrophe was due to the operations of the American tariff. That they consider the tariff high and oppressive to them is not surprising, but they fail to remember that rash and foolish denunciation will not lower it. Sensible and practical men realize this fact, and they propose to petition the Congress of the United States for a reduction as a purely business proposition, their argument being that as every dollar received from Bermuda products in the United States is expended in America for food and other necessaries of life, which are admitted here at 5 per cent ad valorem, a modification of the tariff could not injure the United States, as it would give Bermudians more money to invest in America, which is their natural—almost their only—market and source of supply.

Bermuda is unfortunate in having no mines or manufactures. It has nothing to mine, nothing to manufacture, and is entirely dependent upon the fruits of the soil, of which there is little variety. It is onions—onions almost

everywhere—with some potatoes, tomatoes, beets, and a little arrowroot. There is no rotation of crops; there hardly can be. The farmer is devoted to the onion, which is preferred to anything else, because it is best adapted to the soil, and, in an average season, yields larger returns. Too many onions are planted, and there is overproduction. It has been found that a short crop at good prices realizes more than a large crop at low prices. But a short crop, bringing good prices, is usually followed by a large crop, when prices again drop, and a collapse is inevitable.

POTATOES.

The potato is not as hardy as the onion. A gale of wind which will sweep harmlessly over the onion will wipe out the potato. The onion will thrive in exposed places, but the more sensitive potato succumbs to the fierce winds that frequently blow in winter. Wet weather at the wrong time also damages the potato, and last winter was especially hard on the growing crop. The yield was from 15 to 20 per cent less than the average. The supply being limited, prices were fairly good. The average on the dock here was $5 a barrel.

BEETS AND TOMATOES.

Beets and tomatoes were raised as usual in small quantities, and the exportations were necessarily limited. The raising of these vegetables on a large scale does not now pay in Bermuda, and is a thing of the past.

SMALL FRUITS.

There are no small fruits in Bermuda worth talking about.

INSPECTION OF EXPORTS.

The system of legal inspection of vegetables intended for export, adopted some time ago, has been very beneficial to honest dealers at home and to the reputation of Bermudian products abroad. Any crates or barrels of onions or potatoes from Bermuda that have not been tampered with after they leave the steamers that carry them can be relied upon with implicit confidence.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

An attempt to cultivate silk has been made by Dr. S. A. Smith, a native Bermudian and an enthusiast on silk culture. His experiment has attracted general attention, and has been watched with keen interest. A committee of the board of agriculture, consisting of Mr. W. T. James, a prominent merchant, and Gen. Clarence Peniston, member of the colonial Parliament, and one of the most extensive and successful farmers in Bermuda, was appointed to specially investigate the matter. They report as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO VISIT AND REPORT ON THE SILKWORM ESTABLISHMENT OF DR. S. A. SMITH, WARWICK.

The establishment was visited on the 14th of April. There were then about 2,000 worms hatched, and Dr. Smith expected to have about 500,000 in a week or two. He anticipates

having about 100 pounds of cocoons, to yield about 25 pounds of silk. He has about 1,000 or 1,500 mulberry plants set out from cuttings of Bermuda-grown mulberry trees. These looked healthy and were growing well.

The space occupied by the worms and eggs at that time was a small room about 10 feet square. Another room, 10 by 12, would be used after the worms were all hatched.

The experiment made by Dr. Smith in the culture of the silkworm, although on a small scale and under many disadvantages, appeared to be very successful, and the committee are of opinion that if it was conducted under more favorable circumstances better results would be obtained, and that the present season will demonstrate whether or not this industry may be developed into a profitable business for the country at large.

In order, however, to prove this, it is necessary that a reeling machine be imported and also a woman to work it, and the committee would recommend this being done at the expense of the board of agriculture, and if possible have it in operation during the holding of the agricultural exhibition at St. George's in May.

There is no doubt that the mulberry tree grows easily and rapidly in Bermuda, and produces leaves as early as in any of the silk-producing districts in the world.

It would therefore seem that this is an enterprise worthy of the attention of the board, and the committee strongly recommend it for favorable consideration.

SECOND REPORT.

The committee visited the establishment the second time on the 9th of June, about eight weeks from the date of their first visit, and found the worms had been hatched and were in various stages of development. Many had already spun themselves into cocoons, and some were in the act of doing so, while many had arrived at that stage when they refuse to eat more food, thus indicating that the spinning time had arrived.

The committee judge that there are about 80,000 worms and cocoons, which Dr. Smith states would produce about 70 or 80 pounds of silk, as the estimate is 1 pound of raw silk to 1,000 cocoons. He will not, however, be able to produce anything like the quantity of silk above mentioned, as he proposes to further develop the industry, and therefore it will be necessary to allow a large quantity of the cocoons to hatch moths in order to produce eggs for stock next season. Of course, this means a large outlay of time and capital, as at the present time he has to send wagons to different parts of the island to procure mulberry leaves, his own trees not yet having come to maturity, and this expense will further increase during the next season, when he has a much larger number of worms to feed.

It was quite evident that the cocoons spun this season were much larger and finer in every way than those spun the previous year, and Dr. Smith states that the loss of worms by death was very small.

As it is very evident that the silkworm can be successfully grown in Bermuda, and it is certain that the mulberry tree also grows most luxuriantly, thus furnishing the necessary food for the worms, the committee can not but report most favorably of this enterprise, which is being so successfully developed under anything but the most favorable circumstances; the rooms in which the worms are kept being very badly adapted to the needs of the case. The committee are further of opinion that this may prove a most valuable industry, and one which is worth developing.

Dr. Smith informs the committee that at the present time funds are required to build a place more suitable as a feeding house for the worms, and in which to hatch out the moths, and also to enable him to go to New York to procure a reeling machine and to learn how to reel the silk, which he feels confident he can do. The committee are of opinion that a grant of money judiciously expended would perhaps lead to good results, as Dr. Smith is quite willing to give the public at large the benefit of his experiments, and to allow any one to visit his establishment for the purpose of getting information on this subject.

P. S.—Since the foregoing report was written Dr. Smith has brought to the notice of the committee that cocoons produced this year from eggs hatched about March 11, and which he

exhibited at St. George's May 11 and 12, produced moths which hatched out and produced eggs about June 16, and that these eggs are now again hatching out silkworms, thus producing a second crop in the same season. This is most remarkable, and, as far as Dr. Smith knows and is able to find out, is unprecedented, as they are an annual worm only, and last year's eggs kept from June, 1891, to March, 1892.

The mulberry trees are in full growth and continue so all through the summer, and, if two crops of worms can be grown in a season, it, of course, doubles the value of the industry.

Other Bermudians are about to follow Dr. Smith's example, and next year will probably determine whether or not silk will become a permanent and profitable product of Bermuda. If it should, it will add largely to the wealth of the community, and to some extent emancipate the farmers from thraldom to the onion.

W. K. SULLIVAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Hamilton, July 5, 1892.

ST. HELENA.

REPORT BY CONSUL COFFIN.

On the island of St. Helena there is no city. The town called Jamestown contains, I should judge, some 2,500 inhabitants, and the country surrounding about 1,500 more.

The island is governed by a governor, who is appointed from England, and five members of council, who are appointed by the governor and serve without pay. The governor's salary is $2,500, and, as he is the judge, postmaster, and head of the board of trade, he probably receives emoluments beyond his established salary as governor.

The police magistrate is also the Queen's advocate, collector of customs, etc.

There is a colonial surgeon sent out from England, who has charge of the civil hospital at a salary of $1,150 per annum, and for services to the parish he receives $600 per annum.

There is a board of health appointed by the governor and a board of assessors.

The streets and town buildings are in charge of the colonial engineer's department. The roads in the country are in charge of the military engineers, as are all the roads leading into the country; they are military roads.

There are but two streets in the town—one starting from the water frontage and leading up the valley to the head of the town, called Main or Market street, about 1 mile long, and one short street branching off from the main street called Napoleon street, leading to the military road to Longwood. The lower part of the main street is lighted with kerosene.

There is no public library or free hospital.

The revenue is raised by duties on spirits, wines, beer, and tobacco, and wharfage on the goods landed here, which is high. They also raise a part

of the revenue from local taxation. The revenue fell short of the expenditures $10,000 during the year 1891.

I am indebted to the vice-consul, Mr. Fowler, and to the German consular agent, Mr. Solomon, for much of the information contained in this report.

JAMES B. COFFIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
St. Helena, March 29, 1892.

PARA-AMERICAN TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL AYERS.

I have the honor to state that, in view of the volume of exports from the port of Para to the United States, which for the quarter ended this day amounts to the sum of $3,862,307.50, it is important that, in the interest of the further development of this immense traffic, a much greater proportion of it should be carried by American vessels; and the attention of ship owners and masters should in some manner, to this end, be called to consider it.

During this quarter only four vessels of our American line have touched here en route to New York, and they only staid twenty-four hours or less. During the same period only two of this line touched en route from New York. Of the one hundred and forty-eight shipments of merchandise to the United States from this port during this quarter, American ships have carried but twenty-five. Of course, they have so much to do from and for other and more accessible ports as not to care to spare the time to call here, which only shows how much business there is for the United States in this country.

Of 16,640 cases of rubber shipped hence to New York during this quarter, 2,112 were carried by the four steamers of our American line and 14,528 by seven steamers of the two English lines here (Booth & Co. and Red Cross). Our own American house here (Norton & Co.), although agents for the American line, find the service so unreliable as not to be able to make their shipments principally by it. Of 4,638 cases of rubber they have shipped to the United States this quarter, 1,279 cases went in American bottoms and 3,359 cases in English. Therefore, I beg to officially call the attention of the Department to this woeful lack of facilities for doing our own marketing in this vast mart, in the hope that some good may come of the call.

JAMES M. AYERS,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Para, March 31, 1892.

COMMERCE OF NOGALES.

REPORT BY VICE-CONSUL STONE.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

If from $2,482,232.46, the total value of exports from Nogales to the United States during the year 1891, we deduct $2,397,494.46, the total export value of ores, bullion, and Mexican dollars, which are not for consumption or destructive use, we have remaining $104,738, or about one-tenth of $1,212,406, the value of goods received at Nogales from the United States. The value of goods received here in bond from foreign countries is $600,747, or less than one-half the value of goods received from the United States. Looking over the alphabetically arranged list of imports, we find that the United States divides with other countries the supply of small necessities and small luxuries, such as albums, buttons, combs, embroideries, fans, ink, needles, pins, pens, scissors, and largely used articles, such as cottons, linens, woolens, drugs and chemicals, and hosiery, while it has practically the entire Mexican trade in many articles, such as candles, flour, furniture, lard, sugar, shoes, and machinery. It is noticeable that the United States supplies nearly all the mining and other machinery entering this consular district, although foreign capital is largely interested in the enterprises requiring such machinery.

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Nogales to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold and silver:		
Ores.....pounds...	14,746,708	$1,413,108.00
Bullion.....	.....	624,549.22
Mexican dollars.....number...	363,000	303,831.00
Lead.....pounds...	1,650	56,006.24
Hides.....number...	6,734	14,886.05
Leather.....pounds...	15,600	1,466.87
Oranges.....	.....	37,553.67
Orange plants.....bundles...	210	351.54
Limes.....	.....	8.37
Horses .....number...	6	83.70
Burros.....	.....	205.07
Neat cattle.....number...	393	1,862.33
Plumbago.....pounds...	331,200	8,316.43
Quicksilver.....flasks...	100	3,964.87
Empty flasks.....number...	10	433.57
Sulphate of silver.....pounds...	86	327.00
Sulphuric acid.....carboy...	1	7.53
Salt..... pounds...	546,700	2,352.29
Sugar.....do.....	62,700	2,904.39
Bran.....do.....	235,150	1,021.14
Lime.....do.....	33,300	167.40
Flour.....do.....	1,650	37.67
Beans.....do.....	300	6.70
Dried beef.....do.....	1,261	210.92
Vegetables.....	.....	231.01

Table showing the value of declared exports to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cross-ties.....number...	12,392	$924.89
Railroad piles.....do.....	78	578.37
Dress patterns.....do.....	43	249.43
Cotton velvet.....yards...	25	5.02
Woolen dress goods.....do.....	2,331	319.74
Palm hats.....bales...	4	16.74
Mats.....rolls...	12	16.74
Scrap iron.....pounds...	187,060	790.96
Shells, sea.....	.....	125.50
Bolt cutters.....number...	1	167.40
Hide presses.....do.....	1	66.96
Jewelry.....chest...	1	1,841.40
Circular saws.....number...	4	90 00
Miscellaneous merchandise.....	.....	216,83
Mahogany.....pieces...	305	2,929.50
Total.....	.....	2,482,232.46

The following is tabulated, by permission, from the official records of F. A. Labadie, Mexican consul at Nogales, Ariz.:

Table showing the imports from the United States through Nogales, Ariz., during the year 1891.

Articles.	Invoice value.	Articles.	Invoice value.
Agricultural implements	$1,833	Canary seed	$18
Albums	158	Canes	154
Arms	692	Carriages and wagons	9,620
Asbestus for roofs	135	Carriages for children	403
Asphalt	33	Cartridges	1,384
Axles for carriages	794	Caps:	
Axle grease	648	Percussion	213
Babbitt metal	255	Giant	953
Baggage, personal	2,950	Candies	1,762
Balcony rails	260	Carpet bags	300
Barrels	439	Cards	1,082
Barley	233	Candles	23,011
Baskets, empty	2,480	Cement, Roman	1,333
Bells	114	Chains, iron	914
Beer	31,284	Charcoal	25,001
Bees	30	Chromes	629
Bellows	422	Clothing, ready-made	48,898
Beans	11	Copper	1,248
Billiard tables	794	Goods	1,219
Billiard balls	134	Springs	504
Blankets and quilts	6,174	Wires	4,818
Books	3,812	Cotton	22,426
Brushes	211	Goods	211,478
Brooms	506	Thread	14,052
Bridles and spurs	90	Waste	533
Bricks	261	Wicks	463
Braid, cotton and silk	6,608	Coffee	28,627
Buckles	34	Corsets	1,037
Butter	356	Cocoa	40
Buckets	1,435	Cord	151
Buttons	3,197	Corn	605
Carpets	584	Combs	1,420

showing the imports from the United States through Nogales, Ariz., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Invoice value.	Articles.	Invoice value.
.....	$84	Linen goods.....	$11,444
:rews.....	98	Litharge.....	3
:s.....	1,736	Looking-glasses.....	1,587
les.....	544	Locks and padlocks.....	1,146
:rs.....	2,243	Lumber.....	19,098
ne.....	110	Mattresses.....	541
y.....	4,316	Mats.....	25
and windows.....	294	Matches.....	563
and chemicals.....	27,964	Machinery.....	236,055
.....	42	Marble.....	1,212
: web.....	590	Manufactures.....	27,370
ideries.....	6,065	Maps.....	291
s.....	3	Muffles.....	175
.....	1,243	Nails.....	9,965
nimal.....	808	Needles and pins.....	1,640
r dusters.....	246	Oats.....	116
ns.....	237	Oils.....	3,985
.....	3,693	Oilcloths.....	1,402
s, artificial.....	457	Ores.....	42
.....	35	Paints.....	30
fresh.....	924	Packing, rubber.....	162
.....	2,330	Paper.....	12,109
ure.....	9,881	Pencils.....	731
s.....	261	Slate.....	2
.....	536	Perfumery.....	5,346
.....	511	Petroleum.....	11,525
and porcelain ware.....	8,183	Pens.....	324
carpenters'.....	175	Penholders.....	55
.....	35	Photographs.....	237
tones.....	381	Pipes, smoking.....	634
liquid.....	14	Pipe, iron.....	11,491
ushes.....	479	Picture frames.....	62
sses.....	2,276	Plants, live.....	1,625
.....	50	Plows.....	779
ry.....	3,493	Potatoes.....	4,283
kerchiefs:		Powder.....	20,545
lk.....	50	Preserves.....	17,345
ommon.....	11,095	Printed documents.....	150
.....	6,492	Putty.....	20
s.....	430	Purses.....	150
shoes.....	1,225	Quicksilver.....	15,618
.....	31	Razor strops.....	50
s and mules.....	5,700	Refractory earth.....	12
and half hose.....	14,299	Rice.....	536
g bags.....	12	Rockets.....	40
.....	1,112	Rope, manilla.....	9,927
ments:		Rubber, sheet.....	186
usical.....	5,216	Safes.....	240
cientific.....	1,418	Sandpaper.....	65
		Saddles.....	217
riting.....	230	Salt.....	280
rinting.....	230	Scales.....	2,508
nd steel.....	12,269	Scissors.....	967
y.....	2,827	Scissors, etc., in cases.....	583
brass.....	35	Seeds.....	205
.....	8,132	Shoes.....	15,402
.....	3,059	Shawls.....	10,752
burners.....	50	Sieves.....	6
.....	11,444	Silk goods.....	2,480
.....	29	Silk, spool.....	1,609
.....	385	Skins, prepared.....	5,886

Table showing the imports from the United States through Nogales, Ariz., etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Invoice value.	Articles.	Invoice value.
Slates	$487	Towels and napkins	$3,356
Solder	181	Tobacco	510
Soap	3,146	Trunks	163
Spectacles	266	Transparencies	70
Sponges	104	Type	111
Spoons and forks	714	Umbrellas and parasols	1,679
Spices	758	Vegetables	171
Stoves	2,056	Velocipedes	100
Statues	110	Vinegar	313
Stamps, rubber	3	Wax:	
Strings for musical instruments	15	Shoemakers'	552
Suspenders	279	White	21
Sugar	7,701	Watches	1,836
Tapes, measuring	240	Whips	82
Tea	767	Wines and liquors	17,251
Tents	1,047	Woolen goods	32,188
Telephones	20	Yarn	536
Tin plate	908	Yeast powder	1,149
Tippets	360	Zinc	85
Tools	21,061	Total	1,212,406
Toys	1,603		

The total invoice values by months was as follows:

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
January	$93,055	August	$59,236
February	91,612	September	116,231
March	93,326	October	161,236
April	116,617	November	96,567
May	105,428	December	119,865
June	91,807	Total	1,212,406
July	67,426		

Table showing the goods imported in bond from foreign countries at Nogales through the United States in 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Albums ....case...	1	Canned goods—Continued.	
Arms (shotgun) ....do....	1	Chocolate ....cases...	6
Axes ....do....	1	Cheese ....do....	14
Axles ....number...	199	Cocoa ....do....	1
Bags ....bales...	26	Fish ....do....	5
Bedsteads:		Ham, smoked ....do....	1
Brass ....cases...	6	Mustard ....do....	6
Iron ....do....	8	Mushrooms ....do....	4
Do ....bundles...	3	Peas ....do....	15
Bells, hand ....cases....	1	Preserves ....do....	74
Belts ....do....	1	Prunes ....do....	6
Bird cages ....do....	1	Prepared meat ....do....	14
Books ....do....	36	Pastes ....do....	7
Bronze ....bars...	35	Sardines ....do....	392
Brushes ....cases...	5	Sauce ....do....	21
Buttons ....do....	21	Starch ....do....	1
Buckets ....do....	1	Tapioca ....do....	2
Canned goods:		Vegetables ....do....	9
Biscuits ....do....	8	Canes ....do....	1

Table showing the goods imported in bond from foreign countries at Nogales, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.
Caps, percussion....cases...	4
Calendars....do....	4
Candles....do....	70
Carpets....bales...	4
Cement....kegs...	95
Do....barrels...	125
Do....casks...	30
Chains, iron....case...	1
Do....cask...	1
Chromos....cases...	2
Cigars....number...	37,195
Clocks....cases...	1
Combs....do....	11
Cottons....do....	482
Do....bales...	907
Cotton:	
Thread....cases...	87
Tape....do....	5
Waste....bags...	4
Confectionery....cases...	2
Cravats....do....	5
Corkscrews....do....	1
Corks....bales...	2
Corsets....cases...	3
Cutlery....do....	24
Cards....do....	8
Dress stuff....do....	1
Do....bale...	1
Drugs and chemicals:	
Acetic acid....case...	1
Acid of iron....do....	1
Bicarbonate of soda....barrels...	8
Blue....cases...	2
Borax....do....	1
Caustic soda....drums...	22
Chloride of lime....keg...	1
Chemical preparations....cases...	1
Drugs....do....	35
Do....barrels...	11
Do....packages...	17
Drier....keg...	1
Epsom salts....cases...	1
Essences....do....	1
Face powder....do....	1
Glycerin....do....	2
India root....do....	4
Iodide of potassium....do....	1
Litharge....barrel...	1
Lead, white....kegs...	2
Medicines....cases...	6
Proprietary....do....	19
Ointments....do....	1
Oil—	
Linseed....do....	2
Lard....drum...	1
Olive....cases...	333
Castor....do....	4
Grain....do....	1
Paint....do....	5
Putty....do....	1
Sulphate of iron....casks...	19

Articles.	Quantity.
Drugs and chemicals—Continued.	
Sulphate of copper....cask...	1
Sulphate of alum....cases...	1
Sarsaparilla....do....	1
Seidlitz powder....do....	4
Tallow....kegs...	4
Turpentine....drums...	2
Toilet preparations....package...	1
Earthenware....cases...	44
Do....crates...	41
Do....casks...	39
Elastics....cases...	2
Do....trusses...	2
Embroidery....cases...	36
Envelopes....do....	2
Fans....do....	5
Fancy articles....do....	4
Felt roofing....do....	5
Florida water....value...	$1,600
Flowers, artificial....cases...	8
Furniture....do....	18
Do....bale...	1
Glassware....cases...	106
Glue....do....	3
Grass cloth....do....	1
Grindstones....number...	6
Hats....cases...	23
Hairpins....do....	1
Hardware....do....	163
Do....packages...	3
Forks....bundles...	4
Hoes....cases...	65
Pails, steel....number...	200
Shovels....bundles...	40
Do....dozens...	46
Sickles....case...	1
Do....bales...	2
Hosiery....cases...	81
Do....bale...	1
Instruments:	
Scientific....package...	1
Musical....cases...	22
Do....box...	1
Do....package...	1
Organs....number...	2
Pianos....do....	1
Iron and steel:	
Iron....cases...	5
Do....pieces...	4
Do....bands...	10
Do....bundles...	170
Do....bars...	2,530
Sheet....number...	176
Hoop....bales...	60
Steel....cases...	4
Do....bale...	1
Do....packages...	100
Do....rods...	40
Do....cable...	1
Wire....bales...	7
Spring....do....	1

Table showing the goods imported in bond from foreign countries at Nogales, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.
Ink	
Do	6 cases
Do	2 crates
Jewelry	1 cask
Do	7 cases
Jute bags	3 packages
Lace	110 bales
Lamps	39 cases
Labels	8 do
Lead	2 do
Leather and manufactures thereof	20 pigs
Do	31 cases
Linens	2 packages
Do	1 do
Do	74 cases
Matches	94 bales
Mattresses	1 do
Maps	2 do
Matting, China	1 package
Machinery:	2 bales
General	
Do	8 cases
Agricultural	24 packages
Mining	1 cases
Do	374 do
Weighing	40 packages
Do	16 cases
Pulleys	42 pieces
Manufactures:	6 number
Metal	
Do	206 cases
Do	6 barrels
Do	20 casks
Do	271 bundles
Glass and wood	1,173 packages
Wood	4 cases
Nails	4 do
Do	14 do
Do	24 boxes
Needles	25 barrels
Oilcloth	6 cases
Do	2 do
Olives	1 bale
Ore wagons	20 cases
Paper:	50 number
Emery	
Wall	1 cases
Writing	1 do
Do	11 do
Wrapping	11 bales
Wax	37 do
Silk	1 cases
Papier-maché	7 do
Paste	9 do
Do	10 do
Perfumery	11 packages
Do	24 cases
Pens	2 packages
Penholders	2 cases
Pencils	1 do
	3 do

Articles.	Quantity.
Pegs (wood)	1 cases
Personal effects	21 do
Do	2 boxes
Do	3 trunks
Photographs	3 cases
Photographic apparatus	1 do
Pipe and fittings, iron	1 do
Do	3 do
Pins	16 bundles
Porcelain	3 cases
Quicksilver	3 do
Revolvers	150 flasks
Ribbons	2 cases
Rivets	24 do
Rice	1 cask
Do	1 package
Rope	60 mats
Do	1 bale
Do	1 package
Rubber goods	84 coils
Railroad material	9 cases
Fish plates	197 packages
Samples	44 do
Sausages	74 do
Straw goods	14 cases
Straw hats	1 do
Do	5 do
Shoes and boots	4 dozens
Do	22 cases
Silks	1 bale
Do	48 cases
Do	1 package
Silk:	1 trunk
Handkerchiefs	
Jackets	6 cases
Shawls	1 do
Do	1 do
Scissors	1 package
Sisal rope	3 cases
Slates	36 coils
Slate pencils	1 cases
Soap	1 do
Spices	1 do
Sponges	2 packages
Spectacles	72 cases
Smokers' articles	1 do
Shot	1 do
Strings, music	2 bale
Sugar	1 kegs
Do	1 case
Tea	235 bales
Telephones	815 bags
Thimbles, brass	1 cases
Tiles	1 do
Toys	1 do
Towels	1 do
Tobacco	21 do
Tin:	1 do
Bar	1 do
Crystallized	1 do
	5 boxes

Table showing the goods imported in bond from foreign countries at Nogales, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Tin—Continued.		Wines, liquors, cordials, etc.—Cont'd.	
Plate ..... boxes...	123	Claret ..... barrels...	4
Ware ..... cases...	5	Cognac ..... cases...	335
Umbrellas ..... do.....	11	Do ..... casks...	4
Velvet ..... do.....	1	Do ..... bottles...	24
Woolens ..... do.....	224	Cordials ..... cases...	146
Do ..... bales...	12	Kirschwasser ..... do.....	4
Do ..... truss...	1	Mineral water ..... do.....	10
Wax ..... cases...	2	Rum ..... do.....	12
Willow ware ..... do.....	1	Sherry ..... do.....	30
Window blinds ..... do.....	1	Vermouth ..... do.....	142
Wines, liquors, cordials, etc ..... do.....	75	Vinegar ..... do.....	75
Absinthe ..... do.....	65	Do ..... barrels...	4
Alcohol ..... drums...	2	Wine ..... cases...	190
Angostura bitters ..... cases...	2	Do ..... barrels...	3
Beer ..... do.....	63	Do ..... pipes...	3
Brandy ..... do.....	31	Do ..... casks...	9
Do ..... barrels...	4	Gin ..... cases...	12
Cassia ..... casks...	4	Zinc ..... bundle...	1
Champagne ..... cases...	118	Do ..... barrel...	1

Table showing goods shipped in bond to Nogales from other points in Mexico in 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Boots and shoes ..... box...	1	Mescal ..... packages...	39
Do ..... bales...	4	Do ..... barrel...	1
Do ..... chests...	4	Do ..... pipe...	1
Do ..... pairs...	140	Manufactures:	1
Blankets ..... bales...	2	Metal ..... boxes...	3
Cards ..... box...	1	Do ..... bales...	2
Cigars ..... number...	15,000	Wood ..... boxes...	5
Cigarettes ..... do.....	1,000	Miscellaneous ..... chests...	2
Chili ..... sack...	1	Paper weights:	
Chocolates ..... chests...	2	Marble ..... box...	1
Clothing ..... boxes...	3	Onyx ..... do.....	1
Do ..... package...	1	Paintings ..... number...	1
Do ..... chest...	1	Personal effects ..... bale...	1
Do ..... trunks...	2	Photographs ..... chests...	2
Cottons ..... box...	1	Plants, live ..... boxes...	1
Do ..... bales...	1	Printed matter ..... do.....	3
Cotton cloths ..... do.....	2	Do ..... bale...	1
Drugs ..... boxes...	2	Do ..... chests...	10
Flowers, artificial ..... package...	1	Saddles ..... number...	4
Hats:		Starch ..... box...	1
Felt ..... number...	104	Scarfs, cotton ..... bale...	1
Straw ..... box...	1	Silk goods ..... box...	1
Do ..... bale...	1	Do ..... bale...	1
Do ..... number...	36	Do ..... chest...	1
Do ..... chest...	1	Silk shawls ..... bale...	1
Instruments, musical ..... do.....	1	Do ..... box...	1
Do ..... box...	1	Sweetmeats ..... boxes...	5
Jewelry ..... package...	1	Statues ..... do.....	2
Lithographs ..... box...	1	Toys ..... bale...	1
Maps ..... bales...	2	Do ..... chest...	1
Do ..... rolls...	5	Tombstone ..... number...	1
Merchandise ..... chest...	1	Watch ..... do.....	1

The total invoiced value of the above was $6,835.

The following statement shows the invoiced value of goods from foreign countries:

Total invoiced value of goods in bond landed in Nogales		$650,932.82
Invoiced value of goods from other points in Mexico	$6,835.00	
Invoiced value of liquors from the United States entitled to drawback	41,286.25	
Invoiced value of goods from the United States manufactured from foreign material and entitled to drawback	2,064.50	
		50,185.75
Invoiced value of goods from foreign countries		600,747.07

ORE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

An Arizona newspaper contained broad statements to the effect that "an import duty on all ores containing a certain per cent of lead" has operated "against the lead ores coming from Mexico" and "to a killing extent," and that "it effectually bars much of the most valuable silver ore which contains a little more than the prescribed amount of lead;" also that "all the American miners that are located in Mexico have concluded" never to "ship another pound of ore into the United States so long as the tariff on ore exists." These statements do not seem to be in line with facts as shown by the records of this consulate.

Nogales is the outlet for one of the large ore-producing districts of Mexico, and a comparison of shipments made in the first five months of 1890 with the shipments in the same months of 1891 shows that in the latter period the gross quantity of ores shipped was one-third greater, the copper contained one-half greater, the silver over one-third greater, the gold five-fold, while the shipments contained an equal quantity of lead, showing that "much of the most valuable silver ore which contains a little more than the prescribed amount of lead" was not barred at this point.

During the full year 1891 the shipments exceeded those of 1890, as shown by figures herewith, to such an extent that the aggregate value was greater, notwithstanding the great decline in prices of precious metals. There was also a large increase in the amount of gold and silver bullion and Mexican dollars shipped out of this district.

The following table shows the quantity and value of ores shipped from the Nogales consular district in the years 1890 and 1891:

Quarter ended—	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Invoice value.	Quantity.	Invoice value.
	Pounds.		*Pounds.*	
March 31	2,436,665	$231,674	3,473,123	$399,509
June 30	3,439,773	348,875	4,558,635	511,443
September 30	1,799,419	206,011	2,966,620	215,795
December 31	2,938,810	350,754	3,748,330	286,361
Total	10,614,667	1,137,314	14,746,708	1,413,108

The following table shows the quantity and value of ores shipped from the Nogales consular district during the five months ended May 31, 1890 and 1891:

Months.	Lead.	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.	Invoice value.
1890.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Ounces.*	*Ounces.*	
January	131,985	7,574	79,012	235.42	$88,018
February	99,281	14,620	90,958	37.34	84,114
March	170,954	18,147	85,357	262.52	90,821
April	146,658	25,623	112,293	181.44	118,000
May	113,749	14,276	64,255	137.26	65,398
Total	662,627	80,240	431,875	853.98	446,351
1891.					
January	99,670	7,927	67,171	34.96	76,048
February	161,902	21,066	147,472	289	154,510
March	139,001	29,638	153,673	993.51	168,573
April	134,425	30,778	134,525	1,125.91	152,981
May	128,556	33,118	119,350	1,923.88	154,613
Total	663,554	122,527	622,191	4,367.22	706,725

The value of gold and silver bullion shipped from the Nogales consular district in the years 1890 and 1891 was as follows:

Quarter ended—	Invoice value.	
	1890.	1891.
March 31	$61,293	$202,380
June 30	158,287	198,621
September 30	122,101	165,148
December 31	162,583	58,400
Total	504,264	624,549

The following table shows the number and value of Mexican silver dollars shipped from the Nogales consular district in the years 1890 and 1891:

Quarter ended—	1890.		1891.	
	Number.	Invoice value.	Number.	Invoice value.
March 31	.....	.....	71,500	$59,845
June 30	97,500	$73,905	100,500	84,118
September 30	37,500	28,425	75,000	62,775
December 31	109,600	101,160	116,000	97,092
Total	244,600	203,490	363,000	303,830

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The official report of the Central and South American commission, appointed under act of Congress approved July 7, 1884, says that in order "to secure more intimate commercial relations," among other things, there

must be "a simplification and modification of customs regulations in those countries."

We have here frequent occasion to note the complex and rigid customs regulations of Mexico. The system for collection of imposts was received from Spain and not thrown off with the rule of the mother country; hence it would seem to be "out of joint" in our day.

The penalties imposed for smuggling, for storing explosives in warehouses, for not delivering list of explosives, for wanting in due courtesy to officials, and for breaking seals of goods in transit are coupled with penalties for clerical errors, erasures, corrections, interlineal notes, and numerous other infractions of the regulations of a similar nature.

As to the execution of the customs laws here, I testify with pleasure to the courtesy and consideration shown by officials within the limits of surroundings and regulations in and under which they work; but urbane and friendly officials can not give to the system that flexibility and simplicity needed for increasing and unhampered trade relations. Merchants shipping into Mexico must employ at ports of entry brokers versed by long experience in technicalities, who levy upon all goods passing through their hands and without whose aid shippers are liable to incur heavy fines. Simple and reasonable customs regulations would do away with all this.

CUSTOMS FINES, ETC.

The following is extracted from the synoptic table of fines as given in the custom-house regulations of Mexico:

Article 535 provides that the penalty for contraband shall be total loss of goods, vehicles, etc.

According to article 543, the penalty for making an error in quantity is double duties on the excess; for making an error in quality the penalty is double duties on the difference in rates.

A penalty of double duties, if fault is not corrected in due time (a certain number of hours are given in the tariff regulations for correction of errors, the time differing according to the case, but the person making the entry must discover the error), is provided in article 525, section 1, for omission in the consular invoices of the following items essential for adjustment of duties: (*a*) The quantity of packages and gross weight; (*b*) the net weight if the legal weight has not been declared; (*c*) the legal weight; (*d*) the number of pieces, pairs, or thousands; (*e*) the length and breadth of textile goods; (*f*) the units of weights and measures; (*g*) the specification of the class according to the tariff or vocabulary when referring to merchandise rated in it. Section 2 of article 525 provides a penalty of double duties for omission of the consular invoice.

Article 526, sections 1–9, provides a penalty of double duties in the following cases: On packages not covered by consular invoice, excess on inspection of entry of goods in transit, shortage on inspection of goods for exit, omitting landing certificate on goods in transit, on unreasonable excess of supplies for vessels' use, on goods not appropriate for use of vessels de-

cleared as supplies; for omitting the exportation of samples temporarily imported, duties not having been paid in due time; on packages not covered by manifest or list, as prescribed in article 34; for using overdue stamps on documents for the interior.

The following penalties are provided for by article 527:

Section 1—for not depositing the manifest as expressed in article 34, a fine of $50.

Section 2—for the absolute omission of manifest, a fine of $100 if in ballast and $500 if loaded.

Section 3—for the culpable breakage (without fraudulent intent) of seals and locks, a fine not exceeding $200.

Section 4—for the declaration in one item of the different widths of textile goods when the difference of width is more than 6 centimeters, fine by paying on the greatest width declared as a basis.

Section 5—for the want of consular invoice to cover samples of free merchandise, a fine of $5.

Section 6—for the storage of explosives in the warehouses, a fine of $10 to the guards of the third com.

Section 7—for excess of packages not declared in manifest but declared in consular invoice, a fine on each package of not more than $25 if not corrected in due time and of not more than $5 if corrected in due time.

Section 8—for shortage of packages declared in manifest, a fine not exceeding $50 if not corrected and not exceeding $25 if corrected.

Section 9—for the voluntary arrival (without fraudulent intent) of a coaster at a port other than its destination, a fine not exceeding $500.

Section 10—for breaking the seals of packages of goods in transit through foreign territory, payment of simple duties.

Section 11—for the introduction of national and nationalized merchandise after the time conceded for transit through foreign territory (the delay not being legally justified), payment of simple duties.

Section 12—for simple excess in vessels' stores, payment of simple duties.

Section 13—for presenting the manifests with interlineal notes, scratchings, erasures, or corrections, fine not exceeding $50.

Section 14—for not delivering the manifest in the act of the visit of inspection, a fine not exceeding $25 if on vessels and not exceeding $500 if on railroads.

Section 15—for not furnishing the list of samples, a fine not exceeding $50.

Section 16—for not presenting the list of passengers and their baggage, a fine not exceeding $50.

Section 17—for not presenting the list of the surplus of vessels' stores, a fine not exceeding $50.

Section 18—for not delivering the list of explosives, which captains are obliged to give, a fine not exceeding $50.

Section 19—for wanting in due courtesy and respect to the custom-house officers aboard, a fine not exceeding $100.

Section 20—for omitting data from the invoices (even if not necessary for adjusting the duties), a fine not exceeding $5.

Section 22—all data given in the manifest excepting the total number of packages, a fine not exceeding $25 if not corrected.

Section 24—for omitting the legal weight in packages containing divers kinds of merchandise when tare has to be divided, fine by adding tare to legal weights declared.

Section 26—for omitting to specify the number and class of packages contained within an outside packing, a fine not exceeding $50.

Section 27—for declaring the weights in total when they should be declared separately in conformity to article 47, a fine not exceeding $50.

Section 31—for giving the packages various marks and numbers, a fine not exceeding $1 for each package.

Section 32—for not having the declarations in the divers copies of the invoice all alike, fine by paying on the highest declaration made.

Article 528 provides that the faults shall be punished by the pecuniary corrections as expressed in this law, the rulings of the collectors being subject to revision by the secretary of the treasury.

JOSIAH E. STONE,
Vice-Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Nogales, April 15, 1892.

Americans in Turkey.—The number of Americans residing in the consular district of Constantinople during the year 1891 was about 250; the number resident therein during the decade has averaged about 200 per annum. The transient Americans arriving and departing during 1891 are computed as 155 recorded in the consulate and about 100 others who did not visit the consulate. The number of transient Americans arriving at and departing from Constantinople during the past ten years is estimated at 1,369, 869 of whom were recorded in the consulate. It is impossible to even approximate the amount of money drawn from banks and bankers in Constantinople by Americans under letters of credit, drafts, checks, etc., as the banks will not give the information.—UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL, *Constantinople, April 20, 1892.*

CONSULAR REPORTS

ON

COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, ETC

No. 143.—AUGUST, 1892.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN 1890 AND 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL GOLDSCHMIDT, OF VIENNA.

I have the honor to submit my annual report upon the trade; industry, and commerce of the Empire of Austria-Hungary for the year 1890 and for such portions of 1891 for which it was possible to procure the necessary statistical data.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

For purposes of comparison the following equivalents are given: One hectare is equal to 2.471 acres, 1 hectoliter is equal to 2.8375 bushels, 1 metrical centner is equal to 220.46 pounds or 3⅔ bushels, 1 Hungarian joch is equal to 4.316 hectares or 1.183 acres, 1 hectoliter (liquid) is equal to 26.417 gallons, 1 liter (liquid) is equal to 1.0567 quarts wine measure or 0.8656 quarts beer measure, 1 kilometer is equal to 0.62135 mile, 1 gold florin is equal to 48.2 cents, and 1 paper florin is equal to 42 cents.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Austria-Hungary is 622,065.78 square kilometers. The population, according to the last census, taken on December 31, 1890, was 41,384,638, making 66 inhabitants to 1 square kilometer.

The population in 1869, 1880, and 1890 was as follows:

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1890	20,382,852	21,001,786	41,384,638
1880	18,619,900	19,263,699	37,883,619
1869	17,737,168	18,167,267	35,904,435

The nationality of the inhabitants of Austria-Hungary is as follows:

Nationality.	Number.	Nationality.	Number.
Germans	10,852,000	Servians and Croatians	3,275,000
Hungarians	7,540,000	Roumanians	2,825,000
Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovakians	7,440,000	Slavonians	1,271,000
Poles	3,740,000	Italians	740,000
Ruthenians	3,486,000	Other	150,000

According to the census last taken in 1890, the area of Austria, or Cisleithania, is 300,024.38 square kilometers; its population was 23,895,413 inhabitants, consisting of 11,689,129 males and 12,206,284 females, making an average of 80 inhabitants to 1 square kilometer.

Hungary, or Transleithania, has an area of 322,041.4 square kilometers; its population was 17,463,473 inhabitants, consisting of 8,667,971 males and 8,795,502 females, making an average of 54 inhabitants to the square kilometer.

The population of Hungary in 1869, 1880, and 1890 was as follows:

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869	7,745,681	7,763,774	15,509,455
1880	7,800,183	7,939,192	15,739,375
1890	8,667,971	8,795,502	17,463,473

The nationality of the inhabitants of Hungary is shown by the following table:

Nationality.	Number.	Per cent.
Hungarians	7,432,063	42.8
Croatians and Servians	2,604,176	15
Roumanians	2,591,947	14.9
Germans	2,106,298	12
Slovakians	1,937,517	11.7
Ruthenians	383,323	2.1
Gypsies	95,157	1.5
Slavonians	94,425	
Italians	20,865	
Other	84,926	

COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

For several years there has been a deep-seated want of confidence in future commercial prosperity in Austria-Hungary. A war with Russia on account of the sometimes serious complications in the Balkan countries has been constantly threatening, and has been checking all important commercial transactions and ventures. In the face of all peaceful assurances by the crowned heads of Europe a general distrust prevailed, and the industrial and commercial relations of this Empire during the last year have not been developed in accordance with the best of her ability and resources. The negotiations during 1891 between the central European powers to create a

union have proved successful, and Austria-Hungary looks forward, now that the new treaties with Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium have taken effect and the war clouds have disappeared, to more prosperous times. The Emperor, in his speech at the opening of the Hungarian Reichstag at Buda-Pesth on February 22, 1892, alluded to the friendly relations existing with all foreign states, and concluded by indicating that the task of the new Reichstag would be to devote its entire energies to taking advantage of the present quiet and peaceful times with a view to consolidate the material and financial condition of the country, so that it might be prepared for all contingencies in less favorable times. However, Austria's efforts on behalf of the maintenance of peace are quite as much a necessity as a virtue; she has nothing whatever to gain by war. Even the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary brought their personal influence to bear in favor of the "central European tariff union" as the most important measure of peace and commerce adopted last year. The commercial treaties will consolidate the political alliances with Germany and Italy and meet the general desire for peace, and stable commercial relations appear to have been secured for some time to come in the extensive sphere of central Europe.

CURRENCY.

Another measure besides the stability of tariff legislation which is likely to promote the commerce and industry of Austria-Hungary will be the settlement of the currency question. It seems to be recognized, in Government and banking circles at least, that the currency can only be regulated by the adoption of a gold standard—that is to say, that for the present florin an amount of gold will be given equivalent to the market value in gold of the silver contained in the florin coin. As the value of silver has decreased, the silver florin is worth less than the paper florin, since you can buy for 81 kreutzers as much silver as is required to mint a silver florin. Therefore, this complicates the relative values of the present florin and the future gold florin or the coin that will correspond thereto. The silver florin has only remained at par with the paper florin owing to the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Bank is obliged to take a silver florin for a paper florin. In order to preclude the possibility of private individuals taking advantage of this difference in value between the silver and paper florins to the prejudice of the State, the permission to coin silver for private account was suspended fourteen years ago. In view of preparing for the transition to the gold standard, the two ministers of finance have proceeded to collect a supply of gold. All the preliminary work has been done, and the committees of inquiry have discussed this measure from an academic standpoint. These expert committees completed their task on the 17th of March, and their discussions were presided over by the respective ministers of finance of Austria and Hungary.

The first question was: "Upon what standard shall the new currency be based?" A large majority of the experts pronounced themselves in favor of gold, and the few members who advocated bimetallism were obliged to admit

that the application of their system could not be thought of before an international agreement on the subject had been arrived at. Most of them expressed the opinion that for the present it was not desirable to collect more gold than was necessary for the exchange of bank notes now in circulation. All of them agreed that the amount of gold required should only be gradually collected, and with the greatest consideration for foreign money markets.

The second question was this: "In case the gold standard be adopted, is it advisable that there should be a contingent circulation of silver, and in what proportion?" Here there was more difference of opinion. Some of the experts answered in the affirmative, whereas others thought that silver should only be used as a circulating medium. Certain members considered that use must be found for the superfluous silver in the treasury. Others manifested a contrary view and held that the Austro-Hungarian Bank ought to keep in reserve a moderate amount of silver as a metallic cover for its bank notes. There was unanimous agreement that under no circumstances ought silver to be sold, as, on the one hand, the existing stock would be absorbed by trade, while, on the other hand, the foreign markets must not be prejudiced by a sale of silver.

The third question was as follows: "Would it be possible to introduce a circulation of treasury bonds not bearing interest and without forced currency exchangeable against standard coin; if so, on what conditions?" This question gave rise to a long controversy. A number of the experts were in favor of accepting a moderate circulation of immediately exchangeable State notes, whereas there were others who condemned absolutely the issue of such notes.

The fourth question was: "What basis must be taken for calculating the exchange of the present florins into gold?" Most of the members avoided answering this question by figures. There was considerable difference of opinion, but all agreed that in deciding the relative proportion of the two currencies fairness and justice should alone be considered and no special interests should be allowed to have an influence.

The fifth question was: "Which coin is to be selected?" The whole committee was of opinion that no foreign system of coinage must be copied, and that in adopting a new standard the coinage should be chosen in such a manner as to correspond to the system at present in use. The only difference of opinion was between those who would prefer to see the present florin retained and those who would like to see the present half gulden adopted as the current coin.

There were thirty-five members of the committee, including savants, journalists, financiers, business men, and agriculturists. The new currency has opponents in the Reichsrath, some of them men of recognized technical competence, but they will be in a minority. Neither the committee nor the two parliaments can ultimately fix the relations between the two currencies, because such debate would be taken advantage of by stock exchange specula-

tion, and the financial operation required for the change of the currency and the issue of a gold loan would be rendered difficult. The convocation of the committee may therefore be considered as evidence that there is every prospect of a satisfactory understanding being promptly arrived at with regard to all questions of detail. These questions are as follows: The means by which the necessary supply of gold is to be procured; the settlement of the relation of the present florins to the gold coin by which they are to be replaced; the choice of the coin to be used, whether it is to be the florin or a coin called "crown;" the framing of the mint laws; the proportion in which the two halves of the Monarchy are to bear the expense of the change; the transformation of the metallic reserve in the State bank; and how the stock of silver is to be disposed of. Concerning the solutions of all these questions, I am reliably informed that everything has been definitely settled by the ministers of finance, and that the law will be laid before the Parliament at the beginning of the next session on May 1, 1892.

Referring to the currency question, the Emperor, in his opening speech, spoke as follows:

> For several decades this Monarchy has labored under the disadvantage of an unsettled currency. The strengthened financial resources of the State render it now possible, in presence of the favorable situation of the money market, to pave the way for disposing of this question. Our Government will endeavor to submit at an early date for your consideration the bill connected with the execution of this operation.

In accordance therewith, a most important law was framed by the two ministers of finance, which will be placed before their respective parliaments. It is the bill referring to the regulation of the standard money (*Valuta Regulierung*) on the basis of the gold currency. It is named the "Münzgesetz" (coinage law), and has the title of "Gesetz über die Einführung der Kronenwährung" (a law for the introduction of the crown currency). By this law the present standard of the *Oesterreichische Währung* (Austrian standard of silver and paper currency) is to be supplanted by the *Kronenwährung* (crown standard), and in connection with this law the standard coinage and intrinsic value of the new coin is fixed. The unit is to be the crown coin, divided by one hundred. The crown coin represents the half florin. The chief coin will be the 20-crown piece of gold; besides this there is also to be a gold coin of 10 crowns. The coining weight is to be the kilogram of 1,000 grams. The relation (comparative value) is regulated by the standard currency. As the value of the florin is to be fixed at $2.10\frac{2}{17}$ francs, which makes the value of 1 crown equal to $1.05\frac{1}{17}$ francs, 1 kilogram of fine gold is to be stamped into one hundred and sixty-four 20-crown pieces or three hundred and twenty-eight 10-crown pieces. The Government promises the permanent full weight of the gold coin, as is done in Germany and in England; hence gold coins not having the legal weight which are paid to the Government are to be detained from circulation and recoined into coins of full weight. The standard gold coinage is to be nine-tenths fine. The public mint will also stamp gold coins for private account, and it will be declared that private persons are entitled to the right of having gold

coined at the Government mints. Gold coins other than crowns will not be coined for private persons.

The silver coins of the new currency will be the 1-crown piece, representing the half florin, and coins of 50 and 20 pfennigs, or heller. The denomination of the latter has not yet been definitely settled upon. The intrinsic silver value of the new silver coin is to be nearly the same as that of the present currency. Small currency of 10, 2, and 1 heller, or pfennig, are to be coined, partly of depreciated silver and partly of copper.

The time of the validity of the present silver florin and 2-florin pieces will be determined by a law afterwards to be placed before Parliament. Until then the silver florin will remain a legal tender. The question of the "silver contingent" (quantity of silver to be coined), although touched upon in the "coinage law," has not been solved, but will be settled by special law; but, at all events, the quantity of silver beyond which silver coins of the new currency must not be coined is to be determined. The coining of silver for private persons will not be permitted, and after having reached the contingent (certain quantity) only old and useless silver coins will be recoined by the Government mints. The participation of the "coining contingent" of silver coins between Austria and Hungary will be 70 to 30, or the same as in all the former coining conventions.

The question of calling in the *Staatsnoten* (unredeemable national bank notes) and the returning to cash payment (in specie) has been touched upon partly in the *Münzgesetz* (coinage law) and partly in the *Münzconvention* (coining convention), but the final settlement of that question is reserved for special legislation. The *Münzgesetz* (coinage law) will also provide that it shall be permissible to make out accounts, invoices, and bills in either the old or new currency. The comparative value of the crown and of the florin has been fixed by the *Münzgesetz* as follows: Two crowns are equal to 1 florin (*Oesterreichische Währung*), the latter including the silver florin and the paper florin both of the bank and of the State. Another very important point of the *Münzgesetz* is that which declares that all payments may be made in the new currency; by this the new currency is a legal tender, and its value is fixed. The new law is to take effect in Austria forty-five days after its publication.

DANUBE AND ODER CANAL.

A measure is on the tapis which will be of incalculable value to Austria-Hungary, viz, the proposed Danube and Oder canal.

A report favorable to the construction of a large canal between the Danube and the Oder has just been sent in to the ministry of commerce by the special commission appointed to study the question. The main object of this important undertaking is to create a cheap water way between Vienna and Oderberg, where it would join the German canal system. The mouth of the proposed canal is to be at Vienna, and it is to take its course via Lower Austria to Oderberg, running into the Oder. This water route, which traverses the rich coal district of Moravia and Silesia, would be of the greatest

importance to Vienna, as it would admit of cheap coal transport, and thus render it possible for the capital to become an important manufacturing center like Berlin, which city, although situated a long way from the coal-producing districts, gets its coal supply cheap from Prussian Silesia by way of the Oder and Spree. The projected canal will furthermore place Vienna in communication with the textile industries of Moravia and Silesia. For these reasons the provincial diets of Lower Austria, Moravia, and Silesia declared their readiness to vote subsidies for the enterprise some years ago. In connection with the main water way, it is suggested that a lateral canal, taking the direction of Bohemia and debouching in the Elbe, should be constructed. In the project just drawn up the town of Brunn, in Bohemia, would also be in communication with the new canal. Finally, another lateral canal would join the main system at Oderberg and would run towards the Vistula, and thus place Cracow and Galicia in possession of cheap communication with the center of the Monarchy.

The whole scheme was initiated some years ago and postponed in consequence of the heavy expense it would entail, but the institution of architects and engineers of Lower Austria and the Danube association have now revived it. The reasons that have prompted them to do so are: (1) To meet the increased competition with Germany, resulting from the new commercial treaties, by opening a convenient water way and junction with the German canal system, the freight on the existing Austrian canals being 19 per cent higher than in Germany; (2) in anticipation of the projected opening of a Danube harbor on the Vienna-Danube Canal; (3) to provide against the advantages resulting from the technical impossibility of reducing the tariffs on the railroad covering the route of the proposed canal, which belongs to a private company and can not afford to take such low rates as the State railways.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN AUSTRIA.

Just now the number of unemployed in Austria is great. They are impatiently waiting for the construction of railways and public works connected with the new city improvements, whereby a number of outlying suburbs will be connected with the metropolis. The execution of this great undertaking has already been voted by the municipal council and the provincial diet of Lower Austria, and now only awaits the decision of the Reichsrath. The disappointment of the host of unemployed laborers when they heard that the Government contemplated the adjournment of the project in question can be more easily imagined than described. The reason given is that more time was necessary for the elaboration of the details, and the unemployed will therefore have to wait till next autumn.

It is estimated that over 60,000 laborers in this city are out of work, and many are clamoring for bread, while the misery of the small tradespeople is unusually great. An increase of emigration from Austria-Hungary to the United States is therefore to be looked for, especially from the province of Galicia, where the population suffers from want of seeding grain even, and

have again applied for Government aid, and also from some parts of Hungary, where people are equally dependent upon assistance from the Government to save them from starving.

Of late the Social Democrats in Vienna, in spite of the charity lavished on the unemployed workingmen by the wealthier classes, have become unruly and irritated. Many meetings are being held by the different associations. At a meeting of the Equality Association one of the spokesmen claimed that, with the distribution of a mere loaf of bread, the oppressed classes could not be saved. Political rights must be accorded to them, and only then would they be able to improve their condition. Their wages must be increased, their hours of labor diminished, and then there would be no more unemployed; they claimed justice, and only when it should be meted out to them would society enter on a path more worthy of consideration than that opened to it by momentary pity. Another said that the Social Democrats intended to continue the struggle against class domination to the bitter end. They demand a reform of the press laws. The distribution of bread would only still the hunger of the unemployed for a few days, but could do no permanent good. Something very different was required, and that could only be claimed when the freedom of the press had been obtained.

A great many meetings are constantly dissolved by the police, and the annual convention of the Social Democracy, which was to take place at Linz next month, has been prohibited by the Government.

On the other hand, the manufacturers of Austria met on the 20th of April for the purpose of forming a central protective association. Fifteen different branches of manufacturers, who had before formed societies in their respective lines, were represented. Strange to say, this meeting of enlightened citizens declared against workingmen forming trade associations or trade unions as being detrimental to their own benefit and disastrous to the good relations heretofore existing between employers and employés; they also declared against the eight-hour law, unless the question be regulated by an international congress. One fails to see why the manufacturers should be justified in forming a mutual protective organization and the same right of organization be denied by them to their workingmen, a right which has been conceded them by most nations on the continents of Europe and America. However, they declared in favor of voluntary arbitration in cases of differences between them, as against State interference.

The following is a translation of an editorial from the Wiener Tagblatt of April 23, 1892, bearing on this meeting held by the manufacturers on April 20, which, significant in itself, reflects public opinion on the labor question in Austria in general:

In a meeting held a few days ago by the representatives of the different branches of the Austrian manufacturers it was unanimously resolved that the introducing of the eight-hour working day as a standard for this Monarchy would mean ruin to Austria's industry, and that everything that lay within their power should be done to avert this great danger. The question was presented by them in such a light as if Austria's competition in the world's markets was only dependent upon the mere fact of men working eight or nine hours per day.

This narrow-minded view of the subject is simply ridiculous, and the manufacturers know full well that the conditions of production and competition are based upon a number of factors, such as the cost of raw products, the rates of freight, the prevailing monetary system, the establishing of branches in foreign countries, etc., of which the question of working hours is of some interest, but does not by any means play a leading part.

During later years the Austrian manufacturers have been helped and encouraged in every imaginable way, as, for instance, by the lowering of freight rates on the principal railways, the inauguration of commercial treaties, and by the impending change in the currency, which latter event puts, as it were, an export premium on Austrian manufactures. They have therefore no cause for complaint, and are, on the contrary, being favored by the Government at the expense of the consumer. Whether their public denunciation of a movement which they can neither check nor suppress is an act of prudence in the face of the facts enumerated above will be shown in time to come. But there is no doubt that, had they tried to improve the condition of the working classes and endeavored to inject a more pacific spirit into the strained relations now existing between capital and labor, they would have certainly served their own interests much better than by thus peremptorily dismissing the subject from their platform. The social question will never be solved by such hasty decisions. The manufacturers ought to listen to the demands of their workmen and discuss them in a rational way to be justified in calling for Government protection should illegal transgressions on the part of the working people occur. This combining of manufacturers is but a pitched battle of capitalists against laborers.

The consumers, however, are, on account of not being organized, exposed to all kinds of extortions, which, in a great many cases, is even more outrageous than the treatment the workingmen sometimes receive at the hands of their employers. It is, of course, no easy task for millions of consumers to unite, and it is the place of the State, therefore, to alleviate their wrongs.

The claim of the working people to enforce the eight-hour working day by law is not of a purely local nature. It is an all-absorbing topic, commanding universal attention, and on May 1 the workmen of both hemispheres will loudly proclaim their demands. A careful student of social economics will be aware of the great influence this unanimity among the working classes will have upon future political developments. The American working people are so thoroughly organized that before long they will have attained what their European *confrères* are still ardently striving for—the eight-hour day. The general outlook in England is similar to that of America, and the recent great coal strikes in that country have shown us that the solidary proceedings of the mine-owners against their workmen have not been accompanied by any practical results, but, on the contrary, have only tended to widen the gulf between labor and capital.

We should have therefore liked to have seen this eight-hour question treated in a different manner by the Manufacturers' Central Protective Association, and it remains yet to be seen whether the just claims of the working people or the arbitrary decisions of the manufacturers will be crowned with success.

There are indications that the labor question in this Empire will become a serious and important one at no distant day, and agitation will run high until the working people are granted the same political rights as other classes enjoy in paternal Austria and until the burden of taxation is more justly divided and lowered for the workingmen in their present deplorable condition.

TAXES IN AUSTRIA.

The internal taxes of Austria are divided into direct and indirect taxes. The direct taxes are levied on the proceeds or profits of real property and other immovable property and income. The indirect taxes are levied in the form and under the name of a consumption tax, which is collected at the

city limits on entering the city. The list of articles includes all provisions and beverages. Another indirect tax is imposed upon beet sugar, petroleum, and distilled spirits, and collected at the place of manufacture according to the capacity of the concern. There is a stamp tax on every document imaginable, from a simple receipt to the written decision of the judge. There is also a tax on titles and decorations, on appointments, on donations and legacies, on State lottery bonds, chambers of commerce, and registry of business firms. The burden of taxation imposed upon the business men of limited means and income is about 35 per cent of the estimated net income, and consists of school, water, license, income, employés, and sundry small taxes. The house-class tax upon its rental value is levied according to the number of inhabitants and dwelling rooms, without reference to the cost of the building, and, of course, favors the rich man. The house-rent tax paid by the small merchant is 45 per cent, and the rents in Vienna of the middle classes are unreasonably high. Added to this are the indirect taxes on the necessaries of life in meat, bread, candles, beer and wine, oats, hay, straw, etc. As an inevitable consequence, Vienna is to-day one of the most expensive cities on the continent of Europe. A mechanic, a clerk, or a public functionary rarely sees a roast on his table.

The houses of the people can not compare with those in the United States. There is little house life; the majority of the population manage to make a supper out of a glass of beer and a slice of bread and sausage at the restaurants and public gardens, because more than one substantial meal at their own houses is quite beyond their means. The small shopkeepers and the laboring class generally in this city are in a deplorable state, in spite of the earnest and praiseworthy effort to better the condition of the working classes to an appreciable degree.

WAGES IN AUSTRIA.

The deplorable state of the working classes, even if they could obtain steady work, will be demonstrated by the following list of wages paid by the most prominent industrial branches in North Bohemia, which is one of the greatest seats of industry in Austria-Hungary.* The figures are taken from the Nordböhmische Arbeiter Statistik (North Bohemia Labor Statistics), a work compiled and published in 1891 by the chamber of trade and commerce at Reichenberg.

Table showing the average wages for working people in general of all trades.

Description.	Per week.*	Per day.
Men, women, and young people over 15 years old	$1.86	$0.26⅔
Males (men and young people)	2.37	.34
Men	2.45	.35
Females (women and young women)	1.45	.95
Women	1.49	.21⅓

*7 days.

* In Lower Austria, where industry is concentrated in Vienna, wages are from 20 to 25 per cent higher than those cited in the table.

Table showing the average wages for skilled and unskilled working people.

Description.	Men.		Women.		Average.	
	Per week.	Per day.	Per week.	Per day.	Per week.	Per day.
Metal and metal ware.						
Iron foundries	$3.23	$0.46	.....	.....	$3.23	$0.46
Rolling mills	5.05	.72	$2.20	$0.31	4.96	.71
Cutlery, etc	2.20	.31	1.20	.17	2.19	.31
Forges	2.57	.37	.....	.....	2.57	.37
Wire nails, leaden ware, etc	3.18	.45	1.60	.23	3.06	.44
Coppersmiths	3.31	.47	.....	.....	3.31	.47
Bronze goods and umbrella fixtures	2.54	.36	1.18	.17	2.08	.30
Metal buttons	2.80	.40	1.60	.23	1.87	.27
Machines, tools, apparatus, instruments, carriages, etc.						
Machinery	2.82	.40	.....	.....	2.82	.40
Agricultural machines, knitting machines, fire engines, pumps, etc	2.91	.42	1.26	.18	2.68	.38
Wool cards	3.22	.46	1.22	.17	2.82	.40
Shipbuilding	2.35	.34	.....	.....	2.35	.34
Electro-technical machines, chirurgical bandages, etc	3.33	.48	1.35	.19	3.15	.45
Musical instruments	2.80	.70	.....	.....	2.80	.70
Stoneware, earthenware, glass, china ware, and porcelain.						
Millstones, roof slate, lapidaries, etc	2.14	.31	1.44	.21	2.13	.30
Limekilns	2.21	.32	1.64	.23	2.18	.31
Brickmakers	2.24	.32	1.41	.20	2.10	.30
Cement and cement wares	2.62	.37	1.20	.17	1.87	.27
Pottery	2.81	.40	1.42	.20	2.10	.30
Chamolle and fire-clay wares	3.62	.52	1.52	.22	3.23	.49
Majolica and terra-cotta goods	3.32	.47	1.76	.25	2.79	.40
Porcelain and porcelain wares	2.67	.38	1.28	.18	2.35	.34
Glass	2.95	.42	.84	.12	2.80	.40
Hollow glass	3.35	.48	1.52	.22	2.95	.42
Plate glass	5.00	.71	1.41	.28	4.92	.90
Glass in sticks and prisms	3.16	.45	1.33	.19	2.86	.41
Glassware	2.21	.72	1.28	.18	1.86	.27
Glass beads	1.80	.26	.....	.....	1.80	.26
Refined glass	2.70	.39	1.15	.16	2.57	.37
Mirrors and frames, glass grinding, etc	1.71	.24	1.20	.17	1.53	.23
Wood, bone, caoutchouc, etc.						
Sawmills	2.10	.30	1.76	.38	.....	....
Wooden pegs, window blinds, etc	1.70	.27	1.77	.25	1.32	.19
Cork-makers	2.47	.35	1.15	.16	1.85	.26
Carpenters and cabinetmakers	2.85	.41	1.65	.23	2.36	.34
Horn buttons	2.04	.29	1.32	.19	1.84	.26
Vegetable ivory and pearl buttons	2.40	.34	1.23	.25	2.01	.29
India-rubber textiles	3.39	.48	1.96	.28	2.43	.35
Leather, hides, etc.						
Tanneries	2.41	.34	1.38	.20	2.36	.34
Textiles, upholstery, etc.						
Silk-weaving	1.92	.27	1.45	.21	2.50	.36
Wool-spinning	2.79	.40	1.66	.24	2.50	.36
Worsted-yarn spinning	2.13	.30	1.32	.19	1.65	.24
Woolen cloth	2.62	.37	1.52	.22	2.25	.32
Carpets and rugs	2.92	.42	1.78	.25	2.41	.34
Cotton-spinning	2.32	.33	1.94	.28	1.94	.28

Table showing the average wages for skilled and unskilled working people—Continued.

Description.	Men.		Women.		Average.	
	Per week.	Per day.	Per week.	Per day.	Per week.	Per day.
Textiles, upholstery, etc.—Continued.						
Cotton-waste spinning	$2.42	$0.35	$1.55	$0.22	$2.05	$0.29
Vicogne-wool spinning	2.68	.38	1.83	.26	2.18	.31
Cotton thread	2.90	.41	1.36	.19	1.80	.26
Knitting and crocheting yarn	2.52	.36	1 34	.19	1.44	.21
Cotton-weaving	2.12	.30	1.57	.22	1.60	.23
Flax-spinning	1.86	.27	1.38	.20	1.60	.23
Linen thread, twine, rope, etc	2.32	.33	1.54	.22	2.00	.29
Linen-weaving	1.90	.27	1.27	.18	1.70	.24
Jute spinning and weaving	1.70	.24	1.46	.21	1.56	.22
Woolen goods	2.32	.33	1.48	.21	1.86	.28
Fabrics of mixed textures	2.32	.33	1.65	.24	1.95	.28
Ribbons	2.09	.30	1.11	.16	1.86	.26
Worsted goods	2.62	.37	1.61	.23	1.89	.27
Passementerie	2.72	.39	1.26	.18	1.54	.22
Bleaching	2.08	.30	1.28	.18	1.90	.27
Dyeing	2.42	.35	1.55	.22	2.27	.32
Cotton-printing	2.40	.34	1.37	.20	2.13	.30
Finishing	2.42	.35	1.36	.19	2.28	.33
Wearing apparel.						
Shirts, drawers, stockings, etc	2.72	.39	1.49	.21	2.04	.30
Men's and women's clothing	1.68	.24	2.57	.37	1.92	.27
Neckties, upper parts of shoes, etc	2.08	.30	1.26	.18	1.42	.20
Boots and shoes	2.26	.32	2.00	.29	2.15	.31
Felt and straw hats	2.57	.37	1.19	.17	1.37	.20
Paper industry.						
Wood-grinding (pulp)	2.26	.32	1.40	.20	2.12	.30
Roof-covering	2.44	.35	.....	.....	2.44	.35
Paper-making	2.43	.35	1.39	.20	2.02	.29
Paper-staining	2.52	.36	1.31	.29	1.76	.25
Paper goods	2.56	.38	1.20	.17	1.62	.23
Comestibles.						
Flour mills	2.45	.37	.72	.10	2.45	.37
Malt-making	3.54	.72	.....	.....	3.54	.72
Yeast and alcohol	3.41	.49	1.72	.24	3.20	.46
Sugar refineries	1.97	.28	1.40	.20	1.84	.26
Sugar-making	2.04	.29	1.23	.18	1.10	.16
Chocolate, candy, etc	3.20	.49	1.32	.19	2.16	.31
Coffee surrogates, spice-grinding, etc	2.42	.34	1.27	.18	1.95	.28
Beer-brewing	3.09	.44	1.60	.23	3.08	.44
Alcohol distilleries	2.16	.31	1.06	.15	2.13	.30
Cordials	2.46	.35	1.88	.27	2.40	.34
Brandy distillery	2.36	.34	.....	.....	2.36	.34
Vinegar, mustard, soda water, etc	2.56	.37	.....	.....	2.56	.37
Drugs, etc.						
Chemical products	3.24	.46	1.52	.22	3.12	.44
Starch and glue	1.90	.27	1.20	.17	1.76	.25
Rosin and tar distillation, combustibles, phosphates, etc	3.34	.48	1.00	.14	3.15	.45
Dyewood rasping, colors, pigments, inks, etc	2.80	.40	1.40	.20	2.32	.33
Varnish	3.04	.43	.....	.....	3.04	.43
Oils, lubricating stuffs, etc	2.12	.30	.....	.....	2.12	.30
Soap and candles	2.94	.42	1.62	.23	2.72	.39
Illuminating gas	2.99	.44	1.79	.26	2.99	.43
Volatile oils, etc	3.01	.43	2.00	.29	2.90	.42

Table showing the average wages for skilled and unskilled working people—Continued.

Description.	Men.		Women.		Average.	
	Per week.	Per day.	Per week.	Per day.	Per week.	Per day.
Building trade.						
Masons	$2.63	$0.38	$1.47	$0.21	$2.59	$0.37
Carpenters	2.32	.33	.....	.....	2.32	.33
Aqueducts, well-digging, etc.	3.41	.49	.....	.....	3.41	.49
Polygraphics, industries of art.						
Books and lithographic printing	3.34	.48	1.44	.21	2.87	.41
Lithography, etc.	2.54	.36	1.27	.18	2.00	.29

EMIGRATION FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In spite of all Government measures to obstruct or prevent emigration, the exodus from Austria-Hungary has again largely increased, as will be seen from the following table showing the number of emigrants from Austria-Hungary who emigrated to the United States during the fiscal years 1889–'90 and 1890–'91:

Quarter ended—	Austria-Hungary, except Austrian Poland.	Austrian Poland.
September 30, 1889	9,916	1,426
December 31, 1889	13,131	979
March 31, 1890	11,972	996
June 30, 1890	21,360	7,672
Total in 1889–'90	56,379	11,073
September 30, 1890	13,617	6,153
December 31, 1890	16,350	4,922
March 31, 1891	14,912	5,678
June 30, 1891	26,163	10,744
Total in 1890–'91	71,042	27,497

These figures are taken from the report of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington. No reliance whatever can be placed on the official statistics on emigration published by the Austro-Hungarian authorities. They are not in a position to state any reliable data, as the flow of Austro-Hungarian emigrants is directed principally to the seaports of Germany, Holland, France, and England; and, for fear of being detained, the majority of Austro-Hungarian emigrants quit their native country without applying for passports.

The above figures show an increase of emigrants from Austria-Hungary (not including Poland) for the fiscal year 1890–'91 to the number of 14,663, or 26.4 per cent, as compared with the same period of 1889–'90; Poland shows an increase of 16,424 emigrants, or 148.3 per cent, for the same period.

Poland having been divided and annexed by Austria, Russia, and Prussia more than a century ago, it may be assumed that about one-half of the Polish emigrants were Austrian subjects, coming from the Austrian province

of Galicia, which would make the real number of Austro-Hungarian emigrants to the United States 84,939 in 1890–'91 and 61,735 in 1889–'90, equal to an increase of 23,204 emigrants, or nearly 38 per cent, in the fiscal year 1890–'91 as compared with that of 1889–'90.

This increase of influx into the United States is mainly caused by the desire of the emigrants to improve their condition. The greatest portion of the emigrants from this Monarchy belong to the laboring and agricultural classes, robust and industrious people of German and Bohemian nationality, mostly elements that assist in increasing and consolidating the wealth and welfare of any country. The causes of their emigration are mainly compulsory military service, high taxation, and meager and insufficient compensation of all branches of labor. It is therefore natural that the Austro-Hungarian Government does not favor this exodus.

Austria-Hungary is by no means a thickly settled country, and, as every able-bodied man is forced to fulfill his military duty when he reaches his twenty-first year, he can not lawfully emigrate without special permission from the Government. No agencies inviting or encouraging emigration are permitted to exist in Austria-Hungary, and the newspapers of the country are aiding the Government in checking emigration to the best of their ability.

As regards the undesirable elements of emigration from this country, the existing emigration laws of the United States, if properly applied and executed, together with a strict surveillance, either on departure by Government agents or on arrival by steamboat officials, will suffice to regulate immigration without adhering to the often-mentioned and seemingly favored consular inspection. The proposed measure of consular certificates will, in my opinion, never work to advantage; in fact, it will prove useless as a check to the undesirable elements of emigration, while it will be a burden and hardship to such people as are welcome to our shores. The time and work of a consul should be fully devoted to the commercial interests of his country, to protect American citizens in distress, and to giving such of his countrymen at home or those traveling in Europe who seek information and enlightenment on commercial or public affairs his advice and attention. There are a great many things in Europe that we can learn and profit by, and a United States consul has no time to waste on newcomers in the capacity of a detective or emigration agent. The cost of maintaining such a system of examination by American consuls would be considerable; it would require at least two extra clerks for each consulate, and then it would be extremely difficult to prescribe the line to be drawn between the refusal and the granting of a consular certificate. As already stated, Austria is not overpopulated and does not favor emigration, while the owners of estates look with great disfavor upon any concerted movement as to emigration. Germany's colonial policy tends towards the opening of new territory for its emigration, instead of encouraging the same to settle in the United States or Canada, where they know they would not remain Germans and become producers

and consumers of German commodities, but would assimilate sooner or later with the people of those countries. The same policy is prevailing here, although Austria has no colonies whereto the stream of emigrants could be directed. So far little success has accompanied the attempts of such colonization projects, and the stream will continue its natural course to the west, as it does in the United States.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following table shows the assumed market value of goods (exclusive of precious metals) imported into and exported from Austria-Hungary during the years 1885–'90, according to the official statistics of Austria-Hungary:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	*Florins.**	*Florins.**
1890	609,700,000	771,376,000
1889	589,161,000	766,178,000
1888	533,068,000	728,795,000
1887	568,573,000	672,930,000
1886	539,223,000	698,632,000
1885	557,948,000	672,083,000

*Silver.

On comparing the quantities of goods imported into and exported from Austria-Hungary during 1890 with those of former years, it will be found that both have again considerably increased during 1890, and that the highest figures which have hitherto been attained are exceeded by those of 1890.

The year 1890, as compared with 1889, shows an increase of imports of 3,793,000 metric centners, or 7.1 per cent, and an increase of exports of 7,192,000 metric centners, or 5.8 per cent; both together show an increase of 10,985,000 metric centners, or 6.2 per cent. On comparing 1890 with 1886, the total increase is 44,874,000 metric centners, or 31.4 per cent, the imports having increased by 10,624,000 metric centners, or 22.7 per cent, and exports by 34,250,000 metric centners, or 35.6 per cent. The latter shows a much greater increase than the former, the increase of the imports amounting to 23.7 per cent, and that of the exports to 76.3 per cent. This fact is principally due to the increased export of bituminous coal, although the import of anthracite has also considerably increased; still, the latter is far surpassed by the former.

Aside from the traffic in mineral coal, the commerce in other merchandise shows the notable fact that imports have increased on a considerably larger scale than the exports. According to the table of imports, the increase of 2,317,000 metric centners, or 10.8 per cent, includes a great many articles, the principal of which are books and periodicals, cacao, cane for chair bottoms, caoutchouc, cement, chemicals, coke, cocoa, vegetable-ivory nuts for buttons, coffee, copper, cotton, comestibles (herrings, cheese, etc.), fats (animal tallow), flax and hemp, glass and glassware, grain (barley, millet, maize, oats, rye, and wheat), gums and resins, indigo, iron manu-

factures, iron ore, jute, lead, linen thread, meerschaum, mineral oil (refined), mineral water, mother-of-pearl, oils, oxen and bulls, pictures, rice, rope-makers' goods, scrap iron, sheep, silk, spirits, tea, timber, tropical fruits, and wine. Thus the list of such goods as were imported to a larger amount comprises not only many comestibles, beverages, and partly manufactured goods and materials for industrial purposes, but also numerous manufactured articles. However, there is also to be noted a considerable decrease in the import of some articles, especially of cotton yarns, pig iron, tanning materials, skins and hides, buckwheat, pulse, jute yarns and textiles, leather, machines, metal wares, telephone cable, mineral oil (crude), palm and cocoa oil, shoes, tobacco (raw), earthenware (chamolle tiles), wool, woolen yarn, and zinc. The import of most of the articles mentioned was unusually large in 1889; hence the decrease of import in 1890 may be considered as a return to the normal figure. The quantity of goods imported in 1890 and not enumerated above differs but little from that imported in 1889; they are principally beer, caoutchouc, cotton goods, fancy goods, furs, leather goods, linen goods, base metals, millinery goods, oilseed, paper and paper goods, salt, silk goods, spices, starch, wood for fuel, wooden ware, and woolen goods. There is also to be noted an increase in the value of the goods imported in 1890, the greater part of them consisting of goods of better grades, aside from the fact that the prices for most of them advanced in 1890.

The export trade exhibits many dark sides. Although Austria-Hungary was blessed with a rich harvest and might have justly expected a lively export of cereals, yet that expectation was not realized, owing mainly to the high floods, which proved a hindrance to shipping, and to the snowdrifts of November and December, 1890, which caused great difficulty to railroad traffic, so that the exporting of grain was greatly hampered and did not even reach the figures of 1889, the harvest of the latter year having been one of the most unfavorable. This may especially be said of the chief cereal—wheat—the export of which shows a shortage of 235,798 metric centners, or of 9.2 per cent as against 1889. The decrease in the export of maize and oats, however, was in consequence of the artificial rise in prices, caused by combinations and rings, and has little to do with the yield of the harvest. The export of malt likewise shows a decrease, which, however, is largely made up by the increased sale of barley. The export of flour and bran exhibits a decrease of fully 22 per cent; that of wine nearly 20 per cent. There is a decrease in the export of hops of 18.7 per cent; of hay, 23.8 per cent; of bran, 22.7 per cent; and of straw, 54.6 per cent. But, notwithstanding the decrease in the export of these and some other articles, the results of the export trade in 1890 must still be called satisfactory. Some of the more important goods show such high export figures as never had been reached before. This may especially be said of sugar (an increase of 43.5 per cent in the export of refined sugar and of nearly 6 per cent in raw sugar), beer (12.7 per cent), iron ore (55.7 per cent), ozocerite (31.5 per cent), and timber (4.8 per cent). Numerous other articles show a con-

ible increase of export as compared with the preceding year, as cotton , cement, iron and iron wares, skins and hides, meat, distilled spirituous s, wooden ware, clover and oil seeds, leather, metal ware, mineral , fruit, poultry and game, rape oil, paper, oxen, horses, hogs, soap, makers' goods, and combustibles. To the more important articles show a notable decrease of export belong glass and glassware, surro- for coffee, cheese, leather goods (boots and shoes), fancy goods (of metal), linen thread, molasses (manufactured by home factories), porce- salt, raw tobacco, wool (unusually large export in 1889), and woolen

It is worthy of mention that there were exported 26,000 metric cent- of hand firearms (guns), 15,000 metric centners of cartridge shells and and 6,000 metric centners of gun and blasting powder.

he great importance of the import of manufactured goods as compared agricultural products is made evident by the fact that, in spite of the ase in the export of grain, flour, and wine, the assumed total market of the exports of 1890 still reaches the figures of 771,376,464 florins, that of 1889, which shows the highest figure for the preceding five is only 766,178,244 florins; thus 1890 shows an increase of exports value of 5,198,220 florins as compared with 1889 and of 98,448,607 s as compared with 1887. The following tables show the difference th the exports and imports of 1890 as compared with 1877, which was st normal year before the customs-tariff legislation of May, 1882, and 1887, went into effect:

showing the percentage of increase in the export of certain articles in 1890, compared with 1877.

Articles.	Increase.	Articles.	Increase.
Comestibles and beverages.	*Per cent.*	*Partly manufactured, etc.*—Continued.	*Per cent.*
	315	Starch	111
	1,224	Flax, hemp, and tow	106
other water animals	233	Charcoal	102
uts, and grapes	200	Tanning and dyeing stuffs	102
water	148	Gums and resins	101
	133	Feathers	73
	123	Clover seed	70
l spirituous liquors	97	Raw sugar	45
	78	Chemical auxiliary stuffs	37
manufactured and other auxiliary stuffs.		Hops	27
		Timber	24
	1,861	Wool	22
te	1,233	*Manufactured goods.*	
oil	894	Refined sugar	490
argarin), etc	454	Gloves	391
d bristles	383	Fine leather	259
	377	Silk goods	241
ron	354	Caoutchouc goods	186
nd canes	297	Porcelain	185
nd hides	245	Metal ware	160
coal and coke	151	Cotton yarns	169
	147	Combustibles	146
l silk waste	130		

Table showing the percentage of decrease in the export of certain articles in 1890, compared with 1877.

Articles.	Decrease.	Articles.	Decrease.
Comestibles.	*Per cent.*	*Partly manufactured, etc.*—Continued.	*Per cent.*
Kitchen salt	81	Tobacco	61
Hogs	59	Oilseed	10
Cheese	56	*Manufactured goods.*	
Oxen, cows, and heifers	48	Railway rails	90
Grain, exclusive of malt	32	Candles	75
Butter	25	Linen goods	67
Flour	15	Common leather	48
Partly manufactured and other auxiliary stuffs.		Fat oils	32
		Woolen yarn	26
Molasses	81	Linen thread	3

Table showing the percentage of increase in the import of certain articles in 1890, compared with 1877.

Articles.	Increase.	Articles.	Increase.
Comestibles and beverages.	*Per cent.*	*Partly manufactured, etc.*—Continued.	*Per cent.*
Beer	1,609	Cane for chair bottoms	72
Millet	439	Cocoanut and palm oil	71
Prepared herrings	198	Zinc	70
Fish and other water animals	112	Skins and hides	69
Tea	95	Silk and silk waste	66
Rice	92	Amber	61
Tropical fruit	79	Indigo	59
Mineral water	74	Chemical auxiliary stuffs	55
Fruit, nuts, and grapes	30	Wool	47
Cheese	24	Gums and resins	44
Spices	6	Timber	43
Coffee	4	Fish oil	33
Partly manufactured and other auxiliary stuffs.		Scrap iron	28
		Fats of all kinds	25
		Dyeing and tanning stuffs	16
Crude mineral oils	2,380	Flax, hemp, and tow	8
Iron ore	2,250	*Manufactured goods.*	
Jute	746	Metal ware	145
Dried chicory	617	Paper goods	125
Lead	172	Caoutchouc goods	111
Copper	161	Iron manufactures	103
Mineral coal, coke, etc	141	Earthenware	104
Nuts for buttons	132	Fancy goods	90
Shells, including mother-of-pearl	125	Machines	81
Cocoa beans	123	Woolen yarn	60
Tar	111	Books and periodicals	60
Cotton	106	Furriers' goods	47
Tin	94	Instruments	40
Caoutchouc	91	Cotton goods	26
Hair and bristles	89	Chemical products	24
Cotton (export deducted)	83	Leather goods	20
Crude iron	73		

Table showing the percentage of decrease in the import of certain articles in 1890, compared with 1877.

Articles.	Decrease.	Articles.	Decrease.
Comestibles.	*Per cent.*	*Partly manufactured, etc.*—Continued.	*Per cent.*
Surrogates for coffee	99	Animal tallow	22
Flour	99	Meerschaum	14
Lard and bacon	99	*Manufactured goods.*	
Bread	98	Jute textiles	97
Eggs	80	Refined mineral oil	85
Calves	76	Combustibles	*80
Hogs	75	Starch	*69
Sheep	73	Glass and glassware	53
Meat	*73	Pulp	49
Grain of all kinds	66	Paper	48
Cows	62	Pictures	47
Pulse	59	Matches, etc	44
Oxen and bulls	55	Leather	38
Meat	11	Cotton goods	*31
Eatables of all kinds	7	Woolen goods	28
Partly manufactured and other auxiliary stuffs.		Cotton yarn	23
Wood for fuel	59	Rope-makers' goods	*17
Hops	48	Cement	*15
Salt (for manufacturing purposes)	28	Silk goods	15
		Linen threads	4

*Since 1886.

Table showing the imports into Austria-Hungary in 1890.

[From the official statistics published in 1892.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Colonial wares:	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.**	*Florins.†*
Cacao	6,541	624,673	143,932
Coffee	351,550	37,967,178	13,152,000
Tea	5,777	1,559,790	532,060
Spices:			
Pepper	14,108	1,234,280	268,677
Saffron	179	1,089,000	21,475
Tropical fruit:			
Figs	172,481	1,897,891	172,805
Grapes	72,048	2,810,806	864,648
Lemons, oranges, etc	224,145	2,017,308	249
Dry almonds	16,120	1,579,760	80,882
Sugar	7,919	125,172	71,187
Tobacco:			
Raw	125,765	15,594,860	.....
Manufactured	20,425	8,366,280	12,547
Grain and other field and mill products:			
Grain	1,806,536	11,150,556	1,168,746
Maize	967,662	5,293,373	607,146
Millet	130,902	729,955	65,450
Buckwheat	20,958	141,466	20,077
Barley	130,192	846,247	69,252
Oats	365,625	2,702,096	226,227
Wheat	42,422	307,479	34,398
Spelt	33	360	39

*Paper or silver. †Gold.

Table showing the imports into Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Grain and other field and mill products—Continued.	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Millet and maslin	49	330	30
Rye	168,480	1,137,240	153,807
Malt	215	3,010	322
Peas, beans, and lentils	12,295	100,210	12,403
Flour	585	7,834	1,789
Other mill products	1,121	15,694	4,104
Rice	682,022	9,807,467	621,626
Garden products, etc.:			
Nuts and hazelnuts	17,631	290,910	26,706
Fruit	105,760	808,658	26,959
Plants and parts thereof	137,391	1,928,614	34,289
Cumins	11,684	245,364	78
Clover seed	20,174	914,746	3,170
Varec (seaweed), etc	2,610	128,808	.....
Hops and lupuline	5,946	654,060	95,460
Slaughter and draft animals:	*Number.*		
Oxen	57,529	7,447,150	230,908
Bulls	140	26,200	560
Cows	8,391	859,900	25,173
Bulls and heifers	237	16,590	711
Calves	3,694	66,492	5,544
Sheep	59,608	298,040	30,096
Goats	5,320	21,280	2,669
Lambs and kids	3,187	6,374	810
Hogs and pigs	172,908	2,852,908	292,818
Horses and foals	4,989	158,606	49,866
Mules and asses	840	31,284	44
Other animals:	*Met. cent.*		
Game of all kinds	358	18,195	1,929
Poultry	23,706	1,185,386	2,613
Fish and water animals	17,113	1,180,050	16,053
Animal products:			
Eggs	5,945	142,680	5,845
Beehives with bees	190	76,000	.....
Honey	369	12,925	2,015
Wax—			
Animal	714	109,250	4,090
Vegetable	1,155	89,110	9,275
Sponges	653	522,400	9,795
Skins and hides, raw	33,011	1,080,240	31,159
Hair and bristles	11,888	2,343,810	860
Feathers	13,618	7,581,310	40
Bladders, guts, cuttle bone, etc	8,901	1,131,040	16,356
Fats:			
Butter	429	38,610	4,405
Artificial	180	10,800	1,800
Lard, goose grease, bacon	167	9,519	1,771
Stearic acid, palmic acid	922	44,256	5,531
Paraffin	24,096	912,315	144,576
Cerin	14	658	56
Spermaceti	142	22,720	568
Tallow—			
Animal	56,767	1,694,010	56,993
Vegetable	5,529	172,399	2,882
Palm and cocoanut oil in solid state	76,613	2,145,164	66,096
Elaidic acid	7,218	185,068	14,176
Other fats and grease mixtures	51,245	1,122,868	51,243
Other	44,080	1,023,840	44,084

Table showing the imports into Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
ble:	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
	58,149	2,312,157	85,089
	2,851	99,785	11,592
	965	43,425	3,924
seed, etc	1,633	68,586	6,540
: of olive oil and other fat oils	4,873	3,331,440	296,128
	81,005	2,430,878	194,018
	549	19,764	1,760
	8,094	307,572	6,475
	2,666	119,970	10,648
d mead	51,549	835,632	156,784
d spirits	11,405	2,073,491	854,664
nd fruit wine	40,093	1,817,877	595,291
	577	4,468	2,950
waters	29,457	486,040	14,729
:			
nd ships' biscuit	603	8,104	1,717
ploca, arrowroot, etc	681	34,050	6,810
sh and prepared	1,887	112,584	11,436
sage	1,305	143,550	21,006
	16,870	1,778,020	101,698
, salted or smoked	110,549	1,658,235	331,697
repared fish	37,006	1,968,184	169,545
nd surrogates	563	253,350	28,300
nd chocolate	868	44,000	521
goods	2,404	407,837	96,152
	156,421	74,950	514
and turf:			
d	492,518	295,355	
—			
opean	1,564,222	3,870,028	
: European	31,743	761,832	
all kinds, turf, etc	34,414,183	25,800,797	
d carvers' materials:			
nd reeds	10,717	439,015	
uts, coquilla nuts, ivory nuts, etc	44,899	583,687	
claws, hoofs, bones, etc	11,582	637,602	
	585	1,327,500	
nd other animal teeth	128	135,200	
s shell	154	184,800	
naum	3,015	902,540	
-of-pearl	26,919	3,229,920	
ussel shells	12,175	365,250	
one, raw	1	2,000	
	5	2,500	
	12,925	38,763	
tones	557,505	815,117	
e	2,300	18,400	
ese and manganese ores	4,039	13,733	
	487,368	463,000	
and other zinc ores	127	317	
re, nickel ore, etc	285	3,420	
ore	253	1,391	
rites	228,788	274,546	
ore	4,691	18,764	
es, etc	23,867	118,692	
ne, uncalcined	85,879	42,930	

Table showing the imports into Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Minerals—Continued.	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Gypsum	12,746	14,022	.....
Ground, etc.	70,603	105,904	.....
Asphalt	19,275	62,644	.....
Burnt	2,737	9,579	.....
Graphite	3,534	15,903	.....
Burnt	1,235	7,410	.....
Kaolin (porcelain earth)	7,973	11,959	.....
Prepared	11,287	28,217	.....
Potters' clay	233,719	233,719	.....
Asbestus	221	5,746	.....
Ground	581	4,938	.....
Clay, colored	11,552	23,104	.....
Other earths and mineral stuff—			
Raw	769,294	1,923,235	.....
Prepared	318,843	1,913,058	.....
Lime, hydraulic	135,460	149,006	.....
Cryolite, etc., burnt	9,724	257,686	.....
Coloring earths	16,524	57,833	.....
Drugs and perfumery stuffs	2,153	789,225	26,795
Dyeing and tanning stuffs:			
Dyewoods	80,920	654,910	4,480
Sumac	51,626	335,569	.....
Acorns, acorn shells, galls, etc.	113,332	2,605,976	.....
Oak bark, fir bark, etc.	29,495	177,844	.....
Madder	1,487	53,532	.....
Myrobalans	33,374	400,488	.....
Quercitron	1,654	14,886	.....
Other roots, etc.	3,902	70,236	.....
Catechu (terra japonica)	11,888	332,864	.....
Annotto	423	10,575	.....
Cudbear	1,302	32,550	.....
Indigo	9,183	4,821,075	.....
Cochineal	210	29,400	540
Other tanning extracts	619	12,420	2,070
Other dyeing extracts	24,800	1,686,400	74,400
Gum and resin:			
Tar (except coal and slate tar)	15,678	47,034	3,110
Resin, colophony, pitch, etc.	224,239	1,233,313	111,862
Mineral pitch	6,699	46,893	10,048
Turpentine, turpentine oil, pitch oil, etc.	35,061	733,274	52,515
Other gums and balms	19,078	1,997,015	98,614
Mineral oils	1,291,058	6,008,084	3,259,512
Cotton, cotton yarn, and cotton goods:			
Cotton, cotton waste, and cotton batting	1,227,088	63,546,535	3,472
Cotton yarn	104,036	15,172,687	1,613,809
Cotton goods	10,228	5,016,655	846,166
Flax, hemp, and other vegetable spinning materials:			
Flax, hemp, jute, etc.	623,634	16,290,117	.....
Linen yarn	13,499	2,113,183	48,663
Jute yarn	36,497	1,060,215	54,962
Linen goods	924	371,975	36,488
Jute fabrics	1,986	92,485	14,413
Rope-makers' wares	7,139	628,325	49,803
Wool, woolen yarns, woolen goods, etc:			
Wool	259,169	39,671,408	180
Shoddy	17,446	1,082,652	.....
Wool and hair tablets, hat felts, etc.	1,002	301,785	9,018
Woolen yarn	55,529	17,879,926	497,102
Woolen goods	19,084	9,623,912	1,394,799

Table showing the imports into Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Silk and silk goods:	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Silk	15,848	21,114,340	98,024
Silk goods	2,966	12,230,150	926,948
Clothing, underclothing, millinery goods, etc.:			
Artificial flowers, plumes, etc	46	645,000	18,700
Hats, caps, etc	150,025	706,745	45,371
Clothing, etc	1,740	5,206,070	369,466
Brushes and sieve-makers' goods	1,660	192,056	16,574
Straw and bast goods	10,759	4,052,455	27,443
Paper and paper goods	47,499	6,543,940	409,590
India-rubber and gutta-percha, and goods thereof:			
Caoutchouc, raw or purified	4,600	2,070,000	.....
India-rubber goods, etc	7,549	3,049,805	205,309
Wax cloth and wax silk	3,798	501,553	85,718
Leather and leather goods:			
Leather	44,570	12,633,575	518,671
Leather goods	3,152	1,725,415	95,575
Furriers' goods	3,998	1,899,590	81,975
Wood and bone ware:			
Wooden ware	132,652	4,192,418	264,354
Bone ware	1,178	945,260	49,780
Glass and glassware	34,087	1,663,269	189,597
Stoneware:			
Asbestus goods	831	74,380	6,961
Whetstones, touchstones, etc	37,388	243,022	52
Millstones	5,577	78,066	2,866
Cement and cement wares	180,614	326,796	91,155
Lithographers' stones	4,342	41,249	2,171
Precious stones	1,383	12,094,936	332
Coral	26,231	1,951,761	542
Pearls	26	197,600	6
Pottery and porcelain:			
Fire bricks and tiles	558,883	307,177	39,365
Crucibles, etc	10,351	124,212	20,231
Porcelain	4,246	444,180	46,592
Other clay ware, etc	43,969	594,798	59,493
Iron and its manufactures:			
Scrap iron	809,293	2,883,803	347,625
Pig iron	62,840	609,462	141,162
Sheet iron	36,422	540,359	104,490
Rails	12,585	88,095	27,834
Wire	13,477	216,942	63,848
Cast-iron ware	29,166	262,183	73,234
Iron and steel ware—			
Common	61,201	1,345,478	273,203
Other	107,545	6,564,933	1,144,754
Base metals and wares thereof:			
Base metals	265,303	12,308,505	213,907
Lead and lead alloys, raw	33,006	565,738	66,000
Lead (cast, rolled, drawn, etc.)	876	17,520	4,295
Printing types, stereotype plates, etc	632	90,376	3,160
Zinc	101,633	2,641,498	101,615
Sheets, sticks, wire, pipes, etc	5,046	150,182	24,813
Tin	19,346	930,792	.....
Sticks, plates, wire, pipes, etc	92	10,764	340
Copper	88,781	5,652,928	.....
Metal ware	23,754	2,625,539	437,054
Machinery, apparatus, and parts thereof:			
Locomotives and portable engines	14,774	858,980	125,579
Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof	5,256	926,952	141,114

Table showing the imports into Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.
Machinery, apparatus, and parts thereof—Continued.	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Spinning machines, weavers' looms, etc.	104,435	6,305,592	383,785
Steam plows	4,909	319,085	20,863
Apparatus for distillers, etc.	805	104,650	8,050
Thrashing machines	14,307	725,360	100,153
Agricultural machines	9,690	436,050	81,269
Machines and apparatus—			
For mining	1,467	80,685	12,469
For metal-workers	4,249	297,430	36,116
For wood-workers	2,045	120,700	17,382
For stone-workers	144	8,640	1,224
For textile fabrics	7,939	555,730	67,481
For paper and leather making, lithography, printing	3,103	217,210	26,375
Paper machines, with drying apparatus, complete	1,375	75,625	6,875
Brick machines, complete	1,995	119,700	9,975
Other machines and apparatus	115,780	6,304,595	909,352
Vehicles for transportation:			
Vehicles for the road	.....	270,086	35,739
Railway cars	.....	391,925	53,704
Ships	.....	30,790	2,214
Precious metals and coins:			
Gold	.....	787,385	.....
Silver	.....	2,144,083	.....
Platinum	.....	36,550	.....
Coins	.....	40,387,536	.....
Instruments, watches, and fancy goods:			
Instruments	.....	1,903,581	122,734
Philosophical, etc.	.....	1,358,630	86,550
Musical	.....	484,341	71,534
Watches, cases, movements, clocks, etc.	.....	4,845,168	275,436
Fancy goods	.....	6,592,349	277,555
Jewelry	.....	3,949,981	49,805
Fancy goods, etc.	.....	1,970,628	166,663
Common	.....	607,859	54,065
Umbrellas and parasols	.....	63,883	7,088
Common salt	177,893	178,874	411
Chemicals	708,863	8,113,894	899,100
Chemical products, colors, medicines, and perfumeries	62,513	5,942,777	577,860
Candles and soap:			
Candles	757	90,410	8,460
Soap	17,087	461,161	42,180
Explosive goods	3,382	264,586	84,638
Objects of art and literature:			
Books, newspapers, etc.	38,998	12,413,700	.....
Pictures	559	763,120	.....
Paintings	639	1,597,500	.....
Statues, etc.	131	19,650	.....
Refuse:			
Fertilizers, bone, bone ashes, etc.	545,140	3,264,758	.....
Bran, chaff, etc.	207,017	1,003,783	2,086
Rags and other refuse	77,447	1,149,781	4
Total	58,077,496	610,732,853	41,162,268
Precious metals, coins, etc.	883	43,471,627	.....
Grand total	58,078,379	654,204,480	.....
Imports in 1889:			
Merchandise	53,586,833	589,161,073	.....
Precious metals, coins, etc.	802	26,183,144	.....
Total	53,587,035	615,344,217	.....

Table showing the exports from Austria-Hungary in 18[illegible].

[From official statistics.]

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Colonial ware:	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.**
Coffee	21	2,163
Tea	15	4,125
Spices:		
Red pepper	344	41,280
Other spices	89	7,120
Tropical fruit:		
Chestnuts	2,002	34,034
Other	10,710	214,200
Sugar	4,021,940	65,440,971
Tobacco:		
Raw	18,956	625,530
Manufactured	14,686	3,556,647
Grain and pulse, flour and flour products, rice, etc.:		
Grain	7,731,504	79,924,062
Maize	133,971	837,319
Millet	8,093	60,697
Buckwheat	1,897	11,349
Barley	3,812,746	38,127,460
Oats	97,015	800,374
Wheat	2,368,896	21,912,288
Spelt	428	3,745
Rye	32,996	263,968
Malt	1,279,061	17,906,854
Peas, beans, etc.	647,843	8,030,736
Beans	505,792	5,057,920
Peas	10,763	113,011
Lentils	120,266	2,766,118
Other pulse	11,022	93,687
Flour and flour products	1,370,464	21,583,423
Flour made of grain	1,364,945	21,497,884
Other flour products	5,519	85,539
Rice	429	7,457
Garden products, fruit, plants, etc.:		
Grapes	20,130	362,340
Nuts	5,383	83,436
Green vegetables	70,093	1,962,604
Potatoes	200,122	360,220
Other fresh vegetables	167,648	502,944
Sugar beets, dried	507	507
Other vegetables, dried	10,035	120,420
Cherries, strawberries, peaches, apricots, and melons, fresh	8,414	75,726
Other fruit, fresh	457,367	3,201,569
Plums, dried	148,382	2,299,905
Other fruit, dried	70,976	1,064,640
Poppy seed	131	3,406
Rape seed	528,346	8,357,536
Other oilseeds	64,899	713,889
Linseed	39,667	515,671
Hemp seed	4,820	53,020
Cumins	389	8,558
Fennel seed	332	8,632
Clover seed	66,731	3,560,986
Other seeds	33,299	1,269,340
Bast and reeds	25,229	126,145
Straw and hay	200,499	501,247
Tang	2,927	17,562
Other vegetable materials for upholstering, brooms, brushes, etc.	326	9,608

* Paper or silver.

Table showing the exports from Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Garden products, fruit, plants, etc.—Continued.	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*
Hay	345,510	1,582,157
Other plants and parts thereof—		
Fresh	5,799	23,196
Dried or prepared	22,040	264,480
Insect powder	5,839	700,680
Hops and lupuline	26,708	4,006,200
Slaughter and draft animals:	*Number.*	
Oxen	69,699	19,034,435
Bulls	2,622	748,095
Heifers	21,369	1,709,520
Calves	14,569	320,518
Sheep and goats	38,531	266,725
Lambs and kids	7,798	25,100
Swine and pigs	166,759	6,310,596
Stallions	1,274	757,300
Mares	8,464	3,067,680
Wallachs	20,889	7,311,150
Foals	948	132,720
Mules and asses	220	5,410
Other animals:	*Met. cent.*	
Game of all kinds	21,801	1,635,075
Poultry	75,822	3,942,744
River fish, fresh	16,965	933,075
Sea fish, fresh	2,581	283,910
Crabs and snails, fresh	686	72,030
Oysters	93	13,485
Other mussel and crustaceous sea animals, turtles, etc., not prepared	635	117,475
Leeches	40	32,000
Other animals	818	8,180
Animal products		
Milk	35,177	200,509
Fowl eggs	609,290	16,146,185
Beehives, honey, wax (animal and vegetable), sponges, etc	5,020	603,444
Hides and skins, raw	102,654	11,105,127
Hair and bristles	12,227	2,455,865
Feathers	41,978	12,369,800
Other animal products	7,595	983,851
Fats:		
Butter	38,833	3,300,805
Artificial	2,422	145,320
Lard, goose grease, bacon, etc	13,418	603,810
Stearic acid	90	4,500
Paraffin	139	5,310
Ceresin	35,642	1,853,384
Tallow, animal	1,960	62,720
Elaidic acid	175	4,900
Lubricating grease, fat, etc., solid	676	5,408
Margarin	43,343	2,340,522
Other fats and mixtures thereof	10,152	253,800
Other	117	2,925
Oils:		
Olive	4,627	208,215
Cotton	161	5,313
Sesame	16	672
Poppy seed, sunflower, etc	162	5,184
Linseed	211	6,963
Rape	4,598	160,930
Other	2,336	93,440

Table showing the exports from Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Oils—Continued.		
Bottled—	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*
Olive	159	10,654
Other	237	15,405
Beverages:		
Beer	527,687	7,642,976
Distilled spirituous liquors	334,157	3,979,204
Wine	687,551	15,468,584
Vinegar	830	5,985
Mineral waters	210,810	3,478,365
Comestibles:		
Bread, ships' biscuits, etc	16,879	253,880
Sago, arrowroot, etc	16	480
Macaroni and other dough articles	4,965	160,419
Meat—		
Extract	1	410
Fresh	98,783	4,453,584
Prepared	10,303	597,574
Sausage	2,178	206,910
Cheese	5,971	358,260
Herrings, salted or smoked	42	714
Other fish—		
Salted, smoked, or dried	9,024	567,655
Prepared or barreled	532	34,580
Caviar and surrogates	11	4,950
Surrogates for coffee	5,486	153,506
Cacao, chocolate, etc	44	5,635
Conserves—		
Fish and crustaceous animals	757	68,130
Fruits and vegetables	378	24,570
Meat	4	300
Mustard	12	720
Malt extract	7	504
Other canned eatables	898	107,760
Other eatables	2,721	233,425
Ice	205,936	102,968
Wood, coal, turf, etc.:		
Wood	24,259,365	61,714,139
Wood for fuel, turf, etc	1,841,402	1,104,800
Timber—		
European	22,417,945	60,608,871
Not European	18	468
Coal and peat	74,527,774	33,510,285
Carvers' and turners' material:		
Chair cane	176	6,846
Canes and sticks	3,498	419,760
Cocoanuts and shells, ivory nuts, etc	3,039	41,026
Horns, horn disks, horn tips, etc	3,971	198,550
Claws, feet, hoofs, etc	53	305
Bones	4,340	20,832
Amber	201	603,000
Ivory waste	5	7,500
Turtle-shell waste	5	3,600
Meerschaum	716	214,800
Mother-of-pearl	1,002	110,220
Other mussel shells	541	13,525
Coral	2	1,000
Minerals:		
Marble	63,197	189,591
Other stones—		
Unhewn or raw	4,516,334	3,387,250
Raw, hewn, or sawed	233,290	699,870

Table showing the exports from Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Minerals—Continued.	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*
Feldspar, cryolite, etc., raw	12,426	43,491
Lead ore	12,013	120,130
Brownstone, manganese ore	50,872	142,442
Iron ore	1,591,863	1,751,049
Zinc ore	29,581	124,240
Cobalt and nickel ore	1,807	21,684
Copper ore	1	5
Pyrites	44,460	32,352
Chrome ore	2,091	8,364
Silver ore	18	648
Gold ore	117	1,755
Other ores	46,241	184,964
Scoria	666,733	453,378
Earths and mineral stuffs—		
Raw:		
Limestone, uncalcined	244,380	122,190
Gypsum	15,455	17,000
Graphite	64,662	206,918
Porcelain earth	148,848	223,272
Potters' clay, etc	310,110	372,132
Colored earths	12,351	37,053
Asbestus	324	8,100
Other earths and mineral stuffs	386,295	965,737
Calcined, washed, ground, etc.:		
Cement (hydraulic limestone)	245,860	270,446
Gypsum	20,893	52,232
Asphalt, stone and earth	723	2,530
Graphite	54,572	218,288
Feldspar, cryolite, etc	1,289	10,570
Asbestus	249	1,120
Porcelain earth	162,839	407,097
Colored earths	14,542	58,168
Other earths and mineral stuffs	462,429	3,005,788
Drugs, perfumery stuffs, etc.:		
Licorice	483	16,905
Galganth	7	105
Camphor	14	2,450
Cantharides	111	38,850
Umbra	4	1,800
Amber oil, hartshorn, caoutchouc, laurel oil	239	9,560
Rosemary oil, juniper oil	141	21,150
Other volatile oils	227	113,500
Vinegars, fats, oils, etc., perfumed	8	4,000
Dyeing and tanning materials:		
Dyewoods	10,495	114,452
Sumac	20,568	143,976
Other leaves for dyeing and tanning	1,046	5,230
Flowers and berries for dyeing and tanning	598	32,330
Acorns, acorn shells, galls, etc	46,758	718,296
Oak and fir bark for dyeing and tanning	453,666	2,268,330
Other bark for dyeing and tanning	110,463	1,104,630
Madder	48	1,920
Myrobalans	1,722	25,830
Quercitron	54	540
Other roots and fruits for dyeing or tanning	3,708	70,452
Catechu (terra japonica)	347	12,145
Extract of chestnut wood	413	7,434
Indigo	2,230	869,700
Cochineal	96	9,660

Table showing the exports from Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Dyeing and tanning materials—Continued.	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*
Other tanning extracts	101,625	1,524,375
Other dyeing extracts	2,598	155,880
Gums and resins:		
Tar (except brown coal and slate tar)	36,634	109,902
Common resin and colophony	4,721	30,686
Pitch	11,875	77,187
Ozocerite	53,547	1,639,957
Asphalt mastic, asphalt bitumen, etc	1,565	17,215
Turpentine, turpentine oil, etc	2,634	84,288
Pitch oil, resin oil, etc	582	10,476
Coal tar	1,302	19,350
Gamboge, gum tragacanth, etc	11	2,035
Copal, damar resin, shellac, etc	22	2,090
Gum arabic, gedda gum, etc	98	12,250
Other gums and resins	500	47,500
Other natural balms	42	11,760
Other juices of plants	220	9,240
Mineral oils:		
Raw	14,096	59,908
Refined	2,785	20,887
Lubricating oils	1,225	11,637
Benzine	23,918	203,303
Cotton, cotton yarns, cotton goods, etc.:		
Cotton, cotton waste, cotton batting, etc	175,135	8,020,881
Cotton yarns	13,979	1,558,290
Cotton goods	29,872	6,241,925
Flax, hemp, jute, yarn and goods thereof:		
Flax	36,413	1,347,281
Hemp	8,132	203,300
Tow	17,206	395,738
Jute	2,003	40,060
Other vegetable spinning materials	51	1,530
Linen yarn	76,702	6,488,734
Jute yarn	572	23,996
Linen goods	22,754	4,156,859
Jute textures	5,219	249,613
Rope-makers' ware	13,524	938,885
Wool, woolen yarns, and woolen goods:		
Wool	79,786	20,045,599
Wool tablets, wool battings, etc	7	7,350
Woolen yarn	8,441	2,610,355
Woolen goods	51,184	22,513,950
Silk and silk goods:		
Silk	13,266	12,271,530
Silk goods	5,083	6,115,200
Clothing, millinery goods, etc	.....	9,865,826
Brush-makers' and sieve-makers' goods	3,798	652,008
Straw and bast ware	2,815	536,270
Paper and paper goods	738,473	14,298,117
Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, and goods thereof:		
Caoutchouc and gutta-percha	53	23,850
Hose of all kinds	46	14,030
Belting of all kinds	45	14,525
Shoes and boots	57	17,955
Children's toys	13	3,770
Goods of soft India-rubber	973	437,850
Textile goods in connection with caoutchouc	95	36,100
Clothing and other goods and textiles in connection with caoutchouc	95	67,450
Shoe elastics	50	36,500

Table showing the exports from Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, and goods thereof—Continued.	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*
Other elastic textiles	232	218,080
Goods of hard rubber	481	283,790
Oilcloth, oil silk, etc.	623	80,990
Leather and leather goods:		
Leather	10,914	3,232,895
Leather goods	23,187	22,930,455
Furriers' goods	1,115	263,000
Wood and bone ware:		
Wooden ware	346,613	18,011,304
Furniture and parts thereof	128,167	5,844,162
Bone ware	2,668	915,792
Glass and glassware:		
Hollow ware	456,522	5,647,870
Plate glass	47,230	1,166,480
Glass buttons, glass corals, glass beads, etc.	19,531	2,826,350
Other glass, colored, etc.	49,807	2,489,830
Other glassware	26,994	3,239,280
Stoneware	350,210	2,760,227
Clay and porcelain ware	586,516	6,740,024
Porcelain	86,300	4,231,280
Iron and ironware;		
Scrap, pig, loop iron, etc.	219,121	1,004,350
Rod iron	102,528	1,238,632
Rails	1,291	11,203
Sheet iron and plates	15,411	262,964
Wire	9,883	243,071
Common cast-iron ware	100,075	1,942,634
Wrought-iron pipes	7,360	169,280
Scythes and sickles	36,435	2,579,284
Nails and tacks	20,744	305,842
Steam boilers	1,981	69,335
Other sheet-iron ware	2,823	112,920
Railroad car wheels	95	1,900
Hinges, bolts, etc.	173	9,515
Springs for road vehicles	11	495
Hay and dung forks, hoes, shovels, spades, etc.	6,435	193,050
Wire ropes, wire brushes, etc.	307	10,745
Saws, files, rasps, hammers, and other tools, locks, keys, cutlery, etc.	6,316	491,846
Fine iron and steel ware	1,821	249,845
Hollow sheet-iron ware	33,945	3,261,270
Wool cards of all kinds	326	73,350
Furniture	490	245,000
Cutlery	652	143,440
Small firearms	31,431	7,732,026
Bodkins, hooks and eyes, buckles, buttons, fishhooks, thimbles, and other small articles	297	43,950
Needles	11	2,950
Base metals and ware thereof:		
Base metals	39,567	3,641,668
Lead and lead alloys	816	12,640
Lead (cast, rolled, drawn, etc.)	851	17,445
Printing types	361	48,013
Zinc	8,091	206,944
In sticks, plates, and sheets	2,418	77,376
Wire, pipes, etc.	47	2,261
Tin	813	88,268
In sticks, plates, sheets, wire, etc.	207	24,426
Copper	3,735	178,779
Nickel	4	800

Table showing the exports from Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Base metals and ware thereof—Continued.	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*
Regulus of antimony	2,368	189,440
Brass	887	36,977
Quicksilver	5,538	1,445,418
Other metals and alloys thereof	3,181	467,221
Brass and rough castings	116	7,018
Drawn, stretched, etc.—		
Copper	1,790	125,164
Nickel	1,576	118,629
Brass	1,040	74,697
Other metals and alloys thereof	7,593	596,669
Plated copper and brass wire	82	11,587
Metal ware	33,165	6,333,228
Machinery, apparatus, and parts thereof:		
Locomotives		326,170
Stationary engines		37,140
Tenders		9,270
Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof		307,504
Spinning machines		4,824
Weavers' looms, etc		8,360
Embroidering machines		2,000
Carding machines		16,182
Steam plows		16,080
Distillers' apparatus, etc		9,800
Thrashing machines		28,820
Other machines and apparatus—		
Of wood		143,955
Of metal		121,160
Turbines and other motors		1,830
Electro-dynamic machines		67,275
Agricultural machines		426,090
Machines and apparatus—		
For miners		2,950
For metal-workers		60
For wood-workers		12,320
For textile industries		10,010
For paper and leather makers, lithographers, and book-printers		23,520
Other machines and apparatus		3,006,400
Copper and brass rollers and plates		13,440
Vehicles:		
Road vehicles		526,050
Railroad cars		23,673
Ships		2,122,280
Precious metals and coins:		
Goldsmiths' washings		15,105
Silver		18,314
Platinum and other precious metals		20,150
Gold coins		3,861,320
Silver coins		63,585
Instruments, clocks and watches, fancy goods, etc.:		
Instruments		2,073,100
Watches, clocks, movements, etc		254,456
Fancy goods—		
Finest (gold and silver ware, jewelry, etc.)	9,995	1,258,119
Fine (gilt or silvered ware, pearl buttons, etc.)	2,974,345	17,091,783
Common	2,052,980	9,060,871
Umbrellas and parasols	25,369	61,438
Common salt	64,253	215,475
Drugs	254,296	4,715,699
Chemicals, dyeing stuffs, medicines, perfumery, etc	92,147	5,742,244

Table showing the exports from Austria-Hungary in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Candles and soap:	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*
Candles	2,318	130,088
Soap	11,064	390,548
Combustibles:		
Matches	89,550	2,149,200
Percussion caps, filled	6,788	2,307,920
Cartridge shells	13,210	3,302,500
Gun and blasting powder, etc	7,638	763,800
Other explosives	1,690	169,000
Objects of art and literature:		
Books, pamphlets, maps, etc	12,898	4,127,000
Music	113	45,200
Pictures on paper	718	653,040
Painting	2,100	4,200,000
Refuse:		
Fertilizing material	405,461	2,373,047
Bran and chaff	834,307	5,005,842
Residues in solid state from the manufacture of fat oils	114,369	800,583
Rags and refuse	113,757	627,695
Total	136,519,032	772,376,464
Precious metals and coins	151	4,303,197
Grand total	136,519,183	775,679,661
Exports in 1889	123,177,959	774,987,313

In the table of imports we meet with many articles which are produced in the United States and which might find a profitable market in Austria-Hungary, while, on the other hand, a number of articles produced in Austria-Hungary could find profitable consumption in the United States. In spite of the steadily increasing import and export trade of both countries, the direct commerce between the United States and Austria-Hungary appears to be insignificant. If it is considered that, grain excepted, Austria-Hungary by itself may form a no less important market for the products of the United States than Germany does, and that, besides, it may also become the means of introducing United States products into the Balkan peninsula and the Oriental countries with which Austria-Hungary, by virtue of its geographical position, is in most intimate commercial contact and can easily compete with Germany, England, and France, who are endeavoring to, and have partly succeeded in, introducing their articles into these countries, it will certainly be worth our efforts to improve our commercial relations with Austria-Hungary.

RECIPROCITY WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Europe we meet with several distinct national groups, each following their own trade policy. These powers are Great Britain, Russia, France, and the central European tariff union, consisting of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and Belgium. Spain, Portugal, Servia, Roumania, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands may eventually join this union. The question of free trade with either of the central European states

is debarred by the trade convention mutually entered into for a period of twelve years. Hence, in order to improve our commercial relations with Austria-Hungary, it seems highly desirable that a separate trade convention between the United States and Austria-Hungary be concluded, which, of course, will differ from the trade convention between the United States and Germany in so far as the circumstance is to be considered that Austria-Hungary is not only in the main feature an agricultural State itself, but that it also disposes of the agricultural products of the Balkan peninsula; consequently, it will be a competitor, instead of a customer, of our wheat and flour trade. But if the almost prohibitory Austro-Hungarian customs tariff were reduced on such of our products as lard, canned goods, salted and smoked meats, ham, bacon, etc., on maize, tobacco, cotton oil, spirits, petroleum, white resin, wood, dyewoods and extracts, sole leather, and also on many of our important manufactures which require ingenuity and workmanship, Austria-Hungary might become an important market for those articles in course of time, provided our merchants will study and adapt themselves to the trade customs and usages of this country and our manufacturers of machinery, tools, implements, etc., and inventors in general will protect their property by taking out patents or registering their trade-marks in this country to prevent the imitation of their products by numerous unscrupulous traders and mechanics.

The American inventive genius, fostered by the liberal patent laws of the United States, has long become proverbial in Europe, and American inventions are generally sought after and universally employed. In the remotest villages of remote European provinces the traveler will find American tools and implements, but in many cases only the invention is American, while the article itself is an imitation produced by enterprising German or other manufacturers, who sometimes not only copy the article, but also take out a patent for it, which, as long as it is not disputed, must be considered as valid by others. The American inventor or originator does not derive any profit from this trade, for the sole reason that he has neglected to patent his article abroad.

It may be said with truth that no organized efforts have yet been put forth by the business men of the United States to increase their export trade to this country. In many lines the superiority of our products is widely recognized, and, with a wise reciprocal treaty, must find a ready market in Austria-Hungary.

The establishment of sales agencies in Vienna to supply Austria-Hungary and the eastern states with American goods and a systematic canvassing of these countries will greatly enhance our commercial relations. Most American manufactures and products that reach Austria are transported by way of Liverpool, Hamburg, Bremen, or Antwerp, and lose the American labels and designations by the time they are landed on Austrian soil, with prices increased. A much greater sale might be effected if direct shipment to Trieste or Fiume were made.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1891.

The goods exported in 1891 are stated in round numbers to be 137,000,000 metric centners, representing a value of 801,100,000 florins, which would be an increase of 29,700,000 florins, or 3.8 per cent, as compared with 1890. This increase is the result partly of the advanced prices of 1891 and partly of an increase of export of goods of better grade. However, it should be observed that the list of exports does not appear to be so very bright, as will be seen from the following comparative table of the more important articles exported from Austria-Hungary in 1890 and 1891:

Table showing the exports of the more important articles in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Comestibles and beverages:				
Grain—	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Barley	3,812,746	3,323,156	.....	489,590
Malt	1,279,061	1,888,869	.....	90,192
Oats	97,015	353,677	256,662	.....
Maize	133,971	829,142	695,171	.....
Wheat	2,368,896	1,548,092	.....	820,804
Rye	32,996	372,735	339,739	.....
Pulse	647,843	1,179,117	531,274	.....
Fruit	714,405	1,231,223	516,818	.....
Vegetables of all kinds	448,405	1,252,353	803,948	.....
Flour and mill products	1,370,664	1,006,519	.....	363,945
Beer	527,687	552,373	24,686	.....
Wine	687,551	391,264	.....	296,287
Alcohol	334,157	372,290	38,233	.....
Mineral waters	210,810	181,252	.....	29,558
Butter	41,255	44,826	3,571	.....
Eggs	609,958	559,609	.....	50,349
Fish	29,841	34,967	5,126	.....
Meat	105,264	112,130	6,866	.....
Poultry	75,822	65,204	.....	10,618
Venison	21,801	16,491	.....	5,310
Potatoes	200,122	832,007	631,885	.....
Salt	64,153	48,605	.....	15,546
Sugar—				
Refined	2,671,533	2,308,309	.....	363,224
Raw	1,334,731	2,722,637	1,387,906	.....
	Number	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Hogs	169,985	143,799	.....	22,186
Cattle	117,602	98,141	.....	19,460
Raw stuffs:	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Mineral coal	74,031,532	76,996,520	2,964,988	.....
Timber	22,417,945	21,946,490	.....	471,455
Ceresin	35,642	35,935	293	.....
Ozocerite	53,547	63,125	9,578	.....
Margarin	43,343	82,354	39,011	.....
Drugs	254,196	271,509	17,213	.....
Manure	240,312	363,995	23,683	.....
Iron ore	1,591,863	880,994	.....	711,269
Pig iron	199,884	90,194	.....	109,690
Charcoal	304,330	203,383	.....	101,947
Hops	26,708	32,886	6,178	.....
Oilseed	632,080	117,026	.....	515,054
Pulp	299,267	256,915	.....	42,352
Tobacco	18,956	13,185	.....	5,771
Wool	97,786	70,188	.....	27,598

Table showing the exports of the more important articles in 1890 and 1891—Continued.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Manufactures:				
Yarn—	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Cotton	13,979	15,639	1,660	.....
Linen	76,702	81,679	4,977	.....
Woolen	8,441	8,047	.....	394
Silk	13,266	13,745	479	.....
Cotton goods	29,872	25,354	.....	4,518
Linen goods	22,754	22,782	28	.....
Rope-makers' goods	13,524	17,929	4,405	.....
Woolen goods	51,184	37,894	.....	13,290
Silk goods	5,083	5,937	854	.....
Clothing, etc	13,471	19,016	5,545	.....
Caoutchouc goods	2,069	4,458	2,389	.....
Leather goods	23,187	29,062	5,875	.....
Glassware	390,553	427,875	37,322	.....
Porcelain	86,400	86,978	578	.....
Iron manufactures	388,590	354,552	.....	34,038
Machinery	93,034	90,352	.....	2,781
Metal ware	33,165	31,452	.....	1,713
Wooden ware	346,113	349,857	3,744	.....
Bone ware	2,668	1,897	.....	777
Instruments	4,397	6,500	2,103	.....
Fancy goods	40,405	27,118	.....	13,287
Paper	411,173	432,672	21,535	.....
Paper goods	28,069	31,059	2,990	.....
Matches	89,550	83,770	.....	5,780

The value of the goods imported in 1891 is calculated at 648,300,000 florins, against 610,700,000 florins in 1890, being an increase in 1891 of 37,600,000 florins, or 6.1 per cent, to which increase the import of raw stuffs and some manufactures of high value and the advanced prices of grain have chiefly contributed. The more important differences between the imports of 1891 and 1890 are shown by the following table:

Table showing the imports of the more important articles in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Comestibles and beverages:	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Figs, dried	172,481	156,513	.....	15,968
Poultry	23,706	14,838	.....	8,868
Grain—				
Barley	130,192	59,448	.....	70,744
Oats	365,615	252,662	.....	112,953
Maize	967,662	507,872	.....	459,790
Rye	168,480	22,265	.....	146,215
Wheat	42,411	95,187	52,776	.....
Spices	27,638	26,906	.....	732
Coffee	351,550	355,839	4,289	.....
Cheese	16,870	18,943	2,073	.....
Almonds	16,120	19,731	3,611	.....
Rice	682,022	773,419	91,397	.....
Tea	5,777	6,368	591	.....
Wine	40,093	51,399	11,306	.....
Raisins	72,048	77,589	5,541	.....
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Sheep	59,608	143,434	83,826	.....
Oxen and bulls	75,669	54,140	.....	3,529

Table showing the imports of the more important articles in 1890 and 1891—Continued.

Articles.	1890.	1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
Raw stuffs:	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Cotton	1,051,953	1,055,549	3,596	.....
Flax, hemp, and tow	314,698	353,272	38,579	.....
Jute	308,605	275,818	.....	32,787
Wool	259,169	267,307	8,138	.....
Silk	15,848	16,864	1,016	.....
Skins and hides	168,430	245,384	76,954	.....
Caoutchouc	4,600	5,193	593	.....
Lead	33,006	43,512	10,506	.....
Zinc	101,633	112,445	10,812	.....
Tin	19,346	23,592	4,246	.....
Iron—				
Pig	667,932	412,028	.....	255,904
Scrap	141,362	149,792	8,430	.....
Copper	88,781	93,049	2,468	.....
Nuts for buttons	44,899	60,464	16,565	.....
Shells	12,175	5,347	.....	6,828
Mother-of-pearl	26,916	21,365	.....	5,551
Cacao beans	6,541	7,140	599	.....
Chicory, dried	60,763	71,387	10,624	.....
Coke	2,268,233	2,481,933	213,700	.....
Anthracite	33,892,837	36,701,958	2,809,121	.....
Iron ore	487,368	681,214	193,486	.....
Dyeing and tanning stuffs	365,755	460,269	94,512	.....
Cocoanut and palm oil	82,142	101,978	19,836	.....
Gums and resins	300,755	332,249	31,492	.....
Rags	31,723	38,650	6,927	.....
Linseed oil	81,002	116,574	35,572	.....
Mineral oils	1,291,058	1,395,253	104,195	.....
Oilseeds	137,391	155,928	18,537	.....
Salt	177,893	268,005	90,112	.....
Sulphuric acid	40,252	26,894	.....	13,358
Cane for chairs	11,589	9,435	.....	2,154
Timber	1,564,222	899,773	.....	664,449
Manufactures:				
Thrashing machines	14,307	19,224	4,917	.....
Glassware	34,087	41,469	7,382	.....
Wooden ware	132,652	180,897	48,245	.....
Instruments	3,299	4,003	704	.....
Leather	44,570	52,060	7,490	.....
Machines of all kinds	300,155	288,353	.....	11,802
Paper	18,914	23,952	5,038	.....
Potter's ware	607,449	975,389	367,940	.....
Woolen yarn	55,529	61,413	5,884	.....
Woolen goods	19,084	21,724	2,640	.....

The balance of the value in favor of the exports against imports in 1891 amounts to 152,800,000 florins, and shows a decrease of 7,900,000 florins, or about 5 per cent, as compared with that of 1890; still, the value of the goods exported in 1891 reaches the highest figures displayed during the last ten years.

From 1882 to 1891 the excess of exports over imports amounted to 1,401,600,000 florins.

Table showing the quantity of precious metals imported and exported in 1890 and 1891.

Description.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Kilograms.	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Gold	526	1,424	.....	668
Coins	28,022	23,595	2,609	5,332
Silver	26,894	47,901	129	965
Coins	5,098	4,846	942	30,607

Table showing the value of precious metals imported and exported in 1890 and 1891.

Description.	1890.	1891.
	Florins.	*Florins.*
Imports	43,500,000	39,500,000
Exports	4,300,000	11,600,000

TRADE BALANCES IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1891.

The following is taken from the Neue Freie Presse, of April 20, 1892:

The McKinley bill and the financial collapse of some of the South American republics had a damaging effect upon the European exports to the American continent. In spite of the radical changes brought about by these events, some branches of industry did not think it opportune to regulate the amount of their production accordingly. This explains, to a great extent, the considerable increase of imports, as shown in the trade lists for 1891, of the various European countries. Another reason for the swelling of these import figures has to be looked for in the increasing demand for provisions by those European countries whose crops of 1890 and 1889 turned out failures. Thus Great Britain had to cover her home supply by importing provisions from abroad to the amount of £12,800,000. France and Switzerland were also dependent upon the import of provisions from foreign countries to the amount of 169,000,000 and 14,800,000 francs, respectively. Much more favorable was the situation of Austria in that respect, and she did not find it necessary to avail herself of the cereal products of other countries to the same extent as in the preceding year. The import of goods of the principal countries was as follows:

Year.	Great Britain.	France.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.
		Francs.	*Lire.*	*Florins.*
1890	£420,885,000	4,436,908,000	1,319,638,000	610,732,000
1891	435,691,000	4,921,359,000	1,122,299,000	648,328,000
Increase	14,806,000	484,451,000	.....	37,596,000
Decrease	.....	.....	197,339,000	.....

Year.	Switzerland.	Russia.	United States.	Spain.
	Francs.	*Rubles.*		*Pesetas.*
1890	917,325,000	351,000,000	$823,313,000	810,063,000
1891	907,091,000	321,000,000	828,313,000	862,335,000
Increase	.....	.....	5,000,000	52,272,000
Decrease	10,234,000	30,000,000	.....	.....

Great Britain had to pay large amounts to foreign countries for wheat, flour, barley, oats, legumes, sugar, butter, and tea, and especially for textile raw materials, the increase of which amounted to about £4,000,000, or almost 30 per cent of the total increase of import, while, on the other hand, the export of textile goods showed a deficiency of £5,400,000. The import of raw materials into France rose by 258,000,000 francs, while the export of made-up goods showed a decrease of 98,000,000 francs. These figures, of course, tend to prove that these countries are suffering from overproduction. The reaction in the manufacture of textile goods will very likely make itself felt in the course of next year; the reaction in the manufacture of metal goods, however, has already made its appearance in 1891. In the face of this Great Britain has reduced her imports of foreign iron ores 35 per cent, and consequently has to deplore a falling off in her exports of metal goods to the amount of £7,800,000. That Italy's import has gone back so considerably can not be surprising if her embarrassed financial condition, which only in the latter months of last year had improved somewhat, is taken into consideration. Switzerland also had to reduce her imports of textile goods and cattle. Austria-Hungary's increase of imports was due to the increased demand for raw materials. Russia's decrease in the import of raw materials and made-up goods may be explained by the pursuance of her peculiar customs policy, which, by continually raising the import duties, gradually forces foreign goods and manufactures out of her realms. By the same process the increase in the imports of the United States was reduced to a minimum. Spain's increase of imports only regarded textile goods and minerals. The exports were as follows:

Year.	Great Britain.	France.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.
		Francs.	*Lire.*	*Florins.*
1890	£327,880,000	3,753,458,000	895,945,000	771,376,000
1891	309,069,000	3,627,116,000	877,536,000	801,149,000
Increase				29,773,000
Decrease	18,811,000	126,342,000	18,409,000	

Year.	Switzerland.	Russia.	United States.	Spain.
	Francs.	*Rubles.*		*Pesetas.*
1890	690,847,000	857,503,000	$642,330,000	824,785,000
1891	660,078,000	970,506,000	669,000,000	854,905,000
Increase		113,003,000	26,670,000	30,180,000
Decrease	30,769,000			

France and England's increase of imports having been for the greater part derived from North America and Russia, and also to a certain extent from Spain (wine) and Austria-Hungary, the increase of exports of these four countries may be attributed to this cause. Their exports to the other four countries, however, show a considerable falling off, on account of the bad condition of the markets, which were also influenced to some degree by the tariff war waged by France.

Table showing the trade balances of 1890 and 1891 and their changes.

Description.	Great Britain.	France.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.
1890.		*Francs.*	*Lire.*	*Florins.*
Excess of imports	£93,005,000	683,450,000	423,693,000	
Excess of exports				160,644,000
1891.				
Excess of imports	126,622,000	1,294,243,000	244,763,000	
Excess of exports				152,821,000

Table showing the trade balances of 1890 and 1891 and their changes—Continued.

Description.	Switzerland.	United States.	Russia.	Spain.
1890.	*Francs.*		*Rubles.*	*Pesetas.*
Excess of imports	226,478,000			
Excess of exports		$34,190,000	291,330,000	14,722,000
1891.				
Excess of imports	247,013,000			7,370,000
Excess of exports		142,193,000	348,000,000	

The final result of the commercial situation of 1891 shows a decrease in the trade balances of England, France, Spain, and Switzerland. Austria-Hungary has managed to keep on pretty near the same level as last year, while the United States show a considerable improvement, owing to her increased exports.

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The total value of all articles declared before and authenticated by the consular officers of Austria-Hungary during the year 1891 was $13,595,374.32, being a decrease of $759,851.25 when compared with the year ended December 31, 1890. The following table contains twenty-three articles, each exceeding an amount of $60,000, which, when compared with the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, will present in a succinct form the relative important changes in such articles:

Articles.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
Beet-root sugar	$6,845,871.74	$3,585,812.52	$305,343.92	$403,292.94
Buttons	359,274.71	2,119,369.12	1,758,236.03	1,809,189.38
Dried fruits	241,496.94	1,359,583.85	645,507.60	1,337,084.03
Linen and cotton goods	808,314.32	966,525.07	857,530.57	842,584.83
Glassware	953,211.55	954,043.17	1,108,492.18	1,366,355.27
Porcelain and pottery	630,262.78	731,785.28	550,446.34	543,550.64
Silks and velvets	323,678.26	412,032.79	310,709.42	294,654.13
Beans and lentils	124,651.85	361,254.96	187,571.38	160,203.22
Cloth and woolen goods	182,650.04	276,028.75	346,614.58	267,589.25
Fans	190,643.04	227,319.56	199,512.13	214,821.94
Gloves	116,954.37	224,305.70	229,583.11	282,238.76
Pulp	133,231.02	206,803.72	121,856.20	131,215.00
Smokers' articles	139,628.86	173,526.59	163,666.30	193,986.19
Argols	149,148.54	172,725.47	159,548.66	169,781.17
Insect powder, etc	75,398.28	130,620.11	162,779.90	172,369.84
Leather and skins	182,154.03	169,047.44	118,282.33	75,285.65
Gum	88,274.37	128,968.14	87,086.39	142,528.53
Furniture	88,397.58	127,467.22	101,298.86	115,345.29
Bed feathers	156,324.80	116,668.47	27,348.50	6,745.30
Wines and liquors	122,455.78	114,797.53	115,723.54	99,289.10
Mineral water	61,261.98	112,469.94	117,436.68	111,195.87
Drugs and chemicals	183,271.99	88,630.28	28,221.17	58,090.79
Wool	105,678.63	71,539.08		42,518.36

An examination of the foregoing comparative table shows that beet-root sugar, leather, bed feathers, wines, drugs, etc., and wool have greatly increased when compared with 1890, but that all the other articles have decreased.

The following articles show an increase:

Articles.	Increase.	Articles	Increase.
Beet-root sugar	$3,260,000	Wines and liquors	$7,000
Leather and skins	13,000	Bed feathers	39,000
Drugs and chemicals	95,000	Wool	34,000

This is an increase of $3,448,000 on these six articles. The following articles show a decrease for 1891 when compared with 1890:

Articles.	Decrease.	Articles.	Decrease.
Buttons	$1,760,000	Fans	$36,000
Porcelain, etc	101,000	Smokers' articles	33,000
Cloth, etc	93,000	Mineral water	51,000
Pulp	73,000	Linen and cotton goods	158,000
Gum	40,000	Beans and lentils	236,000
Furniture	39,000	Gloves	107,000
Dried fruits	1,118,000	Argols	83,000
Silks and velvets	88,000	Insect powder, etc	55,000

This is a decrease of $4,011,000 on these sixteen articles.

Table showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary (agencies included) to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1891.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.
Antiquities	$209.43		
Argols	18,012.39		
Art, works of	696.96	$130.74	
Artificial flowers		8,220.57	
Baskets and basket ware	672.46	2,981.33	$370.15
Beans and lentils	49,311.87	39,648.97	
Bed feathers	80.39	156,244.41	
Beer		74,233.18	560.26
Beet-root sugar	30,943.60	6,583,540.36	
Black lead		11,842.28	
Bonnet frames			11,692.10
Books and papers	3,915.84	9,389.02	
Brushes and bristles	6,642.24		
Buttons		92,506.19	123,943.80
Carlsbad Sprudel salt		77,536.47	
Chenilles and embroideries	1,773.02	3,474.70	
Cloth and woolen goods		79,484.19	10,953.78
Cotton goods		3,888.94	450.17
Cutlery		12,981.00	
Drugs and chemicals		48,586.18	
Fruit (dried, etc.)	16,963.56	13,170.11	
Furniture	9,955.48	2,201.51	1,037.41
Glassware	16,504.57	230,418.79	598,300.16
Gloves		98,925.58	
Gum and glue	2,436.62	213.44	
Hair:			
Animal		17,505.89	
Human		41,656.89	
Herbs, roots, and leaves	4,525.87		
Hops		36,485.17	
Jewelry		6,037.36	176,650.78
Leather and skins	4,931.27	8,645.13	

Table showing the value of declared exports to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.
goods		$319.18	
oods		144,024.35	$175,212.46
es and parts thereof	$1,836.42		
oods	110.37	12,987.16	9,738.60
water	50,123.22	10,637.09	
glass		48,439.15	
instruments		25,854.50	1,266.61
paints	419.36		617.92
oods		20,363.06	
n and pottery	12,409.50	556,226.97	28,360.24
		37,207.53	
	1,003.91	100,826.49	
d velvets		44,376.72	
s		276.17	
' articles	216.09	1,231.53	
ry		3,109.87	
		13,769.71	1,129.53
a fixtures and sticks	3,745.72		
nd liquors	96,925.88	820.27	
goods		2,525.98	7,922.81
	3,650.12	64,074.77	
neous	1,594.84	6,676.77	4,077.18
otal	339,611.00	8,753,695.67	1,152,343.94
otal in 1890	533,095.00	6,251,455.59	1,086,017.94
		2,502,240.08	66,326.00
e	193,484.00		

Articles.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
		$3,972.34	$3,972.34
		2,974.01	2,974.01
ies	$2,036.79		2,036.79
ies		1,414.22	1,623.65
	9,013.95	122,122.20	149,148.54
ks of		13,316.36	14,144.06
l flowers		5,256.65	13,477.22
and basket ware		14,910.08	18,934.08
nd lentils	20,629.27	15,061.74	124,651.85
hers			156,324.80
			74,793.44
t sugar	231,387.78		6,845,871.74
d		411.92	12,254.20
frames			11,692.10
nd papers		9,815.30	23,120.16
and bristles		19,606.44	26,248.68
		142,824.72	359,274.71
l Sprudel salt			77,536.47
s and embroideries		9,314.26	14,561.98
d woolen goods	207.84	92,004.89	182,650.04
	9,572.16		9,572.16
goods		200,524.43	204,863.54
			12,981.00
ones	17,722.85		17,722.85
		4,012.39	4,012.39
nd chemicals	16,767.79	118,368.02	183,721.99
		190,643.04	190,643.04
lried, etc.)	211,363.27		241,496.94
e		75,203.18	88,397.55
re		107,987.93	953,211.58
		18,028.79	116,954.37

Table showing the value of declared exports to the United States, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Graphite	.....	$6,460.87	$6,460.87
Gum and glue	$68,670.99	16,953.32	88,274.37
Guts	.....	1,307.02	1,307.02
Hair:			
Animal	.....	11,104.32	28,610.21
Human	.....	4,840.71	46,497.60
Hemp	5,965.79	.....	5,965.79
Herbs, roots, and leaves	36,794.42	.....	41,320.29
Hollow ware	.....	8,749.61	8,749.61
Hops	.....	2,369.49	38,854.66
Insect powder and flowers	70,567.04	4,831.24	75,398.28
Jewelry	.....	.....	182,688.08
Leather and skins	58,232.30	110,345.33	182,154.03
Leather goods	.....	35,523.22	35,842.40
Linen goods	.....	284,213.97	603,450.78
Macaroni	2,661.00	.....	2,661.00
Machines and parts thereof	.....	8,056.05	9,892.47
Magnesite	.....	1,729.06	1,729.06
Matches	.....	567.56	567.56
Meerschaum, crude	.....	49,711.70	49,711.70
Metal goods	.....	106,587.27	129,423.40
Mineral water	.....	501.67	61,261.98
Mirror glass	.....	.....	48,439.15
Musical instruments	.....	6,045.99	33,167.10
Oils and paints	21,248.22	1,353.65	23,639.15
Ozocerite and ceresin	.....	18,800.22	18,800.22
Paper goods	.....	10,350.86	30,713.92
Polishing earth	1,720.86	.....	1,720.86
Porcelain and pottery	.....	33,266.07	630,262.78
Potash	.....	.....	37,207.53
Pulp	914.89	30,485.73	133,231.02
Rags	2,716.24	.....	2,716.24
Scientific instruments	.....	6,110.08	6,110.08
Seeds	4,188.79	1,805.88	5,994.67
Shell and bone goods	5,361.88	1,467.26	6,829.14
Silks and velvets	.....	279,301.54	323,678.26
Skeletons	.....	1,606.20	1,882.37
Smokers' articles	124.81	138,056.43	139,628.86
Sponges	14,475.92	.....	14,475.92
Stained glass	.....	7,874.11	7,874.11
Stationery	.....	11,363.92	14,473.79
Toys	.....	4,407.68	19,368.92
Ultramarine blue	.....	6,662.55	6,662.55
Umbrella fixtures and sticks	.....	43,846.91	47,592.63
Wax figures	.....	1,695.50	1,695.50
White lead	9,880.07	.....	9,880.07
Wicks	.....	1,291.40	1,291.40
Wines and liquors	1,986.11	22,723.52	122,455.78
Wooden goods	.....	24,173.17	34,621.96
Wool	.....	37,953.74	105,678.63
Miscellaneous	2,926.83	10,316.72	25,592.34
Total	827,137.86	2,522,585.85	13,595,374.32
Total in 1890	1,795,918.87	4,688,738.17	14,355,225.57
Decrease	968,781.01	2,166,152.32	759,851.25

AGRICULTURE.

The following statistics are taken from the official reports on the acreage and crops of Austria-Hungary in 1890, as they have just been published.

More particular attention has been given to the reports from Hungary, because heretofore the reports dwelt more on the Austrian crops, although Hungary is more of an agricultural country than Austria, and has greater influence on the grain trade of the world both in quantity and quality.

Table showing acreage and yield of the chief agricultural products of Austria in 1890, as compared with 1889.

Products.	Yield.		Area in 1890.
	1890.	1889.	
			Hectares.
Wheat.....hectoliters...	15,527,740	13,524,830	1,047,274
Spelt.....do.....	120,340	97,130	6,952
Rye.....do.....	28,417,690	24,944,800	1,998,130
Barley.....do.....	19,187,780	16,136,550	1,115,950
Oats.....do.....	36,730,610	28,523,880	1,873,746
Maize.....do.....	6,774,160	5,806,050	364,476
Millet.....do.....	936,680	905,280	66,954
Sorghum.....do.....	30,350	39,530	3,903
Peas and beans.....do.....	2,982,880	2,435,415	254,649
Maslin.....do.....	567,240	429,420	21,418
Buckwheat.....do.....	1,578,030	1,488,830	98,543
Rape.....metric centners...	504,505	259,510	43,767
Poppy.....do.....	19,230	23,580	3,319
Anise and fennel.....do.....	2,340	4,290	539
Flax bast.....do.....	385,480	365,705	90,604
Hemp bast.....do.....	263,482	163,482	46,088
Chicory.....do.....	288,100	286,040	1,637
Garlic.....	.....	.....	72
Tobacco.....metric centners...	42,215	43,323	2,692
Fuller's thistle.....pieces...	96,900,000	85,650,000	514
Saffron.....	.....	.....	2
Chrysanthemum.....metric centners...	42,270	37,710	2,135
Potatoes.....do.....	82,344,550	90,325,710	1,078,771
Beets:			
Sugar.....do.....	55,228,900	50,251	244,861
Fodder.....do.....	26,487,140	22,428,290	104,606
Cabbage.....do.....	8,408,220	4,985,370	78,494
Pumpkins.....do.....	4,073,010	1,720,460	2,604
Green vegetables, plants, etc.....	.....	.....	8,786
Clover:			
Hay.....metric centners...	27,383,030	22,438,450	858,992
Seed.....	.....	.....	1,446
Grass, fodder, clover, etc.....metric centners...	4,255,715	3,197,850	162,010
Hay:			
Fallows.....do.....	88,051,720	75,301,960	787,028
Meadows.....do.....			2,928,797
Alpine meadows.....do.....			134,055
Hops.....do.....	56,335	68,638	14,690
Rice.....do.....	11,960	14,350	598
Chestnuts.....do.....	7,492	6,701	1,478
Olive oil.....do.....	91,155	59,016	46,965
Mulberry.....do.....	158,780	138,170	7,129
Laurel.....	.....	.....	20
Figs.....metric centners...	43,670	49,530	.....
Kernel fruit.....do.....	2,630,150	1,461,720	.....
Drupe.....do.....	2,038,490	1,441,070	.....
Nuts and almonds.....do.....	119,215	91,837	.....
Wine:			
White.....hectoliters...	1,836,170	2,331,550	234,645
Red.....do.....	1,787,190	1,774,820	

Table showing the yield of grain crops in 1890 for each crown land of Austria.

Crown lands.	Wheat.	Spelt.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.
	Met. cent.	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Lower Austria	1,264,980	.....	2,845,770	802,270	2,146,810	194,200
Upper Austria	681,060	.....	1,387,660	592,540	1,059,120	.....
Salzburg	66,120	.....	92,670	5,690	103,410	.....
Styria	710,020	.....	836,460	163,730	804,350	661,210
Carinthia	181,500	.....	425,580	120,200	302,720	143,830
Carniola	227,400	.....	172,850	156,770	215,630	265,100
Tyrol:						
North	68,470	.....	110,140	55,700	36,450	37,180
South	113,580	.....	152,950	28,710	13,400	266,670
Vorarlberg	6,940	5,670	3,550	6,090	7,480	18,400
Bohemia	3,072,180	.....	6,237,050	4,737,300	4,951,960	.....
Moravia	1,132,630	.....	2,505,040	1,798,950	1,801,600	101,170
Silesia	125,800	.....	423,680	270,170	554,350	.....
Galicia:						
West	917,830	.....	1,328,870	1,242,040	2,316,550	.....
East	2,340,240	.....	3,163,140	1,582,750	2,059,200	1,280,000
Bukowina	252,410	.....	348,910	542,620	281,370	7,920
Göritz and Gradisca	108,380	3,430	10,530	26,640	6,810	147,860
Trieste	840	20	740	640	.....	2,390
Istria	128,420	29,190	29,370	60,050	26,330	226,540
Dalmatia	274,630	18,780	40,880	196,530	14,760	507,930
Total	11,973,430	57,090	20,115,850	12,389,390	16,702,300	5,001,820

Crown lands.	Millet.	Sorghum.	Pulse.	Maslin.	Buckwheat.
	Met. cent.	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Lower Austria	.....	.....	55,550	.....	28,430
Upper Austria	.....	.....	3,150	344,660	1,030
Salzburg	.....	.....	1,540	.....	.....
Styria	96,580	.....	135,070	.....	369,560
Carinthia	26,960	.....	40,090	9,540	62,020
Carniola	141,100	.....	23,750	.....	87,600
Tyrol:					
North	.....	.....	10,470	.....	3,200
South	.....	.....	10,000	.....	18,430
Vorarlberg	.....	.....	1,490	3,160	.....
Bohemia	5,810	.....	469,000	.....	.....
Moravia	69,740	.....	251,470	.....	13,400
Silesia	.....	.....	35,300	9,900	3,640
Galicia:					
West	36,630	.....	205,840	.....	26,150
East	222,500	.....	956,450	.....	263,320
Bukowina	7,920	.....	58,020	.....	15,860
Göritz and Gradisca	540	1,200	7,160	.....	10,840
Trieste	.....	.....	110	.....	600
Istria	3,460	8,700	13,720	.....	2,190
Dalmatia	33,820	7,110	15,300	40,270	.....
Total	645,060	17,010	2,293,300	407,530	906,270

Table showing the acreage and vintage of the wine-growing crown lands of Austria in 1890.

Crown lands.	Vineyards.	Vineyards visited by phylloxera.	Vintage.		Remarks.
			Per hectare.	Total.	
	Hectares.	*Hectares.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	
Lower Austria	39,713	7,348	25.6	1,017,970	
Styria	34,056	5,441	14	476,090	Good to good middling.
Carinthia	11,631	6,023	14.1	163,930	Weak middling.
Italian Tyrol	10,801	.....	15.8	170,370	Middling.
Göritz and Gradisca	9,882	419	11	109,080	
Istria	35,731	7,126	11.8	420,160	Do.
Bohemia	861	.....	7.2	6,160	Weak middling.to bad.
Moravia	12,134	259	17.8	215,480	

Table showing the average price and value of wheat, rye, barley, and oats in the principal grain-growing crown lands of Austria in 1890.

WHEAT.

Crown lands.	Standard.	Below standard.	Average price of 1 hectoliter.		Total value.
			Standard.	Below standard compared with standard.	
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Florins.*	*Per cent.*	*Florins.*
Upper Austria	83.3	16.7	6.61	55	5,492,000
Salzburg	83	12	6.90	55	582,000
Styria	88.5	11.5	6.42	77.5	5,738,000
Carinthia	95.4	4.6	6.60	57	1,547,000
Carniola	61.2	38.8	6.47	69	1,735,000
Italian Tyrol	60	40	6.67	64.4	597,000
Göritz and Gradisca	94	6	6.65	60	894,000
Istria	90.7	9.3	6.16	50.8	977,000
Bohemia	84.2	15.8	6.90	64.5	26,370,000
Galicia (west)	85	15	6.04	65	7,103,000
Bukowina	90	10	5.46	70	1,774,000
Lower Austria	89.4	10.6	6.58	61.1	10,248,000

RYE.

Upper Austria	85.6	14.4	5.56	55	10,400,000
Salzburg	94	6	4.86	55	687,000
Styria	89.2	10.8	5.05	75.2	5,755,000
Carinthia	94.7	5.3	5.46	50	3,179,000
Carniola	75.6	24.4	4.74	66.6	1,096,000
Italian Tyrol	81.7	18.3	5.27	53.2	305,000
Göritz and Gradisca	96	4	5.40	55	78,000
Istria	90.7	9.3	4.11	53.8	158,000
Bohemia	87.5	12.5	5.61	63.8	47,225,000
Galicia (west)	90	10	4.54	60	8,224,000
Bukowina	85	15	3.74	70	1,755,000
Lower Austria	92.8	7.2	5.16	55.6	19,802,000

Table showing the average price and value of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, etc.—Continued.

BARLEY.

Crown lands.	Standard.	Below standard.	Average price of 1 hectoliter.		Total value.
			Standard.	Below standard compared with standard.	
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Florins.*	*Per cent.*	*Florins.*
Upper Austria	84	16	4.94	55	4,403,000
Salzburg	92	8	3.92	53	46,000
Styria	89.3	10.7	4.24	86.6	1,075,000
Carinthia	94.8	5.2	4.72	46.6	892,000
Carniola	55.9	44.1	4.20	70.9	913,000
Italian Tyrol	94.8	5.2	3.92	69.1	124,000
Göritz and Gradisca	92	8	4.10	45	169,000
Istria	92.9	7.1	3.39	44.5	349,000
Bohemia	84.6	15.4	5.27	58.5	35,396,000
Galicia (west)	80	20	4.18	70	7,573,000
Bukowina	90	10	3.25	80	2,628,000
Lower Austria	87.5	12.5	4.70	60.5	5,414,000

OATS.

Upper Austria	81.3	18.7	3.70	55	7,807,000
Salzburg	96	4	3.20	55	843,000
Styria	92.3	7.7	3.54	74	5,773,000
Carinthia	96.8	3.2	3.33	60	2,841,000
Carniola	100		2.83		1,306,000
Italian Tyrol	90.6	9.4	2.96	59.4	42,000
Göritz and Gradisca	95	5	3.30	65	51,000
Istria	91	9	3.15	35.9	174,000
Bohemia	93	7	3.42	53	35,041,000
Galicia (west)	90	10	3.07	50	14,491,000
Bukowina	88	12	2.43	80	1,607,000
Lower Austria	89.8	10.2	3.23	47.3	14,288,000

Table showing the acreage and yield of agricultural products in Hungary in 1890.

Products.	Yield.		Area.
	Per hectare.	Total.	
Wheat:			*Hectares.*
Winter.....hectoliters...	17.81	50,565,997	2,839,388
Summer.....do.....	11.48	1,598,903	139,311
Spelt.....do.....	15.98	53,006	3,318
Maslin.....do.....	16.38	2,550,549	153,814
Rye:			
Winter.....do.....	16.38	17,274,612	1,054,467
Summer.....do.....	13.18	409,980	31,096
Barley:			
Winter.....do.....	20.45	1,827,751	89,383
Summer.....do.....	18.33	16,818,994	916,786
Rape:			
Winter.....do.....	14.19	1,166,690	82,238
Summer.....do.....	12.23	46,524	3,805

Table showing the acreage and yield of agricultural products in Hungary in 1890—Cont'd.

Products.	Yield.		Area.
	Per hectare.	Total.	
			Hectares.
Oats.....hectoliters...	18.9	18,776,578	993,054
Millet.....do.....	11.96	378,509	31,636
Maize.....do.....	16.4	31,684,565	1,931,553
Buckwheat.....do.....	12.2	185,739	15,229
Vetch.....do.....	12.64	1,018,546	80,602
Peas, lentils, and beans.....do.....	10.41	471,032	45,230
Flax:			
Seed.....do.....	7.61	92,694	12,044
Bast.....metric centners...	4.28	51,607	
Hemp:			
Seed.....hectoliters...	9.4	672,609	70,908
Bast.....metric centners...	6.73	477,159	
Tobacco.....do.....	10.31	454,954	44,134
Beets:			
Sugar.....do.....	150.11	9,845,926	65,592
Fodder.....do.....	183.05	23,265,613	127,102
Potatoes.....hectoliters...	68.64	29,755,001	433,490
Clover.....metric centners...	36.59	10,446,093	285,472
Vetch, grass, etc.....do.....	29.75	7,435,516	249,922
Meadow grass.....do.....	25.52	66,854,846	2,620,151

Table showing the acreage of agricultural products and fallows in Hungary for six years.

Products.	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Wheat:	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*
Winter	2,312,480	2,572,979	2,602,292	2,615,076	2,762,963	2,839,388
Summer	181,962	178,041	156,738	154,964	147,869	139,311
Rye:						
Winter	1,049,254	1,060,746	1,090,913	1,059,797	1,035,449	1,054,467
Summer	39,035	43,839	33,571	45,953	46,644	31,096
Spelt	3,471	3,849	4,677	2,773	4,879	3,318
Maslin	204,343	199,082	177,169	176,755	170,525	153,814
Barley:						
Winter	60,729	67,901	74,469	89,735	87,222	89,383
Summer	910,076	927,453	969,750	891,640	891,640	917,786
Oats	998,678	994,652	1,053,431	1,045,122	1,017,823	993,054
Millet	43,652	31,972	31,174	33,718	32,819	31,636
Buckwheat	17,339	18,574	15,381	12,223	13,686	15,229
Vetch seed	45,673	55,363	61,814	70,180	75,790	80,602
Pulse	39,523	41,652	40,888	44,419	45,542	45,230
Maize	1,893,772	1,855,633	1,914,159	1,864,979	1,937,602	1,931,553
Potatoes	385,773	411,857	425,574	439,444	439,342	433,490
Rape:						
Winter	90,776	102,186	105,132	44,806	52,125	82,238
Summer	4,599	4,875	3,676	3,995	5,261	3,805
Tobacco	61,921	58,375	58,648	49,921	45,599	44,134
Flax	10,646	11,006	10,410	11,517	13,786	12,044
Hemp	65,052	65,632	71,007	72,350	74,148	70,908
Beets:						
Sugar	32,615	38,891	38,353	42,410	54,692	65,592
Fodder	67,033	80,701	95,983	106,312	113,854	127,102
Clover, etc	357,749	389,502	463,762	489,018	511,054	535,394
Meadows	2,619,427	2,626,462	2,583,849	2,630,592	2,643,402	2,620,151
Fallows	2,977,176	3,015,964	1,999,271	2,020,436	1,940,344	1,935,102

Table showing the acreage cultivated and the acreage destroyed by elementary and other causes in Hungary in 1889-'90.

Products.	Acreage cultivated.	Acreage destroyed by—				
		Inundation.	Drought.	Frost.	Hail.	Fog.
	Hectares.	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*
Wheat	3,017,923	2,378	7,978	588	24,070	167
Spelt	3,335	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
Maslin	155,556	53	150	.....	1,335	52
Rye	1,101,548	1,088	5,178	452	8,759	9
Rape	88,193	529	494	257	499	.....
Barley	1,023,503	882	7,084	191	7,131	46
Oats	1,013,190	626	8,480	184	9,788	.....
Millet	32,746	189	795	.....	112	.....
Maize	1,981,747	6,487	26,666	84	15,686	.....
Buckwheat	15,801	12	46	5	471	.....
Vetch seed	81,622	18	649	.....	279	.....
Pulse	46,705	116	671	2	599	.....
Flax	12,276	25	124	.....	83	.....
Hemp	72,386	195	550	.....	724	.....
Tobacco	45,279	.....	408	.....	657	.....
Beets:						
Sugar	66,381	47	492	.....	95	.....
Fodder	130,187	724	1,938	.....	332	.....
Potatoes	446,855	1,406	7,479	584	2,002	.....
Artificial meadows	541,137	962	3,743	1	847	.....
Total	9,876,370	15,737	72,925	2,348	73,486	274

Products.	Acreage destroyed by—				
	Rust.	Mice.	Insects.	Other causes.	Total.
	Hectares.	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*	*Hectares.*
Wheat	2,627	282	1,052	82	39,224
Spelt	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Maslin	119	.....	33	.....	1,742
Rye	253	17	113	116	15,985
Rape	52	.....	319	.....	2,150
Barley	470	108	296	126	16,334
Oats	468	102	406	82	20,136
Millet	.....	.....	14	.....	1,110
Maize	.....	100	1,171	.....	50,194
Buckwheat	7	.....	14	17	572
Vetch seed	.....	.....	74	.....	1,080
Pulse	3	.....	84	.....	1,475
Flax	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Hemp	.....	.....	9	.....	1,478
Tobacco	.....	.....	80	.....	1,145
Beets:					
Sugar	.....	12	143	.....	709
Fodder	.....	3	84	4	3,085
Potatoes	.....	76	1,667	152	13,365
Artificial meadows	.....	132	58	.....	5,743
Total	3,999	832	5,617	578	175,796

Table showing the yield of crops in Hungary in 1890.

Crops.	Yield.	Crops.	Yield.
Spelt ..... hectoliters...	53,006	Buckwheat ..... hectoliters...	185,739
Wheat:		Vetch seed ..... do.....	1,018,546
Winter ..... do.....	50,565,997	Pulse ..... do.....	471,032
Summer ..... do.....	1,598,903	Flax:	
Maslin ..... do.....	2,550,549	Seed ..... do.....	91,964
Rye:		Bast ..... metric centners...	51,607
Winter ..... do.....	17,274,612	Hemp:	
Summer ..... do.....	409,920	Seed ..... hectoliters...	672,609
Barley:		Bast ..... metric centners...	477,159
Winter ..... do.....	1,827,751	Tobacco ..... do.....	454,954
Summer ..... do.....	16,818,994	Beets:	
Rape:		Sugar ..... do.....	9,845,926
Winter ..... do.....	1,166,690	Fodder ..... do.....	23,265,613
Summer ..... do.....	46,524	Potatoes ..... do.....	29,755,001
Oats ..... do.....	18,776,578	Clover ..... do.....	10,446,093
Millet ..... do.....	378,509	Hay ..... do.....	66,854,846
Maize ..... do.....	31,684,565		

Table showing the yield of crops in Hungary for six years.

Crops.	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Wheat:	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*
Winter	43,765,007	35,789,751	34,681,619	45,843,311	31,689,148	50,565,997
Summer	2,665,611	1,992,980	1,563,815	2,031,790	1,269,629	1,598,903
Rye:						
Winter	17,168,935	14,653,338	12,835,664	14,350,545	12,523,786	17,274,612
Summer	616,972	483,827	353,993	520,079	441,745	409,920
Spelt	64,434	52,172	74,756	44,935	65,264	53,006
Maslin	3,691,899	2,969,144	2,340,713	2,759,060	2,025,126	2,550,549
Barley:						
Winter	1,334,072	1,254,654	1,104,074	1,678,838	1,182,047	1,827,751
Summer	18,951,734	15,243,354	12,239,808	14,219,866	10,981,455	16,818,994
Oats	23,786,593	20,117,870	19,379,447	19,916,964	15,378,523	18,776,578
Millet	646,397	425,719	338,533	522,845	428,968	378,509
Buckwheat	217,581	234,225	201,464	149,187	167,702	185,739
Vetch seed	700,906	806,932	796,098	997,403	908,718	1,018,546
Pulse	484,135	487,531	434,479	526,224	506,582	471,032
Maize	37,891,363	31,835,873	29,767,527	33,612,952	36,082,982	31,684,565
Potatoes	42,713,460	32,978,213	32,839,263	37,548,361	40,100,935	29,755,001
Rape:						
Winter	946,226	949,802	844,274	706,040	402,763	1,166,690
Summer	56,641	44,626	28,643	55,483	31,549	46,524
Flaxseed	77,913	96,881	80,365	106,177	118,186	91,694
Hemp seed	783,522	733,722	684,951	833,595	745,703	672,609
	Met. cent.	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Tobacco	702,016	614,831	466,815	573,611	567,240	454,954
Flax bast	44,022	55,022	40,452	57,511	85,908	51,607
Hemp bast	444,964	420,534	459,790	497,169	489,178	477,159
Beets:						
Sugar	6,744,175	6,760,817	6,257,066	8,057,027	11,091,536	9,845,926
Fodder	19,084,009	18,873,088	17,835,853	24,270,204	29,261,657	23,265,613
Clover, etc.	11,138,680	14,380,281	14,116,982	16,614,188	16,721,988	17,881,609
Hay (clover and grass, etc)	66,766,099	74,624,993	68,546,199	75,995,348	70,905,181	84,736,455

Table showing the highest and lowest prices per metric centner for grain, etc., at Buda-Pesth in 1888, 1889, and 1890.

Description.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Wheat	8.10	6.80	9.35	6.75	9.35	6.85
Rye	5.95	5.10	8.10	5.45	8.45	5.75
Barley	9.00	5.80	10.00	5.50	10.00	5.50
Oats	5.75	4.95	8.20	4.75	9.25	6.10
Maize	6.65	5.25	5.75	4.30	6.75	4.80
Rape	14.25	9.50	18.50	15.25	16.00	10.50
Hemp seed	11.00	7.90	9.75	8.25	12.00	8.75
Linseed	11.50	10.00	12.00	10.75	12.50	10.50
Tobacco	55.00	6.00	60.00	8.00	60.00	8.00
Beans	13.50	8.00	10.00	7.00	10.75	6.00
Lentils	20.00	9.00	22.00	8.25	17.00	7.00
Peas	11.00	7.50	10.50	8.00	11.75	8.00
Millet	6.90	5.00	5.75	4.50	8.00	5.00
Flour:						
No. 0	16.20	14.00	15.80	13.40	15.40	14.00
No. 1	15.80	13.60	15.40	13.00	15.10	13.70
No. 2	15.30	13.20	15.00	12.50	14.80	13.30
No. 3	14.70	12.70	14.70	11.80	14.40	13.00
No. 4	14.20	11.60	14.20	11.40	14.00	12.70
No. 5	13.60	10.90	13.80	10.80	13.60	12.30
No. 6	12.40	10.20	13.20	10.30	13.10	11.80
No. 7	11.40	9.90	12.80	9.60	12.70	11.00
No. 8	10.60	9.40	12.20	9.00	12.30	10.30
No. 8½	9.60	8.30	11.70	8.10	11.80	9.50
No. 8¾	7.50	6.20	10.10	6.80	11.10	7.20
Bran	4.00	3.30	4.20	3.25	4.50	3.70

Table showing the production of wine in Hungary for the past decade.

Years.	Area.	Yield.*			Value of wine.
		Must.	Wine.	Grapes.	
	Hectares.	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Kilograms.*	*Florins*
1881	361,254	4,700,799	3,804,080	3,496,255	37,951,072
1882	366,813	4,570,056	3,711,630	2,257,418	35,088,012
1883	364,273	5,151,536	4,183,826	2,528,040	47,870,717
1884	367,808	4,901,536	3,951,864	2,362,746	39,086,521
1885	367,653	6,025,193	4,861,394	3,455,369	50,686,108
1886	363,562	4,369,740	3,596,213	3,244,366	40,375,860
1887	352,794	5,512,323	4,498,882	4,521,304	43,251,723
1888	342,520	4,343,530	3,411,856	4,129,301	36,571,752
1889	333,932	4,996,641	3,812,295	5,054,685	46,854,698
1890	311,120	3,790,175	2,636,340	6,508,161	46,157,933

* 1 metric centner of grapes will yield 1 hectoliter of must or 90 liters of wine.

Table showing the acreage of the chief agricultural products of Hungary in 1890.

Description.	Total.	Per cent.
	Hectares.	
Winter cultivation	4,228,608	35.75
Summer cultivation	5,477,966	46.3
Destroyed by elementary and other causes	175,796	1.49
Fallows	1,935,102	16.38
Total	11,811,472	100

Table showing the average crop per hectare in Hungary for six years.

Products.	1882.	1884.	1886.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Wheat:	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*	*Hectoliters.*
Winter	18.93	13.91	13.3	17.53	11.47	17.81
Summer	14.65	11.19	9.98	13.11	8.59	11.48
Rye:						
Winter	16.36	13.81	11.77	13.54	12.1	16.38
Summer	15.81	11.04	10.54	11.32	9.47	13.18
Spelt	18.56	13.55	15.98	16.2	13.38	15.98
Maslin	18.07	14.91	13.21	15.63	11.82	16.58
Barley:						
Winter	21.97	18.48	14.83	18.71	13.55	20.45
Summer	20.82	16.44	12.62	15.95	11.95	18.33
Oats	23.82	20.23	18.4	19.06	15.11	18.9
Millet	14.81	13.32	10.86	15.51	13.07	11.96
Buckwheat	12.55	12.61	13.1	12.21	12.25	12.2
Vetch seed	15.35	14.58	12.88	14.21	11.9	12.64
Pulse	12.85	11.7	10.63	11.85	11.12	10.41
Maize	20.01	17.16	15.55	18.02	18.62	16.4
Potatoes	110.72	80.07	77.16	85.45	91.27	68.64
Rape:						
Winter	10.42	9.29	8.03	15.76	7.73	14.19
Summer	12.32	9.15	7.71	13.89	6	12.23
Flaxseed	7.31	8.8	7.72	9.22	8.57	7.61
Hemp seed	12.04	11.18	9.65	11.52	10.06	9.49
	Met. cent.	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Tobacco	11.34	10.52	7.95	11.49	12.44	10.31
Flax bast	4.13	5	3.89	4.9	6.23	4.28
Hemp bast	6.84	6.41	6.48	6.87	6.6	6.73
Beets:						
Sugar	206.78	173.84	163.14	189.98	202.8	150.11
Fodder	284.7	233.86	185.82	228.29	257.01	183.05
Clover, etc.	31.14	36.92	30.44	33.97	32.72	33.4
Hay, meadows	21.24	22.94	21.07	22.57	20.5	25.52

FORESTRY.

The total area of productive land in Austria-Hungary is 28,406,530 hectares. Of these, 9,227,061 hectares are forest lands, of which 1,381,433 hectares are hard wood, 6,587,853 hectares pine wood, and 1,257,775 hectares brushwood.

From a lecture on "Forests and Forestry at the End of the Nineteenth Century," delivered at the Agriculturists' and Foresters' Club in Vienna, I quote the following:

The land area of the different European countries shows the following percentages of forest land: Bosnia and Herzegovina, 51 per cent (or 2,665,390 hectares); Servia, 48 per

cent; Finland, 38 per cent; remainder of European Russia, 36 per cent; Sweden, 34.1 per cent; Austria, 32.2 per cent; Norway, 31.5 per cent; Hungary, 28.8 per cent; Germany, 25.8 per cent; Roumania, 22.2 per cent; and Italy, 22 per cent. The other European countries figure with less than 20 per cent, of which Denmark, with 3.4 per cent, shows the smallest figure. In the United States 11,095,000 hectares of forest are consumed annually, of which 4,160,000 hectares are destroyed by fire. The latter figure is from the census taken in 1880. Maj. Powell, a gentleman of scientific reputation, proves that in the dry regions of the United States the protection of the forests culminates solely in the question, "How can forest fires be prevented?" He has witnessed two forest fires in Colorado that destroyed more of the woods than the inhabitants of that State had been able to use up since the time of their settling there.

In connection with that question, the Government can not close its eyes to the vital importance which the rational preservation of the woodlands must be to the welfare of a country. Although forest cultivation in Europe is placed in the hands of a very large number of officials, who are appointed only after having passed an agricultural or forest academy, and who, after a strict examination, have proved themselves proficient in forestry, yet, in spite of their scientific cultivation of the forests, the demand for timber far exceeds the supply in this and all other European countries. At no distant time the resources of the mighty woodlands of the United States will be taken into requisition to supply that demand, and the value of the timber will greatly increase. But, irrespective of this fact, and solely for the sake of the country, the unscrupulous and unparalleled devastation of woodlands in the United States should be stopped by legislation, and a rational manner of utilizing them be instituted under the supervision of a body of experienced foresters and agriculturists.

RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The railway traffic for the calendar year 1891 presents the following figures:

Description.	Passengers.	Freight.	Receipts.		
			Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
	Number.	*Tons.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Austria	81,512,839	72,875,993	50,027,865	166,399,807	216,427,672
Hungary	32,375,676	22,198,009	21,543,426	65,269,387	86,812,813
Total	113,888,515	95,074,002	71,571,291	231,669,194	303,240,485
Per kilometer	4,225	3,526	2,655	8,594	11,249
Per day	312,023	260,427	196,086	634,710	830,796

The total length of railways in Austria-Hungary in November, 1890, was 26,268 kilometers, of which 17,960 kilometers were in Austria and the rest in Hungary. To these was added an increase of track in 1891 in Austria of 293.079 kilometers; in Hungary, 697.79 kilometers; total in Austria-Hungary, 990.869 kilometers. The number of passengers increased 21,717,081, or 23.5 per cent; the receipts for passengers and passengers' lug-

gage increased 3,077,918 florins, or 4.5 per cent. Freight increased 6,078,460 tons, or 6.8 per cent; the receipts for freight increased 1,440,047 florins, or 0.6 per cent. The gross receipts yielded an increase of 4,517,865 florins, or 1.5 per cent; but as the yearly average increase of track amounted to 640 kilometers, or 2.4 per cent, the result is a decrease by 0.9 per cent of the average yield per kilometer.

On comparing the railway traffic of Hungary with that of Austria, the former shows a much more favorable result than does the latter, as will be seen from the following figures:

Table showing the percentage of increase in railway traffic in 1891 compared with 1890.

Description.	Austria.	Hungary.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Passengers	22.7	25.9
Freight	5.8	10.4
Receipts:		
Passengers	2.4	9.8
Freight	0.8	0.1

The receipts per kilometer in Austria amounted to 14,023 florins; in Hungary to 7,533 florins. This statement appears to corroborate what I had the honor to mention in my last annual report (CONSULAR REPORTS No. 131, p. 562), that the newly introduced system, called the "Zonen" tariff, proved a perfect success to the railway companies and especially to the traveling public, which will appear all the more striking if the facts are considered that during last year the rates for passengers and freight were lowered by numerous railway companies, that during the most important months of last year traveling was light on account of bad weather, that the export of cereals and flour left much to be wished for, that the prohibition of export in Russia reduced the transit freights to a considerable degree, that during the last months before the enactment of the new trade conventions the export and import of many articles were limited to only what was wanted for the moment, and that during 1891 abnormal snow falls and numerous inundations frequently interrupted connections and were highly detrimental to railway traffic.

MARINE.

The number of vessels in the merchant service in 1891 was 1,995, of 230,336 tons, of which 173, of 97,852 tons, were steamships. Of the total number of merchant vessels 1,478, of 176,042 tons, belong to Austria and 247, of 54,294 tons, to Hungary. The steamers are owned as follows: Austria, 135, of 87,474 tons; Hungary, 38, of 10,378 tons.

The number of war ships in 1890 was 129, with 742 guns. They were divided as follows: Ironclads, 11, with 165 guns; monitors on the Danube, 2, with 4 guns; torpedo ships, 12, with 26 guns; torpedo boats, 57. The crews numbered 11,539. The number of mariners, inclusive of sailors, was as follows: Peace, 8,446; war, 18,759.

MINING IN AUSTRIA.

Both the quantity and the value of mine products increased considerably in 1890. The value of the mine products was 68,160,000 florins, and increased by 9,200,000 florins, or 15.65 per cent, as compared with 1889. The total value, after deducting waste matter, was 90,700,000 florins, and increased by 11,900,000 florins, or 15.11 per cent, as compared with 1889. Iron and coal represent 88,000,000 florins of the total value, which, according to the various places of production, are divided as follows:

Crown lands.	Pig iron.	Coal.	
		Bituminous.	Anthracite.
	Met. cent.	*Met. cent.*	*Met. cent.*
Bohemia	1,600,000	121,900,000	37,210,000
Moravia	1,930,000	1,060,000	11,430,000
Silesia	480,000	.....	34,060,000
Styria	1,480,000	22,700,000	.....
Carinthia	490,000	680,000	.....
Carniola	60,000	1,480,000	.....
Other crown lands	610,000	5,470,000	6,590,000
Total	6,650,000	153,290,000	89,310,000

These figures show that the production of bituminous and anthracite coal is considerably increasing, while that of pig iron has undergone but little change. Bohemia is the chief seat for the production of bituminous and anthracite coal; Silesia ranks next in the production of the latter. In the production of crude iron Styria took the lead two years ago, but fell behind Moravia and Bohemia, and holds only third place. However, iron production in Austria has increased for the last three years, and the following table shows the quantity and value of the iron production for the past ten years:

Year.	Iron ore.			Pig iron.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per metric centner at place of production.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per metric centner at place of production.
	Met. cent.	*Florins.*	*Kreutzers.*	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
1881	6,190,000	1,790,000	28.9	3,390,000	17,560,000	4.43
1882	9,020,000	2,390,000	26.5	4,350,000	21,050,000	4.70
1883	8,820,000	2,380,000	26.9	5,220,000	24,260,000	4.53
1884	9,740,000	2,610,000	26.9	5,390,000	23,720,000	4.29
1885	9,310,000	2,260,000	24.2	4,980,000	20,510,000	4.08
1886	7,960,000	1,920,000	24.2	4,840,000	18,970,000	3.83
1887	8,460,000	1,980,000	23.3	5,110,000	18,790,000	3.59
1888	10,090,000	2,280,000	22.3	5,860,000	21,830,000	3.62
1889	11,150,000	2,490,000	22.3	6,160,000	23,570,000	3.72
1890	13,610,000	3,110,000	22.8	6,660,000	27,310,000	4.05

As will be seen from the above figures, the production of iron ore has considerably increased for the last three years and has doubled during the last decade. The development, however, has not been uniform, and there was even a decrease in 1886 and 1887, which was made up by the increase of the last three years. The production of iron has also been developing favorably, and shows a constant increase, with the exception of the years 1885 and 1886. While the production of ore and iron shows a nearly constant increase for the last ten years, the average price has been almost continually decreasing, because the expenses of producing were lessened by an increased produce. Thus a metric centner of iron ore is about 6 florins and a metric centner of pig iron is 40 kreutzers cheaper than in 1881. There was only a slight rise of prices last year, caused by strikes.

The following table shows the development of the production of coal for the past ten years:

Year.	Bituminous.			Anthracite.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per metric centner.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per metric centner.
	Met. cent.	*Florins.*	*Kreutzers.*	*Met. cent.*	*Florins.*	*Kreutzers.*
1881	63,400,000	20,740,000	32.69	89,600,000	16,020,000	17.87
1882	65,600,000	21,440,000	32.69	89,960,000	16,940,000	18.83
1883	71,900,000	22,870,000	31.80	98,540,000	18,290,000	18.56
1884	71,900,000	22,770,000	31.68	100,040,000	18,080,000	18.07
1885	73,800,000	22,670,000	30.72	105,140,000	18,260,000	17.37
1886	74,200,000	22,300,000	30.06	109,300,000	18,670,000	17.09
1887	77,900,000	22,870,000	29.33	115,700,000	18,980,000	16.40
1888	82,700,000	23,980,000	28.97	128,600,000	20,740,000	16.12
1889	85,900,000	26,650,090	31.01	138,500,000	22,860,000	16.51
1890	89,300,000	30,400,000	34.04	153,300,000	27,640,000	18.03

The figures of the above table show the progress to be constant. Since 1881 bituminous coal shows an increase of production of more than 70 per cent and anthracite of more than 40 per cent. The average price, which had a falling tendency in 1887 and 1888, has risen considerably during the last two years. The price for anthracite in 1890 was the highest during the whole period, and bituminous, too, came near the highest quotation of the last decade.

The following number of hands were at work at mining and smelting in 1890:

Bohemia	59,392
Moravia	9,532
Silesia	20,346
Styria	10,404
Other crown lands	17,004
Total	116,678

In the production of anthracite coal 48,748 persons were employed; in the production of bituminous coal, 39,508 persons; in smelting, 12,894 persons.

AUSTRIAN POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

The report just issued by the ministry of commerce shows that in 1890 there were in Austria 4,744 post-offices and 3,781 telegraph offices. Bohemia takes the lead, with 1,141 post-offices and 1,107 telegraph offices; then follows Galicia, with 625 post-offices and 487 telegraph offices, and Lower Austria, with 619 post-offices and 559 telegraph offices. The total number of post-office employés in Austria amounted to 25,974.

The total amount of matter sent through the mail in 1890 was 592,760,000 pieces, against 557,690,000 for the preceding year. Of this amount there were 538,270,000 letters, postal cards, etc. (showing an increase of 33,900,000 as compared with 1889), 15,500,000 money orders, 3,500,000 C. O. D. orders, and 35,290,000 parcels (showing an increase of 300,000 as compared with the year preceding). In 1890, 9,000,000 telegrams were sent, against 8,700,000 in 1889. The pneumatic post at Vienna dispatched 2,760,000 pieces of matter, of which number 1,400,000 were telegrams, 1,000,000 were pneumatic cards, and 176,374 were pneumatic letters.

The financial result of the postal and telegraph service shows a surplus earning of 3,800,000 florins, which amount is 500,000 florins less than that of the preceding year. The cause of the decrease has to be looked for in the great increase of expenses, which rose from 25,180,000 florins in 1889 to 27,300,000 florins in 1890. The increase of the receipts has not advanced in a like manner, for in 1889 the receipts of the post and telegraph offices amounted to 29,500,000 florins, while in 1890 only 31,000,000 florins were taken in.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN AUSTRIA.

The telephone service improved considerably in 1890, during which time it was introduced into ten cities, and the following cities and suburban lines have been opened to the public: Vienna–Buda-Pesth–Reichenberg–Taunwald, Reichenberg–Taunwald, Prague–Telschen, and Prague–Kolin.

At the end of 1890 there were in Austria altogether fifty-three city and fourteen suburban lines. The entire telephone service included 3,533 kilometers, and the wires had a length of 36,789 kilometers. There were in Austria 9,216 telephones in use, and the telephone service had 8,911 subscribers. During the year 1890 13,147,050 connections were made. The revenues in 1890 amounted to 856,936 florins; since the introduction of the telephone service in Austria 3,100,000 florins have been taken in altogether. The expenditures in 1890 amounted to 1,990,000 florins; those of the preceding years amounted to 5,200,000 florins, thus showing a heavy deficit right along.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRIA IN 1890.

From the seventh annual statement for the year 1890, published by the imperial and royal postal savings-bank bureau, I extract the following:

The deposits in the savings bank on the last of December amounted to 21,270,177 florins in cash, inclusive of 511,770 florins in interest added

to the capital stock and Government bonds to the nominal value of 8,396,890 florins. Compared with the preceding year there is an increase of cash deposits of 3,362,648 florins and of State bonds of the nominal value of 841,080 florins. These values represent the savings of the depositors, of whom the great majority belong to that class of society that can dispose of but limited means. To these savings may be added a part of those State bonds which were bought for the depositors during the course of the year 1890, the nominal value of which amounted to 1,905,110 florins.

The steadiness of the development of the transactions in the savings depot department, the increased number of depositors, and the increased average sums due to the depositors deserve especial mention. The check department, too, has again experienced a considerable and even greater increase than during the preceding years. At the end of the year the balance in the check department amounted to 35,093,337 florins, against 32,328,004 florins in the year preceding; the increase is 2,765,333 florins. The number of depositors in the check department is 17,808, against 16,046 in 1889. The business transactions amounted to 1,758,336,897 florins, against 1,505,489,237 florins in 1889. Of the former sum, 528,524,493 florins (*i. e.*, more than 30 per cent), against 433,366,311 florins (*i. e.*, 28.7 per cent) in 1889, were transferred by means of the clearing department without any cash transactions. The financial results of the year were due to the favorable developments of both these departments, and yielded a net profit of 856,058.47 florins, against 733,367.70 florins in 1889.

A measure is now proposed in Parliament which will tend to enable taxpayers to pay their taxes by means of postal money orders, and other similar measures to increase the usefulness of this popular institution are on the tapis.

The postal savings bank has been in existence in Austria since 1883, and has proved highly advantageous to the public in general. It has stimulated a desire and given an opportunity to the poorer classes of laying by small earnings with perfect safety; it generally facilitates money transactions of a very large or a very small amount, at the same time cheapening such transactions and warranting perfect security. It can safely be said that the postal savings system is no longer an experiment, but may be considered a highly beneficial and successful institution of Austria-Hungary.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

Table showing the revenues and expenditures of Austria in 1890 and 1891.

Description.	Revenues.			
	1891.			Total in 1890.
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins*
Ministerial council	733,300	.....	733,000	718,000
Ministries:				
Interior	1,180,410	.....	1,180,410	1,159,202
National defense	295,727	.....	295,727	266,156
Educational and religious institutions	5,932,773	80,022	6,012,795	5,939,444
Finance	433,441,277	4,701,066	438,142,283	434,122,745
Commerce	97,627,291	2,596,340	100,223,631	82,566,739
Agriculture	12,666,918	453,889	13,120,807	11,820,707
Justice	928,785	45,000	973,785	901,700
Pensions	95,804	.....	95,804	90,849
Subsidies and dotations	.....	244,127	244,127	483,042
Public debt	.....	6,723,672	6,723,672	10,360,612
Management of public debt	516,180	.....	516,180	515,570
Sale of national real estate	.....	113,000	113,000	159,140
Total	553,418,465	14,957,056	568,375,521	548,204,704

Description.	Expenditures.			
	1891.			Total in 1890.
	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.	
	Florins.	*Florins.*	*Florins.*	*Florins.*
Court	4,650,000	.....	4,650,000	4,650,000
Imperial bureau	75,252	.....	75,252	74,978
Reichsrath (Parliament)	704,982	28,915	733,897	751,354
Reichsgericht (court of the realm)	22,734	.....	22,734	22,600
Ministerial council	1,054,373	6,514	1,060,887	1,045,887
Quota to general budget	99,234,018	2,994,390	102,228,408	99,767,539
Ministries:				
Interior	16,789,054	3,365,061	20,154,115	19,484,692
National defense	14,286,536	3,295,619	17,582,155	16,941,760
Educational and religious institutions	21,132,433	1,542,498	22,674,931	21,792,518
Finance	85,111,596	5,867,224	90,978,820	89,178,554
Commerce	78,944,841	12,304,620	91,249,461	78,817,530
Agriculture	12,791,751	2,814,611	15,606,362	14,119,870
Justice	20,464,300	727,397	21,191,697	20,993,195
First auditor's office	169,000	700	169,700	168,400
Pensions	17,748,830	1,170	17,750,000	17,463,280
Subsidies and dotations	3,747,030	5,968,985	9,716,015	10,298,445
Public debt	143,821,974	4,279,509	148,101,483	148,623,393
Management of public debt	902,660	4,450	907,110	947,660
Total	521,651,364	43,201,663	564,853,027	545,771,700

The receipts of Austria for 1891 and Hungary for 1890 were as follows:

Description.	Austria (1891).	Hungary (1890).
	Florins.	*Florins*
Direct taxes	105,200,000	98,900,000
Customs	41,200,000	500,000
Excise on comestibles and liquors	104,300,000	42,600,000
Tobacco monopoly	83,500,000	46,200,000
Salt	20,800,000	14,900,000
Other indirect taxes	56,600,000	27,500,000
Lottery	20,700,000	2,600,000
Public domains and forests	4,200,000	7,600,000
Mining	7,900,000	16,500,000
Railroads	65,700,000	41,400,000
Other public property	2,200,000	700,000
Post and telegraph	30,600,000	12,700,000
Receipts from administration	26,100,000	36,000,000

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on December 31, 1890, was as follows:

	Florins.
General debt	2,761,700,000
Special Austrian debt	1,058,800,000
Redemption of mortgages	56,600,000
Total	3,877,100,000

Of the special Austrian debt, 452,200,000 florins was for railroads and 8,500,000 florins for regulating the Danube.

The amount of public debt, exclusive of paper money, in 1868, 1878, and 1887 was as follows:

	Florins.
1868	2,947,000,000
1878	3,186,000,000
1887	3,771,000,000

BUDGETS.

The budget in common to Austria-Hungary was as follows:

	Florins.
Receipts	140,000,000
Expenses	140,100,000
Public debt	448,500,000
Paper money	370,400,000
Bank notes	431,800,000
Share contributed by Austria	133,000,000
Share contributed by Hungary	60,800,000

The budget of Austria was as follows:

	Florins.
Receipts in 1891	516,500,000
Expenses	564,500,000
Public debt in 1890	3,877,000,000
Interest	136,500,000
Amortization	12,200,000

The gross budgets for the past four years were as follows:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.
	Florins.	*Florins.*
1888	517,300,000	538,500,000
1889	542,800,000	539,980,000
1890	546,400,000	545,900,000
1891	566,900,000	564,600,000

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, April 20, 1892.

MANUFACTURE OF LIME JUICE IN JAMAICA.

REPORT BY CONSUL ESTES.

The juice in its crude state is obtained either by running the limes through an ordinary cone mill, when the same is convenient and the fruit to be had in sufficient quantities, or by placing them in a squeezer especially adapted to the purpose, which seems to be the simpler and more usual plan.

To clarify the same requires straining and filtration, when some foreign substance is added to prevent decomposition of the vegetable matter, in which shape most of the juice is shipped from the island.

In order to concentrate, it is strained from the seed and pulp and placed in a copper battery and boiled on the same principle as sugar, taking care not to scorch or burn it, as that destroys the acid. The more densely the juice is concentrated the more valuable it is; but it is not advisable to go too far, as it burns easily without forming a crust on the copper. No iron vessel must be used, as the iron turns the acid black.

From the latest data (the year ended March 31, 1891) the amount exported, which was doubtless about all that was made, was 53,884 gallons, of which 44,492 gallons went to the United Kingdom, 110 to Canada, and 9,282 to the United States.

The average valuation in the export list is 20 cents per gallon, but the price for the raw juice ranges from 18 to 30 cents, according to the supply and the demand, while the concentrated juice sells according to the percentage of citric acid it contains.

Substantially the same process is adopted in the manufacture of sour orange juice, which, when concentrated, I notice to be invoiced at from 45 to 50 cents per gallon; and 1,102 gallons, the entire amount manufactured during the period above stated, was exported to the United States.

W. R. ESTES,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Kingston, April 21, 1892.

EMIGRATION FROM AMSTERDAM.

REPORT BY CONSUL SCHLEIER.

The total number of persons who emigrated to the United States via the port of Amsterdam during the year 1891 was 7,046. They consisted of 4,367 men, 1,674 women, 763 children, and 242 infants.

The following table shows their nationality, viz:

Nationality.	Number.	Nationality.	Number.
Dutch	754	Danes	23
Germans	1,085	Poles	66
English	263	Swiss	14
French	1	Roumanians	55
Belgians	35	Greeks	13
Austrians	1,576	Luxemburgers	43
Hungarians	784	Americans	25
Russians	2,243	Italians	15
Swedes	10	Total	7,046
Norwegians	41		

Table showing the proportion each province contributed to the emigration in 1891.

Province.	Men.	Women.	Children 1 to 10 years.	Infants.	Total.
Gronigen	97	72	21	8	198
Friesland	99	56	32	9	196
Drenthe	3	1	.....	.....	4
Overyssel	5	7	2	1	15
Gelderland	30	15	8	.....	53
Utrecht	1	.....	.....	.....	1
North Holland	36	30	14	3	83
South Holland	49	25	6	4	84
Zealand	49	29	29	5	112
North Brabant	7	1	.....	.....	8
Total	376	236	112	30	754

Table showing the emigration in 1891 from Amsterdam to the United States.

Month.	Men.	Women.	Children 1 to 10 years.	Infants.	Total.
February	310	42	12	3	367
March	558	147	58	16	779
April	691	205	88	39	1,023
May	776	285	108	29	1,198
June	211	118	50	15	394
July	491	251	85	31	858
August	581	284	171	54	1,090
September	327	166	80	30	603
October	163	63	34	11	271
November	161	78	54	11	304
December	98	35	23	3	159
Total	4,367	1,674	763	242	7,046

Table showing the trades or occupations of the emigrants having such who embarked at Amsterdam for the United States during the year 1891.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Agent	1	Locksmith	1
Bakers	34	Machinists	17
Barbers	6	Maidservant	1
Barkeepers	2	Masons	10
Basket-makers	3	Mechanics	6
Blacksmiths	35	Merchants	180
Boatmen	3	Millers	13
Bookbinders	12	Miner	1
Bookkeepers	4	Musicians	7
Book-printers	4	Painters	30
Brewers	7	Paper-hangers	3
Brickmakers	3	Pattern-maker	1
Brush-makers	4	Photographers	2
Butchers	21	Plumbers	3
Cabinetmakers	21	Saddlers	2
Cap-makers	2	Sculptors	2
Carpenters	39	Seamen	35
Carriage-makers	2	Seamstress	1
Cigar-makers	7	Servants	3
Clerks	14	Shepherd	1
Coachmen	4	Shoemakers	71
Cooks	3	Stokers	3
Coopers	3	Stonecutter	1
Commissionaires	7	Sugar-refiner	1
Coppersmiths	3	Tailors	180
Diamond-polishers	2	Tanners	11
Dyers	4	Teachers	3
Farmers	170	Tinsmiths	5
Fisherman	1	Turners	5
Gardeners	6	Typesetter	1
Glaziers	2	Vine-grower	1
Goldsmiths	4	Vinegar-maker	1
Grinders	2	Waiters	5
Groom	1	Watchmakers	9
Hairdressers	2	Weavers	17
Hatters	4	Total	4,104
Laborers	3,028		
Lithographer	1		

T. M. SCHLEIER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Amsterdam, April 29, 1892.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF ZANTE.

REPORT BY CONSULAR AGENT CROWE.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the trade of Zante for 1891:

GRAIN.

The grain crop was above the average production in this island. The quantity brought over by the peasant reapers from the grain fields in Arcanania and Elis was about 40,000 kilograms, and the importations from the Black Sea and ports of the Levant amounted, according to the custom-house

returns, to 269,395 kilograms. The average price was about $10 per imperial quarter.

CURRANTS.

The early shoots were frosted in some districts, the damage done being reckoned at 1,000 tons of dried fruit. The yield was thus reduced to close upon 9,000 tons, of which 8,225 tons have thus far been exported, principally to Great Britain, Holland, and Belgium. Prices opened at about 18*s.* per English cwt., free on board, for the common average, usually known in the trade as "Serraglia" quality, and about 22*s.* for the finer grades, known as "Casalinas;" but for the latter the larger portion was, as usual, shipped to Great Britain for growers' account. Towards the close of last year Serraglia declined nearly 2*s.* per cwt., and prices for this description have since gradually fallen and are to-day quoted at 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., free on board.

Of Morea currants (provincials) 2,700 tons, shipped here in small craft, were bought at the opening of the season at about 16*s.*, free on board, and gradually declined in about the same proportion as Zante currants.

WINE.

The wine yield was, on the whole, abundant. It is mostly consumed in the island at from 3 cents up to 8 and 10 cents (American) per pint, pints, quarts, and gallons being still in use in this island.

OLIVE OIL.

The crop was a very fair one—about 40,000 barrels, or 2,500 tuns. This is above the average, considering the abundant production of the previous year, since the olive, as a rule, only produces fully every second year.

The prices paid have been equal to about £30 per tun (English), free on board, and are now £1 to £1 10*s.* lower, owing to the cheapness of Cretan and Levant oils.

IMPORTS.

The imports of wheat were 269,395 kilograms.

Of codfish, 21,960 quintals of Labrador cure were received here, of which 5,000 quintals came by direct British steamer, the remainder mostly by direct British sailing vessels. The remitting price at the opening was 20*s.* per English quintal to pay cost, freight, and insurance; later arrivals brought about 16*s.*, and lately 18*s.* was paid.

Of Labrador pickled salmon, 117 tierces were landed here, of which 80 tierces came by direct sailing vessel. The average price obtained was £4 12*s.* 6*d.* per tierce to pay cost, freight, and insurance.

Of staves for currant barrels, 180,000 were imported. The average price was about $17 per thousand. They come from Trieste or Fiume. The American staves imported into the Morea of late years tare too lightly to suit the Dutch markets, to which Zante currants in barrels are mostly sent.

Of boards for currant boxes, 1,705,060 were imported, mostly from Trieste. They vary greatly in price.

Of ground sulphur in bags, 378,578 okes were imported from Sicily for sulphuring the vineyards to check the oïdium malady; price, about $18 per 1,000 okes, free of duty.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The extension of the pier is being carried on, and also some good and useful roads to various parts of the island.

EXCHANGE.

The average rates of exchange for 3-month's bills on London, with which most transactions are carried on in this country, was as follows:

Month.	Amount.	Month.	Amount.
1891.	*Drachmas.*	1892.	*Drachmas.*
April	32.50	January	34.80
May	32.50	February	35.20
June	32.30	March:	
July	32.30	Beginning	35.50
August	32.40	Middle	37.00
September	32.00	Latter part	38.80
October	32.60	Close	37.85
November	32.90		
December	33.80		

NOTE.—1 drachma=19.3 cents.

The great advance in the rate during the last few months, with sudden fluctuations, and the uncertainty of its course naturally checks business operations (imports especially) to a very considerable extent.

A. L. CROWE,
Consular Agent.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
Zante, March 31, 1892.

OIL OF SWEET ALMONDS.

REPORT BY CONSUL SHERMAN, OF LIVERPOOL.

To Department's instruction of February 13, making inquiry respecting the expression of the oil of sweet almonds from the nut, I have to reply that Messrs. George Atkinson & Co., and Messrs. Stafford, Allen & Co., manufacturing chemists of London, seem to be the principal, if not the only, firms in England engaged in this business. The kernels are crushed by hydraulic pressure, and from the cake thus formed the oil is distilled.

The same process is carried on in Havre; but it is said that there the kernel of the peach pit is used instead of the almond, and that consequently the oil is cheaper in price and not so good.

THOS. H. SHERMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Liverpool, April 4, 1892.

TRADE OF GERMANY IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL WAMER, OF COLOGNE.

At a recent meeting of the association for guarding the general interests of the industries in Rhineland and Westphalia an important speech was made by the general secretary, in which he endeavored to explain the causes of the great depression in the trade of Germany during the year 1891.

The speaker said the year 1891 had been a very bad one for business; that the depression which had begun toward the close of 1890 had made further progress, and particularly in the textile industry, which had acquired such dimensions that one could not remember having experienced equally bad times in this branch. He said that the reasons for this were of a very diverse nature—the effects of the McKinley bill, the reciprocity treaties of the United States with the South American republics, the crash in the Argentine finances, the civil war in Chile, the political complications in Brazil, and the financial distress in Spain and Portugal; but that all these factors would not have had the same crippling influence upon business with us had not another cause—the feeling of uncertainty—seized and ruled the most extensive circles in our own land; that this feeling of uncertainty was not artificially produced, but the reasons for it lay in the fact that, on account of the hasty legislation in our day, commerce and industry could not for a moment be sure that over night some plan would not be ripened imposing new burdens and causing competition with other countries to become in the end a matter of doubt; and that to this must be added that, in the discussion of many a projected law, the Government showed lack of firmness towards the parties hostile to industry, firmness which must be regarded as the least our industry could claim. The speaker proved this by referring, among other things, to the conduct of the Government in reference to section 153 of the bill regulating trade. He said that the same minister who, at the second reading of the bill, had shown most conclusively the necessity of this paragraph against those inciting to strikes had sacrificed section 153 at the third reading and had left it to our industry to get through without the one solitary protecting paragraph which the bill contained. "Is it a wonder, then," inquired the speaker, "if a feeling of uncertainty creeps into manufacturing circles?"

The speaker then gave a comprehensive picture of the present state of the social policy, and discussed, after a short summary of the bill for the sick fund (*Krankencasse*), the insurance law against accident, which, during the five years of its existence, had cost German industry not less than 117,600,000 marks. Of this amount the insured or those dependent upon them received 42,000,000 marks; protection against accident required an expenditure of 1,400,000 marks, the running expenses were 15,900,000 marks, and in the reserve funds of the trades unions (*Berufsgenossenschaften*) there were not less than 55,300,000 marks. The speaker was of the opinion that, in the

face of such facts, the cry that under the present legislation the result was "only a piece of bread and butter" for the laborer must become mute; that especially should such figures be considered by our theorists in national economy, who extolled to Heaven the condition of laborers in other lands, particularly in England, without thinking that there nothing was done approaching that accomplished here, for in England the laborer depended entirely upon private insurance, which he pays out of his own pocket. Then the speaker discussed the large increase of accidents, which, by a revision of the law, must lead to an explanation of the question of the different indemnities for accidents caused by carelessness and those caused unavoidably. He also showed the increasing inconveniencies caused by the payment of so many small amounts as contributions, and asked if it would not be better to get rid of these small payments by an arrangement with capital. Finally, he pointed out that it appears desirable to make the advantages of our insurance legislation better known in other countries.

In regard to the World's Fair, he proved that the Rhenish-Westphalian industry on the 2d of March, two and a half months before the Government accepted the invitation of the United States, had passed a vote declining to send an exhibit to Chicago, so it was known in Berlin that no considerable exhibition would be made by Rhineland and Westphalia. The speaker expressed the wish that in the future more weight should be given to the decisions of the most important branches of industry.

The second part of his statement referred to the transport system. He emphasized with especial joy that the new minister of public works, Thielen, by his statement that "the reform of the passenger rates is not as imperative as the reform of the freight rates," had proved the honest wish not to allow the latter to be delayed by plan-making regarding passenger rates, which, because they were "popular," were designated as necessary in the so-called extensive circles of the nation. In reference to the extension of the complex water ways, the speaker lamented the Government's intention to save, which, right here, was most out of place, especially as there was money for other things not equally necessary. He said that the water ways would cause a development of the country and produce wealth from which the State treasury would draw profit in a thousand forms, bringing in rich recompense for the expenses of constructing and keeping in repair; that the water ways had gained an importance of the first rank in the industrial struggle going on among the nations of the world, and that they have become one of the most effective means in international competition.

The speaker then said that every large industry, provided it will make continuing business a possibility, is compelled at times to dispose of its goods in foreign markets at the lowest—even at detrimental—prices; that these prices should be extended to the home market has always been a demand of that portion of the press which discerns salvation for a nation simply in the very lowest prices. He asked what happens to the interest of the taxpayers when our factories have no more work; what must be the fate of millions of

workmen when no more work is offered them, when no more wages are paid them, because our industry is not in a condition to continue operations at prices which are detrimental. He said that of all that these gentlemen have nothing to say; that magistrates and city administrations make artificial opportunities for work, in order to give hundreds of breadless workmen nourishment; that it would seem better not to send any contracts into other countries, because with the wages thus lost many thousands of breadless workmen could be sustained weeks and months.

In conclusion, the speaker cast once more a glance at the year 1891. He asked who could tell whether the year 1892, in its subsequent progress, would bring anything better. He said that one thing he knew—one must not lose courage; that in the battle with enemies round about one must hold the head up and keep the back straight; that their industry will do, not only because it must, but also because it can, for with pride the industry of Rhineland-Westphalia can say it had always been true to the motto, "The public welfare is the highest law."

Referring to contracts given to foreign countries by the Government, the Cologne Gazette gives estimates showing the loss to German wage-earners on 10,000 tons of steel rails ordered in England. To manufacture 10,000 tons of rails there are required 13,000 tons of raw iron. The raw iron requires for its manufacture 25,000 tons of ore, 6,000 tons of limestone, and 11,000 tons of coke. The 11,000 tons of coke require 15,000 tons of coal. The mining of 15,000 tons of coal costs $17,850 in wages; charing of the 15,000 tons of coal, $2,618; breaking of the 6,000 tons of limestone, $928.20; mining of the 25,000 tons of ore, $25,287.50; making of the 13,000 tons of raw iron out of the above materials, $12,376; making of the rails out of the 13,000 tons of raw iron, $21,420. These make a total of $80,479.70 in wages, and are interesting as showing the actual cost of labor that enters into the manufacture of steel rails in Germany.

According to these figures, the cost of labor to manufacture a ton of steel rails from the raw iron is $2.14, and the total cost of labor in all the materials, as above given, to manufacture a ton of steel rails is $8.47.

WM. D. WAMER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cologne, April 12, 1892.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN EXPORTS.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL GOLDSCHMIDT, OF VIENNA.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a table showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1892. The total value of declared exports during the quarter was $1,417,507.36, showing a decrease of $762,979.09 when compared with the same quarter of 1891. This decrease is

partly owing to the difference in the rate of exchange, the florin being taken at 38.1 cents in the March quarter of 1891, whereas the rate of exchange for the March quarter of 1892 was 34.1 cents.

Vienna, Trieste, Buda-Pesth, and Prague show a decrease, while Reichenberg has an increase.

There was an increase in the following articles:

Articles.	Increase.				
	Vienna.	Trieste.	Reichenberg.	Prague.	Buda-Pesth.
Baskets and basket ware	$5,103.24				
Buttons	15,543.70		$1,544.15	$11,718.12	
Cloth and woolen goods	6,835.20				
Drugs and chemicals	1,418.39			3,885.64	$11,373.41
Fans	4,387.43				
Furniture	2,467.74				
Glassware			16,424.61		
Gloves	7,504.06				
Gum and glue		$16,414.25			
Hops				1,347.72	
Jewelry			8,878.18	8,267.66	
Linen goods	9,470.34		5,219.38	25,340.97	
Mirror glass				4,255.55	
Pulp				3,937.13	
Umbrella fixtures and sticks	4,467.23				
Wines and liquors	5,202.79				6,866.80
Wool				2,277.76	

In the following articles there was a decrease:

Articles.	Decrease.			
	Vienna.	Trieste.	Prague.	Buda-Pesth.
Argols	$40,597.47			$9,555.05
Beans and lentils		$10,899.37	$22,358.93	18,147.67
Bed feathers			2,663.76	
Beer			4,035.87	
Beet-root sugar			577,741.08	
Carlsbad Sprudel salt			10,776.11	
Cloth and woolen goods			10,976.13	
Cotton goods	23,422.68			
Fruits, dried		52,678.78		
Glassware	4,435.40		13,370.40	
Gloves			15,026.84	
Hair, human			3,405.62	
Herbs, roots, and leaves		4,043.02		
Insect powder, etc		6,028.98		
Leather and skins	2,258.63	6,348.47		
Meerchaum, crude	7,999.76			
Metals and metal goods	5,056.34			
Porcelain and pottery			8,886.99	
Potash			10,055.28	
Pulp	6,674.50			
Silks and velvets	24,397.16		23,091.65	
Smokers' articles	7,644.38			
Wool	8,711.17			

rom the above tables it will be seen that the falling off of the exports is quarter is caused principally by the almost total stop in the shipment gar from the Prague district; as before mentioned, the difference in the of exchange also affects the comparison.

showing the value of declared exports from the consular districts of Austria-Hungary to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1892.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
m					$1,154.29	$1,154.29
					1,917.24	1,917.24
al flowers		$2,432.39	$404.91			2,837.30
rks of			214.75		1,859.76	2,074.51
and basket ware.	$488.31	1,628.79			9,169.33	11,286.43
	3,720.22	693.86				4,414.08
thers		19,361.45				19,361.45
		16,129.46			545.94	16,675.40
ot sugar		5,418.24			853.52	6,271.76
frames			11,821.77			11,821.77
	825.44	3,563.58			1,697.40	6,086.42
	2,971.19				3,583.44	6,554.63
		28,168.08	33,468.32		35,374.82	97,011.22
s and embroid-						
	92.07	721.25			1,163.63	1,976.95
nd woolen goods		5,243.59	4,461.06		13,429.08	23,133.73
goods		1,074.76	262.17		39,578.48	40,915.41
		2,304.97				2,304.97
bones				$1,645.99		1,645.99
nd chemicals	11,373.41	11,762.62		3,778.91	32,091.96	59,006.90
					81,912.89	81,912.89
dried	1,528.46			48,027.33		49,555.79
re	2,300.87	457.62			21,641.46	24,399.95
are	758.94	23,206.10	113,712.48		20,463.09	158,140.61
		15,400.05			11,316.50	26,716.55
e		2,629.25				2,629.25
nd glue				31,292.40	1,858.51	33,150.91
					878.06	878.06
imal		5,109.00			1,553.49	6,662.49
man		8,679.09			171.06	8,850.15
roots, and leaves	395.58			5,296.06		5,691.64
		7,572.72				7,572.72
powder and flow-						
				20,516.60	1,016.86	21,533.46
		8,604.85	79,500.09			88,104.94
and skins	1,135.43	5,905.59		28,352.25	23,653.33	59,046.60
goods					5,760.83	5,760.83
goods		49,797.73	51,834.02		77,172.76	178,804.51
ni				1,272.67		1,272.67
ery					881.31	881.31
aum, crude					5,960.72	5,960.72
nd metal goods		1,963.26	1,214.63		11,009.53	14,187.42
water	3,903.47	2,675.68				6,579.15
glass		11,585.17				11,585.17
instruments		7,898.44			1,231.55	9,129.99
ints, etc	448.11			1,994.51		2,442.62
te and ceresin					4,150.25	4,150.25
goods		5,704.31			770.13	6,474.44
g earth				407.71		407.71
in and pottery	505.87	94,758.21	4,371.30		2,608.94	102,244.32
		2,029.68				2,029.68

Table showing the value of declared exports from Austria-Hungary, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Buda-Pesth.	Prague.	Reichenberg.	Trieste.	Vienna.	Total.
Pulp	.....	$25,057.69	.....	$3,132.77	$1,344.86	$29,535.32
Scientific instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,154.40	2,154.40
Seeds	.....	.....	.....	641.41	1,003.88	1,645.29
Shell and bone goods	.....	.....	.....	2,543.72	1,382.37	3,926.09
Silk goods	.....	267.00	.....	.....	26,238.73	26,505.73
Skeletons	.....	.....	.....	.....	229.62	229.62
Smokers' articles	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,897.99	19,897.99
Sponges	.....	.....	.....	637.07	.....	637.07
Tartar, crude	.....	.....	.....	2,180.05	.....	2,180.05
Toys	.....	467.60	.....	.....	.....	467.60
Umbrella fixtures and sticks	$488.63	.....	.....	.....	21,398.85	21,887.48
Wax figures	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,828.10	1,828.10
White lead	.....	.....	.....	2,707.73	.....	2,707.73
Wines and liquors	22,096.70	.....	.....	892.19	7,850.36	30,839.25
Wooden goods	.....	653.53	$1,834.65	.....	862.82	3,351.00
Wool	.....	21,870.15	.....	.....	.....	21,870.15
Miscellaneous	357.85	858.05	1,417.00	92.67	1,911.67	4,637.24
Total	53,390.55	401,653.81	304,517.15	155,419.04	502,533.81	1,417,507.36
Total for same quarter in 1891	71,452.55	1,034,012.36	257,992.12	222,661.66	594,367.76	2,180,486.45
Increase	.....	.....	46,525.03	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	18,062.00	632,358.55	.....	67,249.62	91,833.95	762,979.09

JULIUS GOLDSCHMIDT,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Vienna, April 6, 1892.

SAIGON RICE TRADE.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT FONSALES.

Instead of a fall, a rise has again occurred since my last report. This is due to the delay in arrivals and to the heavy tonnage in the port, shipments for Europe having commenced.

It is impossible to form an opinion as to the prospects of our market. Sellers are afraid of taking engagements, and it is therefore difficult to contract beforehand.

The British steamer *Carrie* left on the 17th instant for Port Said for orders with 38,239 piculs of cargo rice, and the English steamer *Start* left on the 18th instant for Malta for orders with 54,574 piculs of cargo rice.

The exports from the 1st of January to the 26th of March, 1892, amounted to 1,912,836 piculs, as compared with 1,819,375 piculs during the corresponding period last year.

A. FONSALES,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Saigon, March 26, 1892.

GERMAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MASON, OF FRANKFORT.

: showing exports to the United States from the district of the consulate-general at Frankfort during the quarter ended March 31, 1892.

Articles.	Aix la Chapelle.	Bamberg.*	Barmen.	Cologne.
, bindings and trimmings, etc.	.....	.....	$370,702.04	.....
ts and basket ware	.....	$48,847.90	.....	.....
, stationery, photographs, and paper ware	$37,153.95	.....	.....	$1,497.12
s and button stuffs	2,626.76	.....	38,068.88	.....
, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	.....	613.14	.....	15,172.73
	155,930.64	.....	15,339.72	.....
e water	.....	.....	.....	3,206.55
drugs, chemicals, etc	31,322.60	.....	160,417.75	155,347.11
goods and toys	.....	.....	25,838.25	.....
plate, window and mirror glass	8,922.93	.....	.....	.....
urners, lava gas tips, and brass lamps	.....	3,250.00	.....	.....
s	41,582.39	.....	.....	.....
nds and ribbons	.....	.....	220,638.86	.....
	.....	10,247.32	.....	.....
are, steel, cutlery, etc	.....	.....	275,965.69	145,693.18
er, hides, and skins	.....	.....	.....	32,100.74
, woolen, and cotton goods	4,480.64	.....	105,229.37	15,689.77
inery	.....	.....	3,476.99	2,395.22
al water	1,575.93	.....	.....	51,193.34
s, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc	16,239.98	.....	15,122.21	9,263.57
nd needles	.....	.....	24,681.22	.....
ilk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	.....	.....	237,751.30	28,757.08
ers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	.....	.....	.....	4,750.51
and perfumery	.....	.....	.....	2,666.24
ies	1,353.61	.....	12,467.98	24,476.20
manufactured and bessemer	8,174.93	.....	.....	34,110.08
brandy, beer, and liquors	.....	5,828.30	.....	54,835.70
Total	309,365.36	68,786.66	1,505,700.25	581,155.14
Total for preceding year	413,741.45	.....	1,548,775.43	450,723.56
se	.....	68,786.66	.....	130,431.58
ase	104,376.09	.....	43,075.18	.....

Articles.	Crefeld.	Dusseldorf.	Frankfort.	Fürth.
, bindings and trimmings, etc	.....	$3,510.71	.....	.....
ts and basket ware	.....	.....	$2,686.18	.....
es and hair pencils	.....	.....	.....	$1,870.25
e powder and leaf metal	.....	.....	.....	107,055.35
, stationery, photographs, and paper ware	$14,020.69	3,342.00	33,357.73	10,739.54
s and button stuffs, etc	.....	687.38	161.89	.....
and cartridges	.....	5,478.76	.....	.....
	.....	.....	6,528.19	.....
, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	.....	28,694.76	9,843.14	.....
	.....	22,422.25	.....	.....
s and feathers	.....	.....	4,083.40	.....
drugs, chemicals, etc	4,386.60	23,435.04	357,148.90	.....
goods and toys	.....	604.12	10,484.73	22,517.07
paper	.....	.....	7,700.48	.....
plate, window and mirror glass	.....	.....	.....	338,680.88
rs' fur	.....	.....	22,999,61	.....

* Established March 18, 1892; formerly consular agency under Sonneberg.

Table showing exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Crefeld.	Dusseldorf.	Frankfort.	Flirth.
Hatbands and ribbons	$1,006.12			
Hair, prepared and raw			$14,314.96	
Hares' hair			49,900.90	
Hops			20,490.65	$2,618.65
Instruments		$565.91	1,475.58	
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc		81,757.09	2,109.75	1,065.60
Leather, hides, and skins			87,092.21	
Leather goods			2,402.96	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	40,170.72	3,138.71	17,705.94	
Machinery	3,167.09	101,045.05	5,646.69	6,029.02
Mineral water		337.01	8,949.88	
Music, musical strings, and instruments			1,343.90	
Optical goods			3,130.37	3,668.66
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	432.21	906.70	3,964.96	2,488.90
Platina wire and platinum			59,257.88	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc			16,346.93	4,739.85
Seeds, plants, etc			1,811.82	
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	503,202.93	8,660.49		
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco			3,834.07	820.67
Soaps and perfumery	5,335.40		7,104.76	
Sundries	2,385.80	2,974.37	2,704.28	8,294.00
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	4,895.62	168.52	23,999.30	
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors			6,831.86	
Total	579,003.18	287,728.87	795,413.90	510,598.64
Total for preceding year	1,182,278.74	346,007.12	853,722.76	565,682.82
Decrease	603,275.56	58,278.25	58,308.86	55,084.18

Articles.	Kehl.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.
Books, stationery, photographs and paper ware	$47,880.90	$1,679.76		$13,772.89
Buttons and button stuffs, etc	8,706.35			
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	29,988.75	6,496.45		2,905.42
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc	18,966.10	625,807.37	$139,278.04	8,764.09
Fancy goods and toys	606.85	63.42		3,241.25
Gold, silver, and metal paper				4,507.59
Gloves		13,500.48		54,207.50
Hair, prepared and raw	25,473.90		4,012.70	
Hops		1,785.72	24,201.79	
Instruments	727.35			3,532.16
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc	79,435.10	2,944.45		
Jewelry and precious stones	144.80	464.24	77,306.10	
Leather, hides, and skins	27,330.45	340,023.08	21,053.34	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	497,334.10	20,688.06		7,587.72
Machinery	241.55	1,570.28		
Music, musical strings, and instruments	3,785.55			1,401.86
Oil and glass paintings and chromos				55,229.88
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc	3,199.30			4,729.72
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	37,393.40			
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	1,347.55			
Statuary and sculpture				9,220.05
Sundries	1,730.00	8,874.19	5,133.73	7,634.16
Steel, manufactured and bessemer			2,195.91	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	613.70	58,670.76	175,405.05	13,171.70
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	787.35			3,459.13
Total	785,693.05	1,082,568.26	448,586.66	193,365.12
Total for preceding year	567,885.45	862,668.87	412,768.27	180,207.20
Increase	217,807.60	219,899.39	35,818.39	13,157.92

Table showing exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Nuremberg.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
bindings and trimmings, etc.	.....	.....	.....	$374,212.75
s and basket ware	.....	$67,558.90	.....	119,092.98
s and hair pencils	$16,730.66	.....	.....	18,600.91
powder and leaf metal	52,363.70	.....	.....	159,419.05
stationery, photographs, and paper ware	11,912.16	11,261.44	$10,930.36	197,548.54
s and button stuffs, etc	.....	.....	.....	50,252.26
ad cartridges	.....	.....	.....	5,478.76
.....	3,743.87	.....	.....	10,272.06
glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	15,985.02	123,643.38	.....	233,342.79
.....	.....	.....	28,760.18	28,760.18
.....	.....	.....	.....	193,692.60
e water	.....	.....	.....	3,206.55
and feathers	.....	.....	.....	4,083.40
omania	14,690.73	.....	.....	14,690.73
drugs, chemicals, etc	11,836.56	19,899.57	39,988.93	1,596,598.66
goods and toys	4,282.54	121,968.52	.....	189,606.75
paper	.....	.....	.....	7,700.48
slate, window and mirror glass	5,660.52	.....	.....	353,264.33
silver, and metal paper	405.67	.....	.....	4,913.26
rners, ava gas tips, and brass lamps	3,886.41	.....	.....	7,136.41
.....	.....	21,686.35	.....	130,976.72
's fur	.....	.....	.....	22,999.61
ids and ribbons	.....	.....	.....	221,644.98
repared and raw	.....	.....	.....	43,801.56
hair	.....	.....	.....	49,900.90
.....	174,227.79	47,751.84	.....	281,323.96
nents	4,879.62	.....	2,860.31	14,040.93
are, steel, cutlery, etc	13,032.36	5,461.62	1,282.43	608,747.27
y and precious stones	.....	.....	4,060.05	81,975.19
r, hides, and skins	2,857.79	.....	1,416.67	511,874.28
r goods	.....	.....	.....	2,402.96
ware	10,591.24	.....	.....	10,591.24
woolen, and cotton goods	2,201.76	66,692.02	46,002.89	826,921.70
raphic stones and materials	22,367.89	.....	.....	22,367.89
nery	2,298.61	.....	.....	125,860.50
l water	.....	98.53	.....	62,148.69
musical strings, and instruments	9,653.93	115.67	26,560.03	42,860.94
l goods	449.01	.....	.....	7,248.04
l glass paintings and chromos	5,229.48	.....	.....	68,252.13
wire and platinum	.....	.....	.....	59,257.88
, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc	.....	.....	33,512.02	86,933.60
ad needles	.....	.....	.....	40,921.20
plants, etc	.....	22,550.69	.....	24,362.51
slate pencils, and lead pencils	24,482.82	5,776.15	.....	30,258.97
lk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	.....	.....	.....	815,765.20
rs' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	753.74	3,565.07	.....	15,072,31
and perfumery	.....	.....	.....	15,106.40
ry and sculpture	.....	.....	.....	9,220.05
es	1,271.65	867.34	34,424.76	114,592.07
manufactured and bessemer	.....	.....	.....	44,480.92
brandy, beer, and liquors	5,874.30	10,684.83	457.42	354,605.20
es, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	.....	.....	1,081.81	12,160.15
Total	421,669.83	529,576.62	231,337.86	8,330,549.40
Total for preceding year	581,062.98	648,798.07	315,140.42	8,929,463.14
ise	159,393.15	119,221.45	83,802.56	598,913.74

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort, March 31, 1892.

LAND LAWS AND BANK OF HONDURAS.

REPORT BY CONSUL PETERSON, OF TEGUCIGALPA.

In consequence of the recent war between Guatemala and Salvador, which compelled Honduras to incur considerable expense in protecting her frontier, and on account of some internal dissensions in the Republic since that time, and for the further reason that the Government has undertaken and completed some public improvements, the Republic of Honduras, at the beginning of President Leiva's administration, found her treasury somewhat depleted.

One of the first cares of the new administration was to endeavor to place the Republic upon a better financial basis, and to this end the President has issued the following decrees, which have been approved by the national Congress:

TO ESTABLISH A BANK.

(1) The Executive is authorized to establish a national bank by aid of funds derived from national revenue or a loan which may be negotiated, whose aim shall be for the purpose of defraying public expenses.

(2) The bank shall be allowed to issue notes to three times the amount of the capital with which the bank is organized. The cash reserve shall not be less than one-third of the face value of the notes in circulation.

(3) The State guaranties the payment of the circulating notes if by any unfortunate circumstance the bank may be closed, not having power to convert them into any other kind of paper nor to alter their cash value.

(4) The Executive shall issue the by-laws of said bank, shall appoint the necessary employés for the conduct of its business, and shall assign them their salaries, which shall be paid at the general revenue office.

(5) In case the said bank should not be established, the Executive may make with the Bank of Honduras such negotiations as may meet the ends and objects of this decree.

TO DISPOSE OF CERTAIN NATIONAL LANDS.

(1) The President of the Republic is authorized to dispose of a portion of the national lands, to the amount of $300,000, in the following manner:

First. He shall issue notes, in due form, representing 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, and 100 manzanas* of land, with a value of $2† per manzana.

Second. He shall make such use of these notes as may be convenient, whether it be actual transfer or in guaranty of any negotiation.

(2) The notes shall be payable to bearer in the amount of manzanas of land which the face calls for, in whatever locality of the Republic the bearer may indicate, after a previous verification that the lands are national property; and the Government shall order the survey and deliver the ownership. A certificate of measurements, with metes and bounds, made upon sealed paper by the authority employed to deliver the land, together with the approval of the minister of the treasury, will serve as a title in fee simple to the party purchasing; at the same time, there shall be indorsed upon the certificate a description of the note or notes delivered in the transaction, which indorsement shall be made by the minister of the treasury, who shall also indorse upon the notes as follows: "Redeemed by having delivered to Mr. N. the number of manzanas of land called for upon the face of this note."

*A manzana is 10,000 square yards.

†A Honduranean dollar is worth about 70 cents in United States currency.

(3) Agriculturists who now have banana or other plantations upon national lands and who wish to acquire the ownership of said lands in fee simple can acquire such title only under the provisions of this decree. This article shall be applicable, also, to those persons who from now henceforth desire to obtain uncultivated lands upon the coasts extending 12 leagues* into the interior.

(4) Lands in the interior of the Republic shall be paid for one-half in cash and one-half in documents of public credit,† specified in article 1 of the law of March 7, 1887. Those documents which have been redeemed prior to the issuance of this decree are excepted.

(5) The Executive shall formulate whatever arrangements may be necessary for the execution of this decree.

(6) Article 10 of the law of March 7, 1887, is hereby annulled; and that part of article 2 of the same law contradictory to this decree is hereby modified so as to conform with it, as is also the tariff of prices of lands established by the agrarian law.

Under the provisions of this second decree Government lands in Honduras, extending from the coasts about 31 miles into the interior, may be had at a very low price.

Persons desiring to engage in fruit or coffee culture would do well to turn their attention towards the extensive coast lands of Honduras. Correspondence addressed to the minister of the hacienda (treasury) of this Republic touching upon these matters will, I am assured, receive prompt attention.

JAMES J. PETERSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Tegucigalpa, March 29, 1892.

CULTURE OF THE VINE IN SWITZERLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL CATLIN, OF ZURICH.

A recent writer in the Neuen Zuercher Zeitung, of this city, remarks that during the past decade the agricultural interests of this vicinity have been passing through a severe and protracted crisis. The effects have been especially felt by wine-growers, to whom several causes have combined to render this retrograde movement disastrous, as, for instance, terrible hail-storms, the phylloxera, frequent spring frosts, wet summers, and a disease called by scientists "false mildew," which attacks the leaves of the vine. All of these evils coöperated, says the writer, to reduce the tireless wine-grower to a condition bordering on despair.

Under such circumstances, as the experience of past centuries has shown, there is a falling off in the area devoted to grape culture. Many owners of vineyards, weary of putting their hands into their pockets year after year to pay the excessive cost of keeping up their vines, have preferred to root them out entirely and plant in their place clover, grass, potatoes, and even dwarf fruit trees or vegetables. In some cases modest attempts have also been made to cultivate tobacco.

*A Honduranean league is about 2¾ English miles.

†Certain treasury bills which may be had by purchase.

The phylloxera, which first appeared in the vicinity in 1886, has already infected considerable areas. The damage done by it up to 1890 mounts up in the hundreds of thousands of francs and has necessitated the collection of a special tax on vines. It is owing to this latter fact that we have, says the writer, exact official statistics regarding the area and value of the vineyards in the wine-growing townships of the canton of Zurich. These show the following decrease during the years 1886 and 1890:

Year.	Vine-owners.	Vineyard area.	Assessed value.
	Number.	*Ares.**	*Francs.*
1886	21,549	553.514	48,334,136
1890	20,761	527.915	44,405,587
Decrease	3,788	25,599	3,928,549

*1 are = 119.6 square yards.

The diminution in value is thus over 8 per cent, while that in area is only about 4½ per cent, which fact the writer ascribes to a natural tendency, under the circumstances, to assess the values as low as possible.

The following table shows the six principal wine-growing townships in the canton, with number of owners, vineyard area, and values:

Townships.	Vine-owners.	Vineyard area.	Assessed value.
	Number.	*Ares.*	*Francs.*
Meilen	350	20,819	2,553,000
Stäfa	435	20,747	2,443,000
Kuessnacht	299	14,504	1,706,000
Hoengg	250	13,044	1,521,000
Maennedorf	259	11,350	1,397,000
Herrleberg	272	12,342	1,214,000

Of the two hundred townships composing the canton six show vineyard property as given above, seventeen others rate between half a million and a million, one hundred and sixty-three under half a million, and fourteen have no vines at all.

GEORGE L. CATLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Zurich, April 22, 1892.

COMMERCE OF NEW CALEDONIA.

REPORT BY VICE-COMMERCIAL AGENT LE MESCAM, OF NOUMÉA.

My report of February, 1891, on the "Nickel Mines of New Caledonia," published in No. 130 of the CONSULAR REPORTS (July, 1891), had the effect of creating a real interest in the United States in the mineral wealth of this colony. I have received letters of inquiry from several manufacturers in

different cities of the United States, and commercial relations with some firms have been established during the past year. I am certain that business transactions will soon attain a considerable importance between this country and the United States.

IMPORTS IN 1891.

The value of all sorts of goods imported here during the year 1891 was as follows: From France, 5,000,000 francs; from all other countries, 6,400,000 francs.

American goods, consisting principally of lumber, sewing machines, divers kinds of machinery and agricultural implements, and tobacco, have been landed at Nouméa during the past year to the value of $200,000, but only the lumber was received direct from the United States.

EXPORTS IN 1891.

Table showing the quantity and value of exports from Nouméa in 1891.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Nickel:	*Tons.*	*Francs.*
Ore	54,392	6,140,000
Regulus	30	91,354
Chromate of iron	4,345	326,000
Silver-lead ore	236	178,000
Copper:		
Ore	199	29,850
Regulus	152	91,350
Cobalt ore	1,348	140,000
Other articles	.....	1,324,000
Total	.....	9,320,554

The "other articles" were principally preserved meat, salted hides, skins, bones, leather, wool, tallow, kauri gum, copra, bèche de mer, fungus, shells, maize, fruit, and other produce.

If the value of freights paid on imported goods is taken off, the exportations are now equal in value to the importations.

L. LE MESCAM,
Vice-Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Nouméa, March 13, 1892.

COMMERCE OF MALAGA.

REPORT BY CONSUL NEWSON.

IMPORTS.

I herewith submit a table of articles imported into Malaga for the years 1890 and 1891. England, France, and Germany are the three principal nations from whence these articles are exported. Belgium is a good fourth. England leads, while France is second best, and Germany is heavy on alcohol,

beer, and cider, furnishing a grand total of 169,489 gallons of these beverages. Many articles furnished by England come from the United States, noticeably lard, bacon, canned fruit, sewing machines, hams, and various American inventions, while the United States furnishes 1,777 tons of cotton, 330,000 staves, and 3,809 tons of petroleum. England furnishes all the foreign coal—18,902 tons—also many of the heavy articles, while France fills in with lumber, tiles and bricks, cement, staves, and lighter articles. Belgium sends cast-iron tubes, machinery, glass, alcohol, steel, and rails. Turkey exports 515 tons of barley and maize, while Russia furnishes 9,989 cubic meters of timber. The saltpeter beds of Italy are represented by 728 tons of that article, while Sweden is on hand with 97,000 gallons of alcohol and some of its best pine boards. Algiers sends 46 tons of woolen cloths of all kinds, 1,597 tons of barley and maize, and 1,200 tons of grease.

The importations of 1891 exceed those of 1890, showing a demand for outside articles which can not be obtained at home.

It is a remarkable fact, yet it is true, that England receives direct from America a great many articles which are revamped and brought into Malaga as English goods. This is especially true of hams and bacon, which are really American, but bear the brand of English production. If American articles could come direct by steamer to Malaga, instead of being shipped to England and then transshipped here, they could be sold cheaper than the so-called English goods; and when our commercial men find out these facts they will begin to advance their own interests by introducing direct communication with the outer world, for herein lies the secret of getting American goods into foreign markets, as it costs less to put American goods down at Malaga direct from New York than to send them by way of England or Gibraltar—a fact which I clearly demonstrated in my recent report about the gas stove.

Table showing the imports into Malaga for the years 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	England.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Total imports.	
					1891.	1890.
Oil, paint, etc.....tons..	125	192	52	0.017	434.613	.....
Steel and rails.....do...	3,750	92	0.57	.....	8,242.57	14,890
Alcohol.....gallons..	2,335	4,905	151,000	.....	262,572	391,722
Cotton:						
Raw.....tons..	32	217	0.089	1,777	2,026.089	2,342
Thread.....do...	0.335	2	.....	.....	2.449	1
Starch.....do...	17	9	195	.....	397	321
Tar, pitch, and asphalt...do...	2	208	10	.....	220	743
Rice.....do...	.....	.....	29	.....	29	.....
Sugar.....do...	.....	10	.....	.....	152	1,290
Sulphur, etc.....do..	681	441	8	.....	2,280	335
Codfish, etc.....do...	405	.....	1	.....	3,136	3,892
Tiles and bricks.....do...	368	3,003	6	.....	3,555	2,200
Cocoa.....do...	2	13	.....	.....	87.278	240
Coffee.....do...	3	2	.....	.....	381	313
Coal.....do...	18,902	.....	.....	.....	18,902	31,446
Charcoal.....do...	.....	61	.....	.....	1,142	1,843

Table showing the imports into Malaga for the years 1890 and 1891—Continued.

Articles.	England.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Total imports.	
					1891.	1890.
Barley, maize, etc.....tons..	75	373	3	.....	4,720	4,652
Beer, cider, etc.....gallons..	2,892	681	18,489	.....	22,431	17,142
Cement, etc.....tons..	204	5,749	4	.....	6,415	5,759
Skins, etc.....do...	26	31	8	.....	121	.....
Staves.....pieces..	16,665	41,410	25	330,000	388,100	730,000
Copper, tin, zinc, etc.....tons..	266	179	58	.....	509	13
Iron hooks and plates.....do...	288	43	.....	.....	550	1,791
Grease.....do...	353	39	1	.....	514.2	60
Artificial manure.....do...	1,114	986	93	.....	2,597	1,790
Iron wire.....do...	7	41	2	.....	84	473
Tubes:						
Cast iron.....do...	120	41	2	.....	662	353
Wrought iron.....do...	48	27	.....	.....	116	447
Iron, manufactured.....do...	777	508	120	.....	2,879.574	799
Lard, bacon, etc.....do...	486	47	10	.....	545.126	895
Butter.....do...	2	0.257	33	.....	44.257	44
Machinery.....do...	1,583	425	134	.....	3,677.959	5,295
Paper, various kinds.....do...	39	58	227	.....	395	183
Petroleum.....do...	52	55	16	3,807	3,940	2,139
Pepper.....do...	63	0.313	0.381	.....	63.694	69
Cheese.....do...	73	7	.....	.....	83	68
Empty bags.....pieces..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,806	49,371
Saltpeter.....tons..	.....	.....	.....	.....	728	200
Caustic soda.....do...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	697
Deals, boards, etc....cu. met..	4,897	11,569	5,742	.....	33,723	46,037
Woven cloth of all kinds..tons..	662	301	69	.....	1,137	859
Corn.....do...	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	555
Glass, etc.....do...	38	135	53	.....	306	.....

EXPORTS.

The exports of goods from Malaga for the years 1890 and 1891 show a general decrease, except in the year 1891, when we find an increase in Spanish brandy, lead, shelled almonds, raisins, and wine. The exportation of wine was greatly stimulated by the action of the French legislative body in putting a tariff on Malaga wine, and this article was rushed into France before the law came into operation, hence the great increase in exportation. Now Malaga wine merchants are seeking other avenues to get rid of their surplus stock. A number of them years ago sought an American market, but the California article was too sharp a competitor, and they now have no heart to repeat the effort; hence the wine trade of Malaga must necessarily greatly decrease, as most of the wines were sold in France, which now shuts out the article by a high tariff. Spanish brandy is gaining ground in the Southern States of America, most of the shipments being to New Orleans. The increase in this article since 1889 is quite decided.

Years ago Velez Malaga, Marbella, and other places on the seacoast were in the habit of bringing their articles for exportation to Malaga; now they ship direct from their own places, hence the falling off in Malaga exportation.

Table showing the exportation of leading articles in 1889, 1890, and 1891.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Fans.....tons...	2	1	1
Olive oil.....do.....	15,498	3,920	1,471
Olives.....do.....	38	68	39
Spanish brandy.....gallons...	7,423	11,214	13,077
Garlic.....tons...	213	229	39
Almonds:			
In the shell.....do.....	486	491	8
Shelled.....do.....	250	159	774
Canary seed.....do.....	103	91	130
Aniseed.....do.....	74	167	195
Rice.....do.....	12	9	39
Filberts.....do.....	9	3	2
Saffron.....do.....	½	1	.....
Cocoa shell.....do.....	29	24	33
Orange peel.....do.....	213	230	160
Chestnuts and walnuts.....do.....	23	45	6
Onions.....do.....	5	30	5
Spices.....do.....	73	22	27
Preserves.....do.....	25	26	11
Cork.....do.....	19	1	.....
Chocolate.....do.....	6	6	6
Sweets.....do.....	1	4	4
Esparto grass.....do.....	1,123	1,301	1,193
Fruits:			
Dried.....do.....	52	93	39
Green.....do.....	11	9	8
Chick-peas.....do.....	1,744	1,659	1,532
Pomegranates.....number...	389,280	376,444	330,740
Dried vegetables.....tons...	36	1	33
Figs.....do.....	208	479	250
Soap.....do.....	31	5	16
Lemons.....do.....	4,097	3,793	2,789
Minerals (zinc and lead ore).....do.....	91	.....	310
Playing cards.....pounds...	500	.....	250
Oranges.....tons...	1,170	2,059	958
Palm leaf, manufactured.....do.....	101	93	94
Cigarette paper.....pounds...	6,000	500	1,000
Raisins.....tons...	5,512	4,193	5,736
Salt fish.....do.....	1	8	7
Red pepper.....do.....	101	45	46
Silver coins.....do.....	35	4	6
Silver lead.....do.....	4,561	11,505	3,677
Lead.....do.....	17,525	10,146	27,936
Licorice root.....do.....	863	485	444
Grapes.....do.....	439	1,183	420
Vinegar.....gallons...	6,448	5,088	1,572
Wine.....do.....	1,995,264	1,971,044	2,093,668

STATISTICS OF MALAGA.

Having given the imports and exports of this city for two years past, I now present statistics which ought to be interesting to the American reader. Malaga has eight daily papers, yet it has no directory; so that the statistical information submitted was obtained under my own observation, and may therefore be relied upon as correct.

Table showing the population, number of stores, shops, streets, buildings, professions, etc.

Description.	Number.
Population, census of 1890:	
Males	64,500
Females	70,500
Buildings (all of brick, stone, and iron, except door and window cases)	12,554
Hotels	9
Streets, lanes, and alleys	611
Cathedral	1
Factories	198
Public promenades	9
Newspapers:	
Daily	8
Weekly	6
Principal markets	5
Cafés:	
First class	27
Second class	13
Churches:	
Catholic	52
Protestant chapel	1
Schools:	
Public	310
Private	25
Seminaries	44
Protestant	1
Exchange brokers	15
Steamer agencies	21
Doctors and surgeons	98
Clergymen:	
Catholic	141
Protestant	2
Lawyers	86
Solicitors	47
Notaries	12
Matrons of hospitals	5
Life and fire insurance companies	24
Theaters (Cervantes, erected in 1861, and Principal, erected in 1788)	2
Stores and shops:	
Leading importers and exporters	36
Fruit dealers	45
Wholesale dry goods	14
Linen drapers	331
Haberdashers and fancy shops	14
Foreign furniture stores, glassware, china, and fancy ornaments	5
Florists	4
Jewelry stores, enamelers, silversmiths, etc	30
Cabinetmakers, upholsterers, and carpenters	49
Milliners and dressmakers	22
Ready-made clothing	15
Grass and hemp sandals	11
Tanned leather and shoemakers	55
Pictures and frame work	17
Painters and glaziers	15
Hatters, etc	27

Description.	Number.
Stores and shops—Continued.	
Wax chandlers	3
Stationery, wholesale and retail	13
Retailers of cigars and tobacco under exclusive privilege	24
Cereals	17
All classes of furniture, chairs, wool, iron bedsteads, etc	7
Tailors	29
Foreign crockery, glassware, etc	30
Spanish crockery	15
Spanish knives	11
Mats and cordage	29
American sewing machines	3
American stocking machine	1
Guitars, pianos, and other instruments	13
Galloon-makers	3
Braziers and coppersmiths	6
Coopers	25
Pawnbrokers	11
Ironmongers	15
Dyers	5
Turners	10
Harness-makers	19
Tin shops	37
Furriers	15
Locksmiths and iron forges	24
Shirt-makers	7
Coach and cart constructors	7
Shipwrights	4
Retailers of second-hand clothing	27
Marble work and sculpture	7
Mending and repairing umbrellas	6
Coke, coal, and charcoal	6
Silver-plated knives and ornaments	3
Horticulturists	4
Photographers	6
Bookbinders and printers	20
Hairdressers, barbers, dentists, and bleeders	70
Lithographers, first class	9
Apothecaries	26
Druggists	5
Foreign provisions, foreign wines, beer, canned goods, petroleum, and second-class grocers	349
Retailers of wine and spirits	111
Eating or chop houses	142
Wholesale wines and wine cellars	65
Retailers of fruit	9
Confectioners	19
Bakers and retailers of bread	96
Public and licensed boarding houses	20
Restaurants, various kinds	27
Inns, not really hotels	24
Friers of fish	11
Friers of puff paste (fried dough)	15
Lotteries (offices)	7

The whole number of stores in Malaga is 2,154.

Some of the streets and a considerable number of the stores are lighted by electricity, but the city is generally furnished with gas.

There is a full supply of good drinking and other water.

A street railway system is well patronized.

The taxable property amounts to $1,267,000.

T. M. NEWSON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Malaga, April 15, 1892.

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN PRUSSIA.

REPORT BY COMMERCIAL AGENT WASHBURN, OF MAGDEBURG.

The clerical school bill, which but recently failed of passage in the Prussion Landtag after the most bitter and determined opposition of its opponents, has aroused considerable interest as to the numbers of the adherents of the various religious sects and the proportion which they bear to each other. From a survey of the second table it will be seen that of the predominating creeds the Roman Catholics have increased at a faster rate during the last two decades than the Evangelical Protestants, while the latter in turn have increased relatively faster than the Jewish population. Perhaps, though, the most suggestive feature of the table in question is the rapid growth of those professing no religion at all. This section of the population has increased fourteenfold since 1871.

Table showing distribution of population according to religion.

Denomination.	1871.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Protestant (Evangelical)	16,040,685	17,627,658	18,244,405	19,230,376
Roman Catholic	8,268,301	9,204,930	9,620,326	10,251,447
Greek Catholic	1,388	1,353	1,437	1,360
Church of Brothers	1,601	4,361	4,711	4,514
Mennonite	13,950	13,849	13,951	13,833
Baptist	8,818	16,402	22,735	23,969
English and Scotch High Church	904	.....	1,372	2,175
Methodist and Quaker	792	1,178	3,321	3,232
Apostolic (Irving)	1,710	82	13,023	16,081
German Catholic	1,800	5,338	1,036	929
Free Religion	3,651		21,823	7,304
Dissident	19,437	15,426		20,273
Other Christians	54	1,210	58	3,039
Jews	325,661	363,790	366,575	372,058
Confessing other religions	72	285	149	328
Faith uncertain	16	1,243	2,191	2,871
Faith not declared	4,389	22,006	1,357	1,492
Total	24,693,169	27,279,111	28,318,470	29,955,281

Table showing the proportion of increase and decrease per 1,000 since 1871.

Denomination.	For every 1,000 on December 1, 1871, there were on December 1—		
	1880.	1885.	1890.
Evangelical	1,099	1,138	1,199
Roman Catholic	1,113	1,164	1,240
Greek Catholic	975	1,035	980
Church of Brothers	1,090	1,178	1,129
Mennonite	993	1,000	992
Baptist	1,516	2,102	2,216
English and Scotch High Church, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Quaker	2,064	2,767	3,188
Apostolic	1,800	2,894	3,574
German and Christian Catholic, Free Religion, and Dissident	884	919	1,145
Jews	1,117	1,126	1,143
Confessing other religions	1,667	2,069	4,556
Without religion	4,000	10,955	14,355

ALBERT H. WASHBURN,
Commercial Agent.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
Magdeburg, April 12, 1892.

LONG-DISTANCE ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MASON, OF FRANKFORT.

In a report submitted from this office on the 20th of October last announcing the close of the International Electro-Technical Exhibition at Frankfort, it was stated that the precise result of the experiment that had been made in the transmission of electrical energy to the exhibition from Lauffen, on the Neckar River, 108 miles distant, had not yet been definitely determined, and that the whole apparatus would be subjected to further and conclusive tests by a special commission, whose verdict would form part of the official report of the exhibition, which was then expected to be ready for publication by the end of December.

This subsequent test of the long-distance transmission system was elaborately made during the latter part of October by a committee of high scientific authority, headed by Prof. Weber, of Zurich, and since the general report of the exhibition has been delayed in preparation by various causes and will probably not appear for some weeks yet to come, the special verdict of Prof. Weber's committee, for which electrical experts in all countries have been so anxiously waiting, has now been authoritatively announced.

This announcement declares a result even more favorable than had been previously foreshadowed. As was stated in the previous report of this series, the electrical energy actually delivered at Frankfort was estimated to be from 70 to 75 per cent of that which was generated at Lauffen, the remaining 25

to 30 per cent having been lost in the processes of transformation and transmission. This was considered a triumph which marked a distinct era in the practical application of electricity.

The report of Prof. Weber's committee now declares as the result of its exhaustive tests and measurements, which were made at each section of the line from the turbine at Lauffen to the motor in the Frankfort exhibition, that there was an initial loss varying from 8 to 10 per cent in the generating dynamo, and that, deducting this from the whole aggregate loss as hitherto estimated, it follows that the proportion of created energy actually available at the exposition was from 90 to 92 per cent of the current that was actually delivered to the condensing transformer at Lauffen. In other words, there was a loss in the dynamo of from 8 to 10 per cent, which may, by more perfect construction, be saved, and which should not be charged to the debit side of the long-distance experiment.

The net result is, therefore, that the actual and necessary loss of energy during the triple process of transforming a current of from 200 to 300 horse power into a current of small volume but high intensity, transmitting this intensified current a distance of 108 miles over naked copper wires hung upon ordinary telegraph poles by oil and porcelain insulators, and retransforming it into a current of ordinary pressure, was only 18 to 20 per cent, leaving from 80 to 82 per cent of the generated current available for motive or lighting purposes.

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort, April 8, 1892.

FUCHAU TEA TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL GRACEY.

The chief export from Fuchau to the United States is tea, the retrograde in which trade, beginning eleven years ago, still continues. In the year 1880 the shipments of Congou tea from this port were about 850,000 chests, or 654,000 piculs, and of all kinds 738,000 piculs; in 1891 only 345,000 chests of Congou and 361,966 piculs of all kinds were shipped. The production and sale of oolong tea has been about the same as in the more prosperous years, but the entire product of this kind of tea has only been about 19,000 piculs, or 2,533,666 pounds. A large portion of this has gone to American markets.

The entire shipment of all kinds of tea to the United States in 1880 was 2,753,600 pounds; according to the customs report, during the year 1891 it was 3,658,133 pounds, which is a gain of 1,148,000 pounds over the year 1890. Turning our attention to the shipments to Great Britain, in 1880

the figures were 71,500,000 pounds, which have fallen to 17,500,000 pounds in 1891. While the trade in tea from this port to Great Britain has fallen off nearly three-fourths in ten years, it has increased to the United States, as shown above.

As compared with England, Australia and Russia, we are not a tea-drinking people. Three years ago statistics showed that the consumption of tea per capita by Americans was about half a pound; by Englishmen at home, 7 pounds for each inhabitant; by Australasians, 13 pounds.

The decrease in the export of China teas to Great Britain is due to the fact that India and Ceylon teas, raised under British protection by English growers, have been put upon the home markets at much lower rates than China could furnish them, and every encouragement has been given to the production and sale of the tea raised in those countries.

Messrs. Gow, Wilson & Stanton, one of London's greatest tea firms, say in their annual report of the tea trade for 1891:

Our own possessions now contribute some 75 per cent of the tea we drink, only 25 per cent being supplied by China. Under these circumstances it is matter for general congratulation that the home consumption for 1891 has exceeded any previous record. In 1889 we only consumed 185,000,000 pounds of tea; in 1891 we have used about 202,000,000 pounds. So long as the weaker teas of China were being rapidly displaced by the stronger teas of India and Ceylon, the increase in the consumption of dry leaf was hardly appreciable, although a larger quantity of liquid tea was gradually being used. There is another feature which is remarkable in the home consumption during the past year. It is the first time in which Ceylon tea has been more largely drunk than China tea. If we go back to 1887, we find only 10,000,000 pounds of Ceylon tea were drunk to 90,000,000 pounds of China tea; only four years afterwards the use of Ceylon tea had increased to about 50,000,000 pounds, while the quantity of China tea has been reduced by about 40,000,000 pounds.

The London tea report for the last six months of 1891 shows imports as follows:

From—	Imports from July 1 to December 31.			Tea in stock at end of year.		
	1891.	1890.	1889.	1891.	1890.	1889.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
China	51,415,000	55,902,000	71,871,000	36,590,000	45,504,000	58,354,000
India	76,796,000	67,467,000	66,593,000	45,496,000	36,377,000	37,814,000
Ceylon	29,730,000	20,213,000	14,492,000	15,440,000	8,622,000	6,304,000
Total	157,941,000	143,582,000	152,956,000	97,526,000	90,503,000	102,472,000

The trade in tea for London markets has not proved remunerative for foreign dealers at this port as compared with former years, while those shippers who have been supplying the American market report better profits. This is due almost entirely to the fact that China tea is not brought into competition with the India and Ceylon product in the United States.

Two American firms doing business at this and other ports in China have retired from the China trade. The failure of Messrs. Russell & Co. was a serious blow to commercial interests, and the losses to creditors, both native

and foreign, have been very heavy. This was one of the oldest American houses in the East, and has always had the confidence of the Chinese and foreign merchants. Messrs. Dunn & Co., successors to and doing business in the firm name of Hedge & Co., have withdrawn all their interests in the far East, and the affairs of the firm are now being closed by Mr. W. H. Churchill, who has been their business manager for many years, and has now established in his own name a general merchandise and commission business.

Mr. Wm. H. Wakeham, of New York, has associated himself with the Paul Pettick Company. Mr. Paul Pettick is of Chinese parentage, born in the United States, but did not reside in the United States after coming to majority. They are doing a good retail and commission trade in general stores with foreigners and natives, and have the best assortment of supplies for the foreign community in the port.

AMERICANS IN FUCHAU.

Of the 82 American residents in Fuchau, all but 10 are connected with the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America and the American Board of Commission for Foreign Missions. A very large part of the work of this office has relation to the missionaries and their work in the central and northern part of the Fo-Kien province.

The higher officials of this province are generally very friendly to all foreigners, and I have always found them very willing to respond to every call I have had to make upon them in securing justice and protection of foreign interests and also to enforce treaty provisions favorable to Christian converts.

During last summer we were sharers in the general annoyances and threatened violence in other parts of the Empire, but not to the extent which characterized the antiforeign outbreaks on the Yangtse River and the north of China. Evil-disposed persons posted bills on the walls of the city and scattered handbills in the houses of the same inflammatory character, intended to excite the people against foreigners, which worked such mischief through mob violence in other places in China. We were fortunate in discovering very early the posting of these vile placards attacking foreigners and missionaries. By vigorous, prompt, and united measures on the part of the consuls with the Chinese officials, the incipient insurrection and mob violence was prevented. For several weeks we lived in imminent peril of life and property. The people who stirred up strife were Hunanese troops in the employ of the tartar-general. They received from their friends in Hunan the infamous placards and circulated them freely in the city. The prompt action of the high officials of the province and the local authorities, with their proclamations and threats of punishment, removal of the posters from the walls, and the stationing of large bands of local soldiers near the churches and chapels, tended to dishearten the rioters, and the timely arrival of English and German gunboats created consternation among the would-be rioters and looters. Owing to the more serious demonstrations made by rioters on the Yangtse River

and the small number of American war vessels in Chinese waters, we were not successful in securing an American gunboat until the danger and excitement had in a great measure subsided. I regard it as necessary that this port should be visited by some foreign war vessel at least once a month, and to secure this I united with the consuls of the other nations in requesting the ministers and admirals of the several countries to arrange that one vessel of war of some nation should visit our port that often.

Fuchau is a great provincial capital, the viceroy or governor-general located here being ruler over 65,000,000 people residing in Fo-Kien, Che-Kiang, and the island of Formosa. The great arsenal of southern China is located here, and we were greatly imperiled by an attempt being made to capture the arsenal and the war vessels lying here at that time. How far the rumors of such an attempt were true, we are not able to determine, but enough has been revealed to make it quite certain that it formed a part of the plans for a general insurrection attempted by the secret-society people throughout the Empire. At the time we received private information that such an attempt was to be made the several consuls telegraphed for gunboats, as our position would have been very perilous had the movement not been frustrated. We were then in turn requested, semiofficially, to assist the provincial authorities if, as was rumored, foreigners should be found as leaders of the expedition. I have no doubt that the proposed "extermination" of all foreigners called for in the circulars posted about the city was seriously contemplated, and would have been carried into execution if the scheme of seizing the arsenal and ships had not miscarried. This was intended to involve the national Government in trouble with other nations, and thus indirectly assist the insurrectionists.

SAMUEL L. GRACEY,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Fuchau, April 15, 1892.

LIME-JUICE MANUFACTURE.

REPORT BY CONSUL PIERCE, OF TRINIDAD.

Referring to the instruction calling for a report on the manufacture, etc., of lime juice, I beg to observe that the industry is at a very low ebb in this consular district. During the year 1890 (the last published statement) none was exported from Tobago, and the declared value at the custom-house of the quantity exported from Trinidad was only £48, all of which went to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Julio Anduze, a highly reputable merchant of Port-of-Spain, who is interesting himself in the industry, favors me with the following memorandum:

Raw lime juice is prepared with ripe limes picked in dry weather and properly selected. They should be cut and pressed as soon as possible after picking—the juice to be strained and put up in air-tight casks immediately. The principal markets are the United Kingdom and the United States.

Concentrated lime juice is made from all qualities of limes, whether ripe or partly rotten, large and small all going through the mill. The juice should be properly strained and allowed to settle; then boiled in copper kettles on a slow fire until it has reached the density required, *i. e.*, 60° Twaddle or about 52° Baumé. Great care should be taken not to allow the juice to get scorched, which is generally caused by too great a fire during the boiling process. The principal markets are the United Kingdom and the United States.

WM. P. PIERCE,
Consul

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Trinidad, March 18, 1892.

EMIGRATION FROM SWITZERLAND IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL CATLIN, OF ZURICH.

During the year 1891 there were only 7,516 emigrants from Switzerland to transmarine lands, a less number than has been recorded during any year, with one exception, since 1882. The exception was in 1886, during which year only 6,342 persons emigrated. The heaviest emigration during the past decade was in 1883, when the number of emigrants reached 13,502.

Of those emigrating last year, 6,521, or nearly 90 per cent, were Swiss citizens, the remainder being foreigners who had settled in Switzerland. The canton of Berne sent the largest number, 1,807, and the Canton of Zug the least, 13. Zurich furnished 782. Over 90 per cent of those emigrating (6,920) went to the United States, 282 to the Argentine Republic, 184 to Brazil, 19 to Uruguay, 4 to Chile, 11 to other parts of South America, 47 to Australia, 17 to Africa, 8 to Asia, and 8 to Central America.

The percentage of persons emigrating for every thousand of population varies greatly in different cantons; in Zurich, for instance, it is 2.3; in Berne, 3.5; in Glarus, 5.4; in Zug, 1.3; in St. Gall, 3.5; in Aargau, 1.7; and in Ticino, 5.5. These figures, however, change from year to year according to the industrial and agricultural conditions prevailing in the different localities.

GEORGE L. CATLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Zurich, April 22, 1892.

URUGUAY IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL HILL, OF MONTEVIDEO.

The year which has just come to a close has been probably—and that is saying much—the most trying in the history of the country. Throughout the year everybody was kept on tiptoe with expectation on account of the numerous projects proposed and partially carried out looking to the betterment of the economic conditions and the readjustment of the financial relations of the nation. Little or no progress has attended efforts in either line. At the end the country stands substantially in the same position as at the beginning of the year.

Uruguay has remained at peace with her neighbors; neither have any irritating controversies arisen between her and them. The live-stock trade with Rio Grande do Sul was at one time seriously threatened by exaggerated valuations arbitrarily placed upon it by the provincial authorities as a basis for calculating the export tax and the revival of an old tariff by Brazil, in accordance with the terms of which Uruguayan cattle were heavily taxed on passing the frontier. The governments interested acting in unison, the one repealing the tariff and the other reducing the export valuations, this barrier to reciprocal trade has been removed. Notwithstanding that the Government has had to bear much adverse criticism as having been *particeps criminis* in the inception and prolongation of the crisis, yet the difficulties inherent in the situation have not been increased by serious domestic disturbances of public order. A feeble attempt in October at the subversion of the Government was suppressed before it ripened into action.

RAILWAYS.

With the exception of railway extension to carry out the programme initiated in 1884, nothing has been done in the way of public works in 1891. The Midland Railway has reached its terminus at Salto, where it connects with the Northern of Uruguay, which runs from Salto to San Eugenio, with a branch completed and in operation to Isla de Cabello. The prolongation of the Central Railway from Paso de las Toros to Rivera has been accomplished and the line opened to traffic. Because of the lack of good ports, the commerce of southern Brazil is very closely identified with Montevideo. It is expected that the reduction of port and light dues here, the liberal privileges accorded to merchandise in bond at the Montevideo custom-house, and the low rates established by the railway to Rivera will materially increase this transit trade. The Northeastern Railway has reached Nico Pérez, and will soon be extended to Artigas, passing through Melo, with a branch to Treinta y Tres. The failure of the contractors (Perry Cutbill de Sungo & Co.) who were building the extension of that line caused a suspension of work when the railway was completed nearly to Maldonado. A new company has taken up the business. The Western Railway to Colonia remains

in *statu quo*. The issuance of bonds to build the road forms a part of the President's financial plans, set forth *infra*. Whereas in 1884 only 300 kilometers of railway were in operation, there are to-day open to traffic 1,571 kilometers. The main lines proposed at that time are now nearly completed. Unless financial difficulties prevent, the plan will be concluded by the construction of the branch lines then projected. The policy of the Government toward these lines may be expected to be liberal, since, among other reasons, they enjoy Government guaranties.

AGRICULTURE.

It is difficult to calculate the progress that agriculture is making in this country. It has not assumed importance enough to be reflected in the exports, and no other figures are available. Mr. Chamberlain, manager of the Central Railway, says in his last report to the stockholders:

> The real traffic-producing elements of the country have not been impaired; indeed, the contrary is the fact, for there is every reason to believe that such elements have expanded. For instance, it is calculated that this year 50 per cent more land has been planted with wheat than in any previous season, and we have daily opportunities of seeing that, as the railways are extended, agriculture takes the place of wool-growing, sheep-farming moves further up the country, and the cattle-raising industry is pushed into camps still more distant.

It has been estimated that 400,000 acres are devoted this year to agriculture, situated, for the most part, in the departments bordering on the River Plate, between Colonia and Montevideo. The railway communication with this section is so imperfect that the farmer has to ship his grain either on small schooners down the nearest stream and along the coast or to cart it 30 or 40 miles to a station. The change from pastoral to agricultural pursuits will be slow, but the time is near at hand when pastoral exports will not sum up, as now, 90 per cent and the agricultural exports 6 per cent of the total produce sent out of the country.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Sheep are recovering from the great losses suffered a year and a half ago. The following table shows that the amount of the wool clip has doubled in ten years:

Years.	Clip.	Years.	Clip.
	*Fardos.**		*Fardos.**
1879–'80	35,456	1885–'86	64,557
1880–'81	42,142	1886–'87	65,957
1881–'82	48,862	1887–'88	75,778
1882–'83	58,032	1888–'89	78,388
1883–'84	60,834	1889–'90	51,085
1884–'85	63,947	1890–'91	46,107

* Fardos, or bales, average 450 to 470 kilograms.

While it seems that the cattle industry has reached its limit, I see an estimate that the wool clip should be increased by 2,000 bales this year.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

The pastoral industry, although in its usual prosperous condition, seems scarcely to be advancing. The statistics disclose the fact that there are not so many head of live stock in the "camp" as in 1884. Nor has the number of cattle slaughtered annually been increased during the last ten years. The "saladero" industry in the Argentine Republic has doubled its output during the last four years, while it has been stationary in Uruguay.

The following table shows the number of head of cattle slaughtered in Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) from 1881 to 1891:

Years.	Uruguay.	Argentine Republic.	Rio Grande do Sul.	Total.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
1881	576,170	399,000	310,000	1,285,170
1882	738,500	434,500	300,000	1,473,000
1883	704,400	365,100	375,000	1,444,500
1884	853,600	316,800	335,000	1,505,400
1885	647,029	610,700	410,000	1,667,729
1886	751,067	480,900	310,000	1,541,967
1887	499,554	314,700	415,000	1,229,254
1888	763,900	452,250	396,000	1,612,150
1889	708,923	707,400	365,000	1,781,323
1890	642,100	764,000	380,000	1,786,103
1891	667,100	801,000	455,000	1,923,100

The protective duties established by Brazil under the ministry of Cotegipe have stimulated the industry in Rio Grande do Sul. The Brazilian market for jerked beef, in which Uruguay was once well-nigh supreme as an importer, is now shared by the Argentine Republic, but without detriment to the former. The price of jerked beef has been kept up by increased demand, and the liberation of the slaves had no unfavorable effect, as was prophesied.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Hopes are entertained that satisfactory results may be obtained in the development of the mineral resources of the country. Up to date gold mining has received the larger share of attention. The first companies, working with French capital, were established in 1879 and 1884, respectively, and, after short careers, ended in disaster. In 1885 the Sociedad General de Minas de Oro del Uruguay was incorporated, and it is now working twenty shafts, reducing 40 tons of ore daily. In 1888 a new company, the Gold Fields of Uruguay, was formed in London. It is working sixty shafts, reducing more than 120 tons per day. The last monthly remittances to Europe reached about 30 kilograms. In the year 1890 the Hermanos Gold Minings was established, and is now operating twenty shafts.

According to a late message of the President, the product of gold since 1885 has been as follows:

Years.	Mineral worked.	Product of gold.
	Tons.	*Kilograms.*
1885	3,227	64.284
1886	5,489	85.009
1887	3,767	63.908
1888	2,030	25.734
1889	17,804	139.261
1890	*29,000	187
Total	59,317	565.196

*Approximately.

These mills are provided with American machinery, manufactured by Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The loss in 1891 from emigration has not been so serious as was apprehended either here or in the Argentine Republic. Losses there have been, to be sure, as was inevitable, once the pinching of the crisis was felt. The arrivals at Uruguayan ports from beyond the seas amounted to 10,256, against departures for Europe of 18,982, entailing a loss of 8,726 persons. This vacuum was filled, however, by an excess of arrivals over departures from the Argentine Republic of about 5,000 persons and by the excess of births over deaths, amounting to about 10,000. When it is considered that the excess of births over deaths in the years 1885–'90 was 79,857, and that the net gain from immigration in the four years 1887–'90 was 57,500, such slight drains as occurred last year can not be viewed with much alarm. I am inclined to think that the bulk of last year's emigration consisted of the little army of nonproducers who infested this city and the larger towns, taking no root in, nor becoming in anywise identified with, the life of the country. Neither the ebb nor flow of such an element is of importance.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce of Uruguay for 1890 shows a falling off of $1,327,824 as compared with the returns for the previous year. The figures are:

Description.	1889.	1890.
Importation	$36,823,863	$32,364,627
Exportation	25,954,107	29,085,519
Total	62,777,970	61,450,146

Separating imports from exports, we find a decrease in the former of $4,459,236, or 12.1 per cent, and an increase in the latter of $3,131,412, or 12.06

cent. The first six months of 1890 was a period of great commercial vity, the crisis really dating, and its ill effects being felt appreciably, n the failure of the National Bank, which occurred in July. From that e to the present the restriction of imports has been over 40 per cent in iparison with 1889, the imports during 1891, according to the data now iand, not having exceeded $18,978,420.

For purposes of comparison it may be interesting to note the movement mports and exports for a period of five years. It is as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
.....	$20,194,655	$23,811,986	$44,006,641
.....	24,615,944	18,671,996	43,287,940
.....	29,477,448	28,008,254	57,485,702
.....	36,823,863	25,954,107	62,777,970
.....	32,364,627	29,085,519	61,450,146

During these five years the different commercial nations shared this trade ollows:

Table showing the value of imports into Uruguay by countries from 1886 to 1890.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
and	$5,610,784	$6,710,971	$9,526,774	$10,471,610	$8,802,378
ce	3,410,384	4,114,045	4,531,988	5,515,915	5,099,456
L	1,486,983	1,826,870	2,623,939	2,504,692	2,472,786
.....	2,015,066	2,149,133	2,200,030	2,615,153	2,174,181
.....	1,492,102	1,697,276	2,400,466	3,260,524	2,628,663
d States	1,246,819	1,701,964	1,584,908	3,411,601	2,444,936
any	2,098,809	2,839,296	3,042,014	3,431,830	2,809,315
um	861,937	1,195,562	1,594,266	1,625,894	1,495,667
.....	193,008	216,458	189,954	186,373	192,588
ntine Republic	517,562	442,897	763,347	1,450,057	2,643,328
.....	197,712	97,379	119,819	878,273	278,410
nd	133,084	64,316	27,985	105,988	93,223
guay	174,065	151,398	130,953	84,436	129,784
ray and Sweden	535	.....	.....	16	10,714
nark	2,282	.....	.....	523	.....
gal	62,332	24,875	23,378	35,841	40,761
, China, and Japan	12,107	7,982	20,994	1,815	7,958
and Ecuador	.....	884	.....	.....	.....
terland	55,491	24,155	13,676	8,220	.....
nbia	2,605	.....	.....	.....	.....
itius	7,430	13,639	.....	.....	.....
ria-Hungary	9,418	406	320	.....	.....
ry Islands	1,739	2,573	1,495	8,349	31,318
ia	.....	.....	.....	206,665	11,677
pecified	602,401	1,334,575	671,842	1,020,098	1,027,504
Total	20,194,655	24,615,944	29,477,448	36,823,863	32,394,627

Table showing percentages of imports of the different countries from 1886 to 1890.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
England	27.78	27.26	32.32	28.44	27.17
France	16.93	16.71	15.37	14.98	15.74
Brazil	7.36	7.42	8.96	6.8	7.64
Spain	9.47	8.73	7.49	7.1	6.71
Italy	7.38	6.89	8.14	8.86	8.12
United States	6.17	6.91	5.37	9.26	7.55
Germany	10.39	11.53	10.32	9.32	8.67
Belgium	4.26	4.86	5.41	4.42	4.59
Cuba	0.95	0.88	0.64	0.51	0.6
Argentine Republic	2.56	1.8	2.58	3.93	8.16
Chile	0.97	0.39	0.4	2.38	0.86
Holland	0.65	0.26	0.09	0.29	0.29
Paraguay	0.86	0.61	0.44	0.23	0.4
Norway and Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.03
Denmark	0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	0.38	0.1	0.08	0.09	0.13
India, China, and Japan	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.01	.....
Peru and Ecuador	.....	0.03	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	0.27	0.1	0.04	0.02	.....
Colombia	0.01	0.05	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	0.03	0.01	.....	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary	0.04	0.01	.....	.....	.....
Canary Islands	.....	0.01	.....	0.03	0.1
Russia	.....	.....	.....	0.56	0.04
Not specified	3.27	5.42	2.28	2.77	3.17
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table showing the value of exports from Uruguay by countries from 1886 to 1890.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
England	$4,988,765	$4,125,320	$5,088,208	$3,551,623	$3,946,347
France	2,597,744	2,476,561	4,557,908	5,223,743	6,120,965
Brazil	4,481,240	2,563,934	5,432,002	3,295,485	3,278,774
Belgium	3,791,032	3,354,286	3,429,743	4,110,773	3,140,624
United States	2,719,085	1,522,854	2,326,999	1,441,310	2,004,217
Cuba	370,860	957,197	623,100	249,917	234,131
Spain	251,316	152,928	230,357	366,746	241,646
Italy	469,714	317,041	369,081	381,823	358,646
Germany	366,467	322,329	1,242,688	1,299,731	1,019,575
Argentine Republic	1,156,739	1,122,030	2,056,848	2,289,552	2,550,740
Chile	29,455	142,861	387,293	429,310	353,266
Paraguay	5,469	5,455	1,673	7,381	31,839
Antilles, Mauritius, and Réunion	20,876	14,965	29,360	7,198	.....
India, China, and Japan	100	378	.....	.....	.....
Peru	7,525	6,980	11,785	.....	.....
Portugal	153,337	147,987	291,172	200,789	334,558
Falkland Islands	661	92	16,596	1,936	.....
Cape of Good Hope	11,604	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canary Islands	.....	.....	1,101	.....	.....
Antilles	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,115
Venezuela	194	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,053
Barbados	.....	5,861	800	1,330	1,701
Not specified	2,389,803	1,432,937	1,911,540	3,095,460	5,405,392
Total	23,811,986	18,671,996	28,008,254	25,954,107	29,085,514

Table showing percentages of exports to the different countries from 1886 to 1890.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
England	20.96	22.09	18.17	13.69	13.56
France	10.91	13.29	16.27	20.13	21.04
Brazil	18.82	13.76	19.39	12.69	11.27
Belgium	15.92	17.96	12.25	15.84	10.8
United States	11.42	8.16	8.31	5.55	6.89
Cuba	1.56	5.12	2.22	0.96	0.81
Spain	1.06	0.82	0.82	1.41	0.83
Italy	1.97	1.69	1.32	1.47	1.23
Germany	1.54	1.72	4.44	5.01	3.51
Argentine Republic	4.84	6	7.34	8.82	8.77
Chile	0.12	0.76	1.39	1.66	1.22
Paraguay	0.02	0.03	.....	0.03	0.11
Antilles, Mauritius, and Réunion	0.09	0.08	0.11	0.02	.....
Peru	0.03	0.03	0.04	.....	.....
Portugal	0.65	0.79	1.04	0.77	1.15
Falkland Islands	0.01	.....	0.06	0.01	.....
Cape of Good Hope	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antilles	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.2
Barbados	.....	0.03	.....	0.01	0.01
Not specified	10.03	7.67	6.83	11.93	18.58
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table showing the imports and exports of each custom-house from 1886 to 1890.

Custom-house.	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Montevideo	$18,903,247	$15,108,025	$23,322,321	$11,822,817	$26,196,344	$19,188,427
Paysandu	285,881	3,420,331	298,881	2,478,444	1,691,274	3,212,365
Independencia	233,238	2,907,644	197,794	2,261,633	156,083	2,676,821
Salto	437,533	908,798	440,696	577,125	312,772	612,987
Cerro-Largo	138,087	507,208	106,500	516,530	98,315	607,118
Colonia	91,691	518,794	130,507	568,264	191,247	907,163
Mercedes	56,341	288,502	79,074	239,286	64,417	526,872
Rivera	11,827	75,865	14,567	186,353	12,135	216,453
La Paloma	24,764	76,819	22,803	21,544	18,340	24,588
Maldonado	12,106	.....	2,801	.....	8,666	.....
Santa Rosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	727,855	35,460
Total	20,194,655	23,811,986	24,615,944	18,671,996	29,477,448	28,008,254

Custom-house.	1889.		1890.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Montevideo	$33,476,433	$17,415,686	$28,682,773	$16,607,778
Paysandu	1,085,090	1,805,529	965,102	2,328,690
Independencia	240,547	240,547	235,738	3,640,269
Salto	539,852	539,852	793,353	2,866,882
Cerro-Largo	113,156	113,156	246,920	482,651
Colonia	265,703	265,703	473,482	1,879,208
Mercedes	100,950	100,950	92,714	961,513
Rivera	12,393	12,393	11,592	65,667
La Paloma	55,739	55,739	86,348	40,942
Maldonado	.....	3,227	3,926	98,916
Santa Rosa	.....	930,773	802,679	113,043
Total	36,823,863	25,954,107	32,394,627	29,085,519

Table showing Montevideo's percentage of the import and export trade from 1836 to 1890.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*
1886	93.61	63.25
1887	94.74	63.31
1888	88.89	68.51
1889	90.91	67.1
1890	88.54	57.1

The crisis, in the throes of which the country is now laboring, is the third since 1868. Although by no means strictly commercial crises, each resembles its fellows in that it succeeded an era of large importations, unaccompanied by corresponding increases in exports. The crisis of 1868 is ascribed to the expansion of credit in the creation of a large number of new banks, due to the impetus given to trade and speculation by the Paraguayan war, and an unwarranted increase in the consumption of the country while its productive forces remained stationary. This is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1864	$8,381,467	$6,334,706
1866	14,608,091	10,665,040
1867	17,657,918	12,077,795

The balance against the country brought on the crisis of 1868.

The imports and exports bore the following relation in the two years preceding the crisis of 1874:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1872	$18,859,724	$15,489,532
1873	21,075,446	16,301,772

It happened, as in the present instance, that the lack of equilibrium in exchanges coincided with a failure of crops, thus aggravating a situation already precarious. The restriction of imports, which fell from $21,075,446 in 1873 to $17,181,672 in 1874 and $12,431,408 in 1875, caused by the enforced economy of the people, together with the liquidation of enterprises resting on flimsy foundations or based upon unsubstantial expectations, served to restore the country to the calm level of normal life. Ten years were to elapse before increased population and added wealth should make as large demand on foreign markets for wares and merchandise as in the unfortunate year 1873.

The imports and exports for the years immediately preceding the present crisis are thus exhibited:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1887	$24,615,944	$18,671,996
1888	29,477,448	28,008,254
1889	36,823,863	25,954,107

This shows an unfavorable balance in three years of $18,282,898. In the diminution of imports the country is again finding an issue out of its afflictions, as may be seen by consulting the subjoined tables:

Table showing imports in 1891 by quarters.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Liquors	$761,175	$928,394	$673,029	$635,761	$2,998,361
Comestibles	848,779	1,223,590	1,085,291	1,059,665	4,317,318
Tobacco	80,602	59,703	61,652	71,172	273,131
Dry goods	732,502	635,921	670,178	522,954	2,561,557
Ready-made clothing	272,646	261,500	252,911	220,674	1,007,733
Machinery	1,069,010	1,030,335	1,215,750	1,201,161	4,516,257
Miscellaneous	605,068	662,021	683,917	588,565	2,539,572
Live stock	91,087	346,443	150,028	176,928	764,488
Total	4,560,872	5,147,912	4,792,760	4,476,874	18,978,420

As above shown, the imports were 40 per cent below the average for the three years preceding.

Table showing decrease of imports in 1891 compared with 1890.

Articles	1890.	1891.	Decrease.	
				Per cent.
Liquors	$4,408,468	$2,998,361	$1,410,107	31.98
Comestibles	6,777,837	4,317,318	2,460,512	36.31
Tobacco	589,585	273,131	316,464	53.61
Dry goods	3,370,977	2,561,557	1,209,420	46.12
Ready-made clothing	1,532,206	1,007,733	524,473	34.22
Machinery	8,677,114	4,516,257	4,160,857	47.95
Miscellaneous	6,608,430	2,539,572	4,068,858	61.57
Live stock	.....	764,488	.....	.....
Total	32,564,627	18,978,420	14,150,698	.....

Every item in the list shows, though unequally, the severity of the crisis. So general has been the restriction along the whole line that special comment is evidently superfluous. Besides, fuller details are not now nor will be at hand for several months.

Table showing the amounts of dutiable and free imports and exports of Uruguay in 1890.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
England	$6,348,451	$2,423,927	$8,772,378	$3,680	$3,942,667	$3,946,347
France	4,960,659	138,777	5,099,436	268	6,120,697	6,120,965
Germany	2,378,174	431,141	2,809,315	.....	1,019,575	1,019,575
Argentine Republic	1,717,840	925,488	2,643,328	629,918	1,920,822	2,550,740
Italy	2,584,605	44,058	2,628,663	150	358,496	358,646
Brazil	1,546,992	925,794	2,472,786	398,057	2,880,717	3,278,774
United States	2,109,889	335,047	2,444,936	40	2,004,177	2,004,217
Spain	2,116,901	57,280	2,174,181	220	241,426	241,646
Belgium	1,285,643	210,024	1,495,667	.....	3,140,624	3,140,624
Chile	269,991	8,419	278,410	3,535	349,731	353,266
Cuba	192,578	10	192,588	.....	234,131	234,131
Paraguay	114,064	15,720	129,784	.....	31,839	31,839
Holland	92,359	864	93,223	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	40,721	40	40,761	.....	334,558	334,558
Canary Islands	31,318	.....	31,318	.....	.....	.....
Russia	11,677	.....	11,677	.....	.....	.....
Norway and Sweden	8,334	2,380	10,714	.....	.....	.....
India, China, and Japan	7,958	.....	7,958	.....	.....	.....
Barbados	.....	.....	.....	450	1,251	1,701
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,053	59,053
Antilles	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,115	4,115
Not specified	611,052	416,452	1,027,504	13	5,405,309	5,405,322
Total	26,429,206	5,935,421	32,364,627	1,036,331	28,049,188	29,085,519

Comparing the returns of trade for 1890 with those for 1889, we find that the imports into Uruguay increased from the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
Cuba	$6,215	Portugal	$4,920
Argentine Republic	1,193,271	India, China, and Japan	6,143
Paraguay	45,348	Canary Islands	22,969
Norway and Sweden	10,698		

They diminished from the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
England	$1,669,232	Germany	$662,515
France	416,479	Belgium	130,227
Brazil	31,906	Chile	999,863
Spain	440,972	Holland	12,763
Italy	631,861	Russia	194,978
United States	966,665		

The exports of Uruguay in 1890 increased over those of the previous year to the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
France	$897,822	Portugal	$133,769
England	394,724	Antilles	4,115
United States	562,907	Falkland Islands	59,053
Argentine Republic	261,188	Barbados	371
Paraguay	24,458		

They have decreased to the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
Belgium	$970,149	Italy	$23,177
Brazil	16,711	Germany	280,466
Cuba	15,787	Chile	76,044
Spain	125,100		

IMPORTS.

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Liquors:		
Alcohol ..... liters	486,562	$39,286
Absinth ..... do	61,923	20,069
Anise ..... do	28,716	9,177
Bitters ..... do	366,976	160,873
Caña ..... do	1,920,974	155,171
Cognac ..... do	305,816	137,195
Beer ..... do	336,697	71,047
Spirits of wine (grappa) ..... do	6,551	603
Gin ..... do	180,820	23,410
Kirschwasser ..... do	4,844	1,946
Liqueurs ..... do	38,542	20,932
Punch ..... do	106	37
Sirups ..... do	6,566	1,433
Rum ..... do	26,632	11,413
Cider ..... do	15,746	3,308
Schnappa ..... do	2,232	496
Vermouth and fernet ..... do	262,545	85,762
Red and white wine ..... do	29,327,420	3,632,490
Champagne ..... do	43,283	27,397
Whisky ..... do	16,834	6,423
Total liquors	.....	4,408,431
Comestibles:		
Olive oil ..... kilograms	1,876,624	562,839
Do ..... liters	5,903	2,124
Olives ..... kilograms	163,266	27,369
Garlic and onions	.....	21,828
Red pepper ..... kilograms	12,869	3,836
Caper buds ..... do	834	165
Algaroba buds ..... do	7,490	664
Almonds ..... do	58,914	14,295
Birdseed ..... do	75,325	7,533
Aniseed ..... do	7,608	1,900

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Comestibles—Continued.		
Anchovies.....kilograms...	8,490	$1,735
Herrings.....do.....	508	256
Do.....boxes...	311	191
Rice.....kilograms...	4,959,224	446,717
Spanish peas (arvejas).....do.....	9,388	939
Tunny fish.....do.....	5,473	2,651
Filberts.....do.....	30,481	3,963
Oats.....do.....	74,733	2,356
Sassafras.....do.....	4,066	66,640
Sugar.....do.....	15,069,782	1,457,814
Glucose.....do.....	3,644	302
Codfish.....do.....	393,938	59,398
Biscuits.....do.....	1,833	642
Cacao.....do.....	21,508	8,117
Coffee.....do.....	994,147	237,716
Chicory.....do.....	118,450	13,352
Calamaries.....do.....	2,136	1,096
Shrimps.....do.....	2,485	538
Cinnamon—		
Ceylon.....do.....	6,301	1,965
Chinese.....do.....	3,691	997
Jerked beef.....do.....	2,773,600	277,360
Chestnuts.....do.....	135,369	14,906
Barley.....do.....	272,830	15,435
Fermented.....do.....	904,474	80,749
Indian barley (cebadilla).....do.....	11,697	1,404
Chocolate.....do.....	104,454	64,034
Corn starch.....do.....	26,897	5,933
Chufa nuts.....do.....	2,308	231
Plums.....do.....	35,603	9,272
Cloves.....do.....	3,324	1,330
Cumin seed.....do.....	4,699	1,034
Sweetmeats.....do.....	9,590	7,049
Preserves.....do.....	169,791	68,925
Preserves and tomato sauce.....do.....	81,235	20,738
Dates.....do.....	34,672	8,693
Dulces.....do.....	30,485	14,277
Dry.....do.....	8,364	5,608
Pickles.....do.....	63,864	12,281
Spices.....do.....	2,903	1,125
Farina.....do.....	1,949,545	78,117
Vermicelli.....do.....	64,858	20,501
Fresh fruit.....	.....	20,485
Biscuits.....kilograms...	135,332	568
Sweet.....do.....	214,174	47,746
Chick-peas.....do.....	4,853	29,185
Gelatin.....do.....	150,502	3,286
Lard.....do.....	718,524	41,608
Tallow.....do.....	718,524	71,584
Cherries.....do.....	4,470	763
Guavas.....do.....	17,838	8,146
Beans.....do.....	855	26
Oatmeal.....do.....	6,884	688
Flour—		
Chestnut.....do.....	187	13
Bean.....do.....	9,091	909
Wheat.....do.....	3,951,414	296,398
Pea.....do.....	280	28
Rice.....do.....	1,432	143

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.		Quantity.	Official value.
Comestibles—Continued.			
Cornmeal	kilograms	4,092	$411
Eggs		.....	133
Mushrooms	kilograms	30,638	18,585
Hams	do	43,260	19,783
Condensed milk	do	4,381	2,056
In jars	dozens	757	2,420
Tongues	do	2,496	1,747
Lentils	kilograms	15,283	2,232
Hops	do	24,229	7,530
Maizena	do	1,263	253
Maize	do	3,508,920	94,537
Mandioca, tapioca, etc	do	20,807	1,530
Peanuts	do	118,869	8,320
Butter	do	20,689	12,755
Mazacote	do	3,214	482
Molasses	do	40,711	2,462
Honey	do	358	122
Millet	do	185	4
Mustard	do	13,036	3,305
Oranges	number	2,418,000	12,147
Nuts	kilograms	247,921	22,334
Dried fruit	do	113,361	16,779
Oysters and lobsters	do	23,832	8,056
Potatoes	do	5,627,090	253,205
Figs	do	294,157	40,946
Raisins	do	365,658	57,611
Cakes	do	6,668	3,582
Fish—			
Salt	do	12,029	2,397
Dry	do	14,373	2,283
Stockfish	do	15,698	2,355
Pepper	do	92,392	22,780
Pimento	do	49,128	12,412
Pine-nut seeds	do	6,555	1,837
Beans	do	559,482	42,992
Cheese	do	254,397	104,315
Sausage	do	17,957	12,062
Fine salt	do	238,598	11,670
Salmon	do	30	15
Sauce	do	3,656	1,380
Sardines—			
In oil	do	118,158	58,507
Pressed	do	30,676	5,168
Tamarinds	do	79,213	63,375
Tea	do	5,249	1,600
Ticholos	do	5,567	1,391
Wheat	do	19,866,935	1,059,112
Truffles	do	794	100
Vinegar	do	19,948	1,446
Yerba mate	do	6,875,777	693,764
In leaf	do	47,118	2,828
Total comestibles		.....	6,777,837
Tobacco:			
Cigars	kilograms	105,765	136,055
Cigarettes—			
Black	do	51	50
White	do	2,752	6,836

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Tobacco—Continued.		
Pichuá.....kilograms...	21,056	$8,945
Snuff.....do.....	3,298	2,968
Leaf.....do.....	850,308	188,800
Cut.....do.....	16,980	16,700
Black.....do.....	3,463	2,033
Black leaf.....do.....	546,313	223,447
Plug.....do.....	8,569	3,761
Total tobacco.....	.....	589,595
Dry goods:		
Bagging.....kilograms...	885,720	124,893
Baize.....do.....	22,614	22,684
Cashmere.....do.....	412,039	856,833
Chuse.....do.....	26,361	4,530
Oilcloth.....do.....	1,416	510
Do.....meters...	39,238	16,636
Flannel.....kilograms...	42,517	92,738
Cotton goods.....meters...	1,393,489	145,886
Do.....kilograms...	1,985,306	1,396,849
Linen goods.....meters...	30,032	11,762
Do.....kilograms...	142,735	130,621
Mixed.....do.....	6,386	5,578
Do.....meters...	42	8
Woolen goods.....do.....	308,621	80,295
Do.....kilograms...	88,288	201,135
Mixed.....meters...	759,439	136,361
Do.....kilograms...	9,627	13,621
Silk goods.....do.....	2,358	44,264
Do.....meters...	3,780	5,938
Mixed.....do.....	154,521	63,318
Do.....kilograms...	2,840	32,545
Felt for saddlecloth.....meters...	28,612	4,545
Canvas.....kilograms...	155,528	72,863
Sailcloth.....do.....	47,754	28,527
Woolen lining.....do.....	620	247
Cloth in general.....do.....	69,490	106,680
Do.....meters...	70	210
Buckram.....do.....	8,447	8,566
Brussels carpet.....do.....	149,085	124,516
Do.....square meters...	9,039	10,366
Tulle, crape, and gauze of mixed silk.....kilograms...	1,571	25,988
Do.....meters...	1,948	435
Jute.....kilograms...	816	1,089
Total dry goods.....	.....	3,770,977
Ready-made clothing, etc.:		
Hempen sandals.....dozens...	1,121	2,903
Shoes—		
Men's.....do.....	907	7,008
Ladies'.....do.....	561	7,943
Children's.....do.....	3,009	13,528
Drawers.....do.....	1,733	9,380
Woolen.....do.....	118	1,177
Knit—		
Cotton.....do.....	659	2,927
Wool.....do.....	521	4,863
Silk.....do.....	10	200

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Ready-made clothing, etc.—Continued.		
Shirts—		
Cotton.....dozens...	5,847	$24,926
Crimean.....do.....	73	592
Linen.....do.....	8	192
With linen bosoms.....do.....	5,702	55,324
Chemises—		
Linen.....do.....	33	663
Cotton.....do.....	985	8,679
Undershirts—		
Woolen.....do.....	425	4,308
Knit:		
Cotton.....do.....	23,852	87,223
Linen.....do.....	172	1,441
Woolen.....do.....	5,389	40,089
Silk.....do.....	206	4,027
Blankets—		
Cotton.....kilograms...	85,602	64,950
Woolen.....do.....	16,857	18,531
Mixed.....do.....	60,775	51,173
Silk cravats.....do.....	4,590	34,682
Corsets.....dozens...	5,165	33,602
Curtains and hangings.....pairs...	4,047	10,052
Collars and cuffs.....dozens...	16,389	24,442
Rubber goods.....	.....	11,466
Caps, woolen.....dozens...	1,105	5,569
Gloves—		
Cotton.....do.....	1,261	1,509
Kid.....do.....	3,758	29,776
Thread.....do.....	326	808
Woolen.....do.....	163	361
Silk.....kilograms...	207	5,517
Do.....dozens...	16	72
Mixed.....kilograms...	124	1,892
Do.....dozens...	26	52
Socks—		
Cotton.....do.....	146,359	135,847
Thread.....do.....	2,343	7,870
Woolen.....do.....	13,471	21,262
Silk.....kilograms...	132	2,266
Mixed.....do.....	69	843
Handkerchiefs—		
Cotton.....dozens...	102,978	62,087
Linen.....do.....	11,382	15,361
Silk.....do.....	1,842	36,606
Mixed.....do.....	383	4,876
Soles for alpargatas.....	.....	98,882
Woolen and cotton mixed ponchos.....kilograms...	35,431	99,381
Mufflers—		
Cotton.....do.....	2,112	3,155
Woolen.....do.....	6,059	17,598
White underclothing in general.....dozens...	555	4,254
Do.....	.....	16,088
Ready-made clothing—		
For men and boys.....	.....	17,587
Do.....dozens...	1,111	16,814
For women and misses.....	.....	19,548
Do.....dozens...	1,400	11,580
Do.....kilograms...	16,579	67,403

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Ready-made clothing, etc.—Continued.		
Hats and materials....dozens...	24,557	$198,721
Napkins and towels....do....	14,246	26,632
Do....kilograms...	14,064	21,536
Boots and shoes....	....	24,276
Total ready-made clothing, etc....	....	1,532,206
Machinery, etc.:		
Oil—		
Linseed....kilograms...	103,697	14,456
Other....	....	34,049
Steel....kilograms...	79,846	16,252
Acids....do....	19,277	1,435
Accessories for machines....	....	56,904
Turpentine....liters...	1,102,822	15,197
Pottery....	....	1,963
Fence wire....kilograms...	4,413,355	223,411
Cotton wadding....do....	12,276	1,820
Tar, pitch, and resin....do....	2,973,891	68,013
Plows....number...	20,171	146,158
Sawdust....kilograms...	111,023	3,376
Fanning mills....number...	7	190
Spades and hoes....kilograms...	14,636	2,784
Quicksilver....do....	150	180
Sulphur....do....	69,645	5,528
Tiles....	....	153,596
Varnish....	....	14,786
Shoe blacking....	....	5,705
Bronze....kilograms...	3,413	1,832
Handles for axes, etc....do....	373,733	75,991
Empty match boxes....do....	99,807	50,003
Boxes....	....	26,162
Lime....kilograms...	284,036	4,545
Trucks for carts....number...	6,016	6,072
Logwood....kilograms...	137,951	68,979
Lead, bronze, iron, rubber, etc., piping....	....	119,407
Mahogany....square meters...	224	358
Coal....tons...	95,667	956,669
Pasteboard....kilograms...	154,097	15,467
Tanning bark....do....	250,291	5,006
Empty casks....	....	22,038
Wax....kilograms...	1,601	782
Cedar, walnut, and oak....square meters...	67,290	51,125
Soda ash....kilograms...	131,609	5,261
Sifters....number...	2	200
Chlorate of potash....kilograms...	15,524	6,270
Copper....do....	14,712	7,390
Glue....do....	31,747	7,507
Iron columns and girders....	....	194,271
Cork....kilograms...	4,627	753
Ship and carriage knees....number...	4,161	3,951
Corn-shellers....do....	2,869	18,729
Sleepers....do....	169,449	167,305
Wooden axles....do....	7,090	7,090
Elastic for shoes....meters...	34,975	16,803
Stakes and posts....number...	14,283	708
Tin....kilograms...	19,628	9,448
Stearin and paraffin....do....	21,409	15,668
Oakum....do....	12,300	1,400
Iron....	....	454,798

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Machinery, etc.—Continued.		
Felt.....kilograms...	2,063	$2,205
Rope yarn.....do.....	41,418	5,375
Hoops.....do.....	441,602	20,313
Phosphorus.....	.....	900
Gasoline.....	.....	564
Gum lac.....	.....	1,627
Machine grease.....kilograms...	75	12
Scythes.....number...	9,173	4,586
Lawn mowers.....do.....	5	250
Axes.....dozens...	791	6,236
Agricultural implements.....	.....	45,572
Other implements.....	.....	6,630
Sickles.....kilograms...	805	403
Tin.....do.....	577,934	57,793
Pitchforks.....dozens...	730	3,648
Water-closet fixtures.....	.....	3,087
Bricks.....	.....	5,523
Brass.....kilograms...	3,266	1,176
Locomotives.....number...	5	42,875
Wood.....	.....	78,593
Machines, presses, boilers, etc.....	.....	771,583
Marks for doors.....number...	34	100
Marble.....	.....	79,450
Mortar.....kilograms...	102,191	4,135
Cart handles.....pairs...	27	115
Naval stores.....	.....	29,778
Wicking.....kilograms...	50,731	19,794
Wooden shovels.....dozens...	1,344	10,217
Palms.....number...	1,459	1,379
Bamboo sticks.....do.....	8,000	240
Pickets.....do.....	1,436,607	57,972
Picks.....kilograms...	42,975	11,006
Paving stones.....square meters...	1,074	1,074
Millstones.....number...	13	400
Paint.....kilograms...	883,307	105,080
Spruce pine.....square meters...	4,606,550	1,351,837
Cord.....kilograms...	44,011	14,633
Slate, roofing.....number...	44,000	1,312
Lead.....kilograms...	131,594	13,637
Posts.....number...	421,911	93,068
Potassium.....kilograms...	32,012	2,798
Windows and doors.....number...	7	14
Rakes.....	.....	5,858
Cart-wheel spokes.....number...	5	2
Plowshares.....dozens...	1,731	5,882
Oars.....	.....	1,371
Rails.....kilograms...	16,533,801	718,440
Shingles.....number...	6,755	144
Scale balances.....do.....	1,442	4,240
Corn-crushers.....do.....	130	1,080
Salt.....hectoliters...	454,718	227,391
Do.....kilograms...	88,970	890
Vines.....number...	61,800	616
Seeders.....do.....	24	580
Seeds.....	.....	42,208
Boards.....	.....	4,977
Corks.....kilograms...	34,083	24,027
Talc.....do.....	117,940	3,673

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Machinery, etc.—Continued.		
Cement.....kilograms...	52,947	$ 1,927
Portland and Roman.....do.....	8,120,680	129,909
Printers' ink.....do.....	8,187	1,843
Printing type.....do.....	30,811	18,401
Tiles.....number...	546,000	14,869
Iron beams.....do.....	5,076	5,538
Plaster of Paris.....kilograms...	941,023	14,106
Whitening.....do.....	221,304	3,835
Timbers for thresholds.....number...	434	441
Material for printing establishments.....	.....	5,339
Strips of wood for saladeros.....number...	1,869	465
Window glass.....boxes...	17,406	45,994
For skylights.....kilograms...	88,005	8,801
Beams (vigas).....number...	11,267	73,335
Sundry articles free of duty for telegraphs, telephones, railroads, tramways, use of foreign legations, etc.....	.....	1,319,305
Jute.....kilograms...	141,331	15,690
Zinc.....do.....	225,916	20,683
Total machinery, etc.....	.....	8,677,114
Miscellaneous:		
Bran.....kilograms...	64,219	1,178
Lucern.....do.....	2,771,561	41,211
Soda and mineral waters.....dozens...	21,036	31,252
Starch.....kilograms...	358,761	38,598
Indigo.....do.....	132,160	5,716
Scientific apparatus.....	.....	3,888
Arms and accouterments.....	.....	32,278
Harmoniums.....number...	5	455
Office and school apparatus.....	.....	68,840
Horns.....number...	72,060	2,297
Scales and balances.....	.....	4,223
Trunks and valises.....number...	433	1,246
Bags.....	.....	16,863
Siphons and bottles.....dozens...	92,367	29,697
Iron safes.....	.....	27,386
Iron and bronze bedsteads.....number...	148	1,468
Baskets.....do.....	768	546
Bottle stoppers.....kilograms...	12,338	8,091
Charcoal.....hectoliters...	227,483	113,708
Wheelbarrows.....number...	186	860
Carts.....do.....	24	1,528
Carriages.....do.....	167	38,164
Horsehair.....kilograms...	42,084	11,028
Cooking stoves.....do.....	15,984	2,382
Rockets.....boxes...	7,040	6,037
Crystals and glasses.....	.....	162,836
Hides, skins, and leather—		
Nonatas.....	.....	366,091
Horsehides, dry.....number...	666	466
Calfskins.....	.....	16,593
Kid skins.....dozens...	5,793	68,813
Patent leather.....do.....	777	12,322
Sheepskins.....kilograms...	26,211	2,621
Do.....dozens...	1,497	23,194
Dressed.....do.....	1,754	10,419
Pigskins.....number...	96	384
Chamois skins.....dozens...	244	1,457
Guanaco skins.....number...	115	718

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Hides, skins, and leather—Continued.		
Wolf skins.....number...	7	$40
Horse leather, varnished.....do.....	651	3,906
Ostrich skins.....do.....	3	12
Hare skins.....do.....	55	20
Dogskins.....do.....	35	52
Vicuña skins.....do.....	2	150
Fox skins.....do.....	63	75
For cloaks.....do.....	444	5,328
Morocco leather.....dozens...	548	3,874
Soles for shoes.....number...	1,198	6,834
Do.....kilograms...	669	531
Cowhides, tanned.....number...	331	2,288
Demijohns.....	.....	4,129
Drugs.....	.....	279,665
Specific for sheep.....kilograms...	159,090	49,000
Brooms.....dozens...	398	239
Mirrors.....	.....	51,046
Stoves.....	.....	1,962
Pharmaceutical articles.....	.....	28,020
Hardware.....	.....	935,458
Matches.....kilograms...	38,287	22,973
Photographic articles.....	.....	1,043
Empty bottles.....	.....	13,500
Animals—		
Horned cattle.....number...	77,269	703,391
Sheep .....do.....	16,646	45,502
Horses and mares.....do.....	1,551	141,495
Mules .....do.....	34	1,183
Hogs.....do.....	22	126
Hide cuttings.....kilograms...	11,750	588
Thread.....do.....	22,960	18,381
Pack thread.....do.....	98,841	30,505
In reels.....dozens...	557,874	135,745
Binding twine.....kilograms...	35,585	11,387
Shoemakers' thread.....do.....	4,825	2,739
In reels.....dozens...	751	914
Surgical instruments.....	.....	1,172
Musical instruments.....	.....	6,420
Common soap.....kilograms...	29,816	3,590
Coarse frieze cloth.....do.....	26,955	13,166
Jewels and precious stones.....	.....	58,057
Kerosene.....hectoliters...	51,930	243,038
Wool.....kilograms...	172,877	34,575
For embroidery.....do.....	3,987	9,936
Wood.....	.....	5,228
Books.....	.....	85,701
Lithographic articles.....	.....	1,149
Porcelain and earthenware.....	.....	129,629
Coarse aprons.....dozens...	917	8,326
Woolen blankets.....kilograms...	4,290	11,973
For traveling.....	.....	1,208
Horn piths.....kilograms...	16,000	160
Haberdashery in general.....	.....	975,967
Saddles.....number...	537	2,494
Furniture.....	.....	204,869
Ammunition.....kilograms...	83,579	7,394
Playing cards.....gross...	884	7,122

Table showing the imports into Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Paper—		
Albuminous ..... kilograms...	52	$120
White, in general ..... do.....	233,560	74,646
Straw ..... do.....	658,559	86,615
Printing ..... do.....	730,659	103,309
Printed	.....	33,129
Silk ..... kilograms...	286	100
Sandpaper ..... do.....	28,475	5,803
Other kinds	.....	11,874
Parasols and sun umbrellas ..... dozens...	3,062	31,328
Robes and rugs ..... number...	502	1,012
Perfumery in general	.....	103,780
Pianos ..... number...	321	64,999
Pizabel ..... kilograms...	13,196	792
Live plants	.....	2,913
Washed silver	.....	8,731
Ostrich feathers ..... kilograms...	30	54
Powder and dynamite ..... do.....	44,270	27,088
Empty pomos ..... do.....	9,972	6,980
Watches	.....	152,359
Clocks ..... number...	7,042	28,512
Articles for watchmakers	.....	3,270
Leeches ..... number...	13,000	317
Tallow ..... kilograms...	80,214	8,021
Sewing silk ..... do.....	1,302	22,375
Soda	.....	75,965
Articles for saddlery	.....	32,974
Articles for carriage-builders	.....	42,821
Candles—		
Wax ..... kilograms...	120	96
Stearin ..... do.....	205,229	62,114
Tallow ..... do.....	50	10
Wagons ..... number...	155	104,200
Small cars ..... do.....	69	1,400
Various	.....	104,899
Total miscellaneous	.....	6,608,430

RÉSUMÉ.

Articles.	1889.	1890.
Liquors	$4,945,814	$4,408,468
Comestibles	8,076,686	6,777,837
Tobacco	585,369	589,595
Dry goods	4,932,201	3,770,977
Ready-made clothing, etc	1,742,814	1,532,206
Machinery, etc	8,466,058	8,677,114
Miscellaneous	8,074,921	6,608,430
Total	36,823,863	32,364,627

Table showing the imports from the United States in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Liquors:		
Liquors in general.....liters...	2,992	$753
Beer.....do.....	6,246	1,159
Wine.....do.....	30,558	3,884
Comestibles:		
Dry fish and shrimps.....kilograms...	381	92
Rice.....do.....	7,067	636
Sugar.....do.....	24,966	2,497
Coffee and tea.....do.....	460	161
Chinese cinnamon.....do.....	1,875	506
Barley, fermented.....do.....	8,339	750
Cornstarch.....do.....	22,914	5,113
Preserves.....do.....	15,370	5,091
Dulces.....do.....	3,002	1,499
Gelatin.....do.....	550	385
Lard.....do.....	99,358	27,770
Wheat flour.....do.....	358,877	23,011
Wheat.....do.....	1,880,061	111,355
Ham and bacon.....do.....	2,629	1,198
Oysters and lobsters.....do.....	18,911	6,573
Cheese.....do.....	1,662	681
Tobacco:		
Cigars.....do.....	728	958
Cigarettes.....do.....	210	525
Leaf.....do.....	58,197	21,008
Cut.....do.....	163	196
Plug.....do.....	5,470	2,331
Dry goods:		
Cashmere and flannel.....do.....	408	536
Cotton goods.....do.....	30,537	20,529
Mixed woolen goods.....do.....	310	310
Oilcloth.....do.....	204	129
Canvas.....do.....	44,781	26,510
Sailcloth.....do.....	20,844	12,490
Brussels carpeting.....meters...	594	594
Ready-made clothing, etc.:		
Undershirts, cotton (knit).....dozens...	160	560
Blankets—		
Cotton.....kilograms...	177	106
Cotton and wool.....do.....	27	27
Stockings, cotton.....dozens...	831	768
White underwear, etc.....	.....	29
Boots and shoes.....	.....	185
Machinery, etc.:		
Machine oil.....liters...	389	584
Accessories for machines.....	.....	4,592
Turpentine.....liters...	104,872	14,375
Tar, pitch, and resin.....kilograms...	2,709,925	61,776
Plows.....number...	17,424	123,896
Fanning mills.....do.....	5	150
Spades and hoes.....kilograms...	1,661	332
Sulphur.....do.....	805	64
Handles for axes, etc.....do.....	39,146	7,497
Boxes, knocked down.....	.....	9,264
Piping, earthen.....	.....	4,179
Mahogany.....square meters...	224	358
Coal.....tons...	3,742	37,417
Empty casks.....	.....	248
Cedar, walnut, and oak.....square meters...	44,741	44,735
Corn-shellers.....number...	2,714	16,867

Table showing the imports from the United States in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Machinery, etc.—Continued.		
Oakum.....kilograms...	5,536	$670
Iron.....	.....	144
Rope yarn.....kilograms...	970	117
Gasoline.....liters...	8,936	564
Lawn-mowers.....number...	4	200
Agricultural implements.....	.....	22,791
Other implements.....	.....	2,023
Tin plate.....kilograms...	70,708	7,071
Pitchforks.....dozens...	596	2,978
Water-closets.....number...	636	361
Locomotives.....do.....	3	26,975
Hard wood.....square meters...	47,413	28,207
Sewing machines.....number...	1,029	16,494
Lithographic machines.....do.....	11	1,050
Machines for various industries...	.....	37,952
Agricultural machines.....	.....	2,794
Naval stores.....	.....	4,648
Wicking.....kilograms...	3,495	1,398
Wooden shovels.....dozens...	174	1,235
Pickets.....number...	1,192,845	48,714
Picks.....kilograms...	13,821	3,912
Paint.....do.....	17,067	2,376
Pine, spruce, etc.....square meters ..	3,732,743	1,093,480
Cording.....kilograms ...	2,045	1,636
Rakes.....number...	108	1,115
Plowshares.....dozens...	1,608	5,468
Corn-crushers.....	.....	768
Cement.....kilograms...	11,500	184
Printing type.....do.....	947	574
Material for printing,.....	.....	1,742
Miscellaneous.....	.....	461
Sundry articles free of duty for telegraphs, telephones, railroads, tramways, and use of foreign legations, etc.....	.....	48,452
Plaster of Paris.....kilograms...	822,693	12,333
Miscellaneous:		
Starch.....do.....	97,702	10,745
Arms and accouterments.....	.....	796
Harmonium.....number...	1	160
Office and school apparatus.....	.....	4,494
Scales and balances.....kilograms...	63,097	3,692
Trunks and valises.....number...	52	226
Paper bags.....kilograms...	1,565	277
Siphons and bottles.....dozens...	67	254
Iron safes.....kilograms...	370	74
Wheelbarrows, etc.....number...	124	608
Carriages.....do.....	18	2,830
Cooking stoves.....kilograms...	5,546	832
Rockets.....cases...	6,392	5,335
Glasses.....	.....	7,369
Drugs.....	.....	26,333
Specific for sheep.....kilograms...	7,240	2,172
Iron stoves.....do.....	766	153
Pharmaceutical articles.....	.....	1,322
Hardware.....	.....	56,222
Photographic articles.....	.....	336
Empty bottles.....	.....	675
Animals—		
Sheep.....number...	10	4,000
Horses.....do.....	2	1,000

Table showing the imports from the United States in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Thread.....kilograms...	2,187	$1,881
Binding twine.....do.....	1,725	552
Surgical instruments.....	.....	77
Musical instruments.....	.....	354
Kerosene.....liters...	4,953,588	231,792
Blank books.....kilograms...	270	105
Books.....do.....	3,429	1,699
Haberdashery in general.....	.....	3,514
Furniture.....	.....	31,279
Ammunition.....kilograms...	5,675	456
Playing cards.....gross...	24	192
Paper—		
White.....kilograms...	420	147
Straw.....do.....	2,701	466
Sandpaper.....do.....	20,037	4,007
Other kinds.....do.....	742	267
Perfumery.....	.....	6,443
Piano.....number...	1	300
Clocks and watches.....	.....	11,048
Articles for watchmakers.....	.....	431
Articles for saddlery.....	.....	240
Articles for carriage-builders.....	.....	610
Sundry articles.....	.....	4,499
Total.....	.....	2,444,936

Table showing comparison of the imports from the United States in 1889 and 1890.

Description.	1889.	1890.
Dutiable.....	$3,054,791	$2,109,889
Free.....	356,810	335,047
Total.....	3,411,601	2,444,936

The small place accorded to manufactured goods from American looms and workshops need scarcely be pointed out. Out of a total importation of $2,444,936 from the United States in 1890, three raw products—spruce pine, kerosene, and wheat (including wheat in the form of flour)—took up $1,459,638, or about 60 per cent. Our sale of $48,355 of dry goods, out of a total importation of $3,770,977, and of $3,230 of ready-made clothing, out of a total importation of $1,742,814, shows that we are practically excluded from this trade. Neither have we any hold of the trade in comestibles, furnishing but $188,324 out of $6,777,837. The supply of wines, which forms the bulk of the imports of liquors, must continue to be brought from France, Italy, and Spain, while the production of native beer will, probably, soon be adequate to meet the local demand.

Table showing character and amount of imports from the United States from 1887 to 1890.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Liquors	$12,207	$6,165	$3,896	$5,796
Comestibles	59,660	47,322	1,004,306	188,324
Tobacco	23,389	18,547	26,234	25,018
Dry goods	55,081	38,469	83,780	48,355
Ready-made clothing	3,124	1,316	1,924	3,230
Machinery	44,052	83,733	1,494,217	1,565,225
Agricultural implements	69,260	104,113	.....	.....
Woods	1,011,962	689,257	.....	.....
Naval supplies	6,958	32,968	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	499,138	459,051	412,798	297,625
Total	1,784,831	1,452,472	3,027,155	2,133,573

In the custom-house returns for 1889 and 1890 agricultural implements and woods are included under the head "machinery," thus swelling the figures as above. The item of spruce pine alone amounted to $1,018,796 in 1889 and $1,093,480 in 1890. The sale here, then, of our machinery was very little in excess of former years. The increase in comestibles, on its face quite startling, is susceptible of easy explanation, being due to the large importation of wheat that year on account of the almost complete failure o the crop. In 1887 Uruguay imported only 159 kilograms, valued at $8; in 1888, 185 kilograms, valued at $9. But in 1889 she was compelled to buy from foreign countries wheat to the amount of $2,294,716, of which 13,659,004 kilograms, valued at $850,664, came from the United States. The good harvest of 1890 reduced the amount imported that year to $1,059,-112, of which 1,880,061 kilograms, valued at $111,355, are credited to our country.

Table showing the imports from England in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Liquors:		
Liquors of all kinds ..... liters	13,243	$4,322
Beer ..... do	75,439	15,132
Whisky, brandy, gin, ginger ale, etc ..... do	86,699	28,239
Wine, champagne, and cider ..... do	36,585	67,630
Comestibles:		
Olive oil ..... kilograms	736	221
Sugar ..... do	2,676,616	240,012
Coffee ..... do	3,985	929
Chicory ..... do	4,330	541
Cassia flour ..... do	1,665	666
Sweetmeats ..... do	11,606	6,112
Preserves ..... do	14,677	5,707
Pickles ..... do	42,899	8,492
Biscuits ..... do	119,057	42,074
Gelatin ..... do	2,331	1,743
Lard ..... do	12,299	3,344
Oatmeal ..... do	5,336	533
Bacon ..... do	34,282	15,652
Condensed milk ..... do	2,740	1,827
Mustard ..... do	2,008	516

Table showing the imports from England in 1890—Continued.

Articles.		Quantity.	Official value.
Comestibles—Continued.			
Oysters and lobsters	kilograms	4,463	$1,345
Potatoes	do	34,033	1,531
Raisins and figs	do	13,975	2,294
Cakes	do	3,360	1,941
Pepper and pimento	do	20,015	6,555
Cheese	do	3,794	1,556
Salt, fine	do	237,608	11,573
Sauces	do	2,958	1,164
Sardines, in oil	do	17,276	8,638
Tea	do	66,304	53,043
Bacon	do	4,952	1,237
Wheat	do	192,208	8,725
Sundry articles, alimentary			6,781
Tobacco:			
Cigars	kilograms	4,080	3,672
Cigarettes	do	216	520
Leaf	do	3,869	2,061
Cut leaf	do	961	1,075
Plug	do	2,379	1,084
Dry goods:			
Bagging	do	682,176	96,417
Baize	do	22,130	22,200
Cashmere	do	313,444	596,255
Chuse	do	24,991	4,943
Oilcloth	do	1,416	510
Do	meters	33,987	14,012
Flannel	kilograms	11,761	23,770
Cotton goods	do	1,529,468	1,041,858
Do	meters	1,083,084	111,229
Linen goods	kilograms	61,754	55,713
Do	meters	10,350	4,366
Mixed	kilograms	2,766	2,006
Woolen goods	meters	71,886	16,258
Do	kilograms	26,330	55,061
Mixed	meters	639,918	105,123
Do	kilograms	2,917	3,757
Silk goods	meters	530	588
Do	kilograms	335	6,278
Mixed	meters	23,546	9,558
Do	kilograms	305	2,347
Felt for saddlecloth	meters	20,099	3,208
Canvas	kilograms	93,310	39,124
Sailcloth	do	25,128	15,077
Cloth in general	do	56,910	71,784
Woolen lining	do	620	247
Buckram	meters	5,228	5,559
Brussels carpeting	do	136,702	113,348
Tulle, crape, and gauze	kilograms	451	8,353
Jute	do	302	386
Ready-made clothing, etc.:			
Men's and children's shoes	dozens	1,234	6,346
Underwear			4,581
Shirts and chemises	dozens	524	3,640
Undershirts, knit—			
Woolen	do	1,374	11,193
Linen	do	50	400
Silk	do	56	1,109

Table showing the imports from England in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Ready-made clothing, etc.—Continued.		
Blankets—		
Cotton.....kilograms...	33,088	$26,831
Wool and mixed.....do.....	43,683	44,605
Silk cravats.....do.....	714	5,489
Corsets.....dozens...	532	3,388
Curtains.....pairs...	1,856	4,076
Collars and cuffs.....dozens...	1,286	2,006
Rubber goods.....	.....	6,077
Caps.....dozens...	88	272
Gloves—		
Cotton, wool, and silk.....	.....	1,312
Kid.....dozens...	531	4,156
Stockings—		
Cotton.....do.....	27,960	29,505
Thread.....do.....	678	2,280
Wool.....do.....	4,035	6,625
Handkerchiefs—		
Cotton.....do.....	93,878	56,562
Linen.....do.....	9,632	12,976
Silk.....kilograms...	483	9,567
Handkerchiefs and stockings, silk mixed.....do.....	47	606
Ponchos.....do.....	11,006	30,861
Mufflers, wool.....do.....	1,812	5,185
White underclothing in general.....	.....	2,140
Ready-made clothing—		
For men and boys.....	.....	6,697
For ladies and girls.....	.....	1,277
Hat materials.....	.....	1,053
Hats—		
Felt, for men.....dozens...	174	6,867
Straw.....do.....	1,005	3,833
Cloth, for men and boys.....do.....	8,496	80,593
Napkins and towels.....kilograms...	3,152	4,831
Boot and shoe material.....	.....	2,625
Slippers.....dozens...	356	1,643
Machinery, etc.:		
Oil—		
Linseed.....kilograms...	88,940	12,395
Lubricating and other.....do.....	90,263	13,673
Steel.....do.....	67,761	13,752
Acids.....do.....	7,570	530
Accessories for machines.....	.....	29,394
Turpentine.....liters...	1,899	265
Pottery.....	.....	160
Fence wire.....kilograms...	2,745,557	137,981
Cotton wadding.....do.....	12,035	1,786
Tar, pitch, and resin.....do.....	29,657	849
Plows.....number...	2,028	16,868
Spades and hoes.....kilograms...	9,409	1,737
Stones, zinc, tin, copper, sulphur, quicksilver, etc.....	.....	26,506
Tiles.....	.....	5,279
Varnish.....kilograms...	13,805	5,674
Shoe blacking.....dozens...	1,757	965
Bronze.....kilograms...	3,195	1,597
Handles for axes, etc.....do.....	140,759	26,540
Boxes, knocked down.....number...	1,025	205
Piping—		
Earthen.....do.....	78,516	53,976
Rubber.....kilograms...	2,135	2,559
Bronze, copper, iron, and lead.....do.....	591,182	54,942

Table showing the imports from England in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Machinery, etc.—Continued.		
Coal	tons	78,994	$789,949
Pasteboard	kilograms	7,059	894
Tanning bark	do	30,231	605
Empty casks			1,860
Soda ash	kilograms	92,729	3,709
Glue	do	3,885	932
Iron columns and girders	do	271,568	12,342
Oakum, cork, wax, felt, gum, etc	do		3,968
Cornshellers	number	93	1,552
Sleepers	do	132,626	130,426
Elastic for shoes	meters	10,299	4,805
Iron—			
In bars and plates	kilograms	4,516,435	207,941
Galvanized	do	2,020,805	141,119
In ingots	do	157,480	2,362
Rope yarn	do	18,050	2,346
Hoops	do	356,896	16,060
Scythes	do	216	108
Agricultural implements			4,571
Other implements			2,465
Tin plate	kilograms	465,013	46,501
Pitchforks	dozens	*134	670
Water-closet fixtures	number	1,256	2,046
Bricks			4,376
Locomotives	number	2	15,900
Steam engines	do	2	900
Sewing machines	do	855	13,812
Machines, presses, boilers, etc			249,147
Agricultural machines			31,928
Marble			3,690
Naval stores			8,837
Wicking	kilograms	11,416	4,068
Wooden shovels	dozens	607	4,110
Picks and pickets			7,000
Paint	kilograms	518,681	63,994
Spruce pine, etc	square meters	349,518	108,334
Cord	kilograms	2,289	530
Potassium	do	26,909	2,350
Rakes	number	180	2,995
Plowshares	dozens	94	378
Rails	kilograms	15,025,658	656,678
Salt, common and rock			6,451
Seeds			434
Cement	kilograms	2,728,002	44,157
Printing ink	do	840	212
Printing type and other material	do	2,200	1,877
Whiting	do	197,912	3,397
Glass	boxes	2,710	9,492
For skylights	kilograms	20,319	2,032
Sundry articles free of duty for telegraph, telephones, railroads, tramways, use of foreign legations, etc			789,174
Jute	kilograms	24,371	2,681
Miscellaneous:			
Soda and mineral waters	dozens	5,695	7,058
Scientific apparatus			987
Arms and accouterments			14,204
Articles for office and school purposes			26,259
Bags			16,401

Table showing the imports from England in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Empty bottles and siphons.....dozens...	9,935	$2,544
Do.....	.....	1,812
Iron safes.....kilograms...	67,111	13,422
Carriages.....number...	33	10,744
Kitchen and other stoves.....kilograms...	12,837	2,263
Glasses and crystals.....	.....	16,189
Hides and skins.....	.....	34,636
Drugs.....	.....	60,088
Specific for sheep.....kilograms...	84,199	26,182
Mirrors.....	.....	10,018
Pharmaceutical goods.....	.....	6,385
Hardware.....	.....	385,687
Matches.....kilograms...	4,275	2,565
Animals—		
Cattle.....number...	11	1,500
Sheep.....do.....	85	2,500
Horses.....do.....	77	40,664
Thread.....	.....	133,297
Twine for thrashers.....kilograms...	33,300	10,656
Blank books.....do.....	25,087	14,256
Books.....	.....	5,371
Porcelain and stone goods.....	.....	64,141
Blankets.....	.....	5,300
Haberdashery in general.....	.....	201,674
Furniture.....	.....	16,389
Paper—		
White.....kilograms...	28,543	10,007
Straw.....do.....	10,014	2,261
Printing.....do.....	95,904	13,664
Printed.....	.....	12,526
Other kinds.....	.....	2,479
Parasols and umbrellas.....dozens...	650	3,694
Perfumery.....	.....	20,998
Pianos.....number...	9	1,800
Powder and dynamite.....kilograms...	16,065	7,333
Empty pomos.....do.....	8,013	5,609
Watches and clocks.....	.....	5,170
Sewing silk.....kilograms...	442	3,892
Common, double, and crystallized soda.....do.....	1,083,326	70,371
Articles for saddlery.....	.....	22,061
Articles for carriage-builders.....	.....	10,659
Cars.....number...	121	83,500
Various.....	.....	24,810
Total.....	.....	8,772,378

Table showing comparison of imports from England in 1889 and 1890.

Description.	1889.	1890.
Dutiable.....	$8,166,491	$6,348,451
Free.....	2,305,119	2,423,927
Total.....	10,471,610	8,772,378

Most worthy of note is England's sale of $1,153,087 of cotton goods, against $20,529 worth for the United States. If England's commercial su-

premacy is to be disputed in South America, her monopoly of this branch of trade must be one of the first points of attack, being, as it is in nearly all these countries, one of the greatest elements of her strength. In a sense, it is the key to her commercial position.

Table showing the imports from France in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Liquors:		
Liquors, spirits, etc. ..... liters...	407,979	$175,632
Bitters ..... do.....	304,026	133,000
Beer ..... do.....	57,394	12,443
Wine and champagne ..... do.....	8,508,236	1,066,422
Provisions:		
Olive oil ..... kilograms...	209,064	63,080
Sugar ..... do.....	7,433,183	742,812
Chocolate ..... do.....	81,745	48,943
Preserves ..... do.....	65,184	26,062
Potatoes ..... do.....	537,961	24,208
Sardines in oil ..... do.....	60,243	30,022
Wheat ..... do.....	128,460	5,824
Various	.....	55,975
Tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars ..... kilograms...	15,721	34,500
Dry goods:		
Cashmere ..... do.....	47,291	128,790
Cotton goods ..... meters...	187,208	20,074
Woolen goods	.....	107,341
Mixed	.....	14,098
Silk goods	.....	32,318
Mixed	.....	53,402
Cloth, tulle, etc.	.....	64,297
Ready-made clothing, etc.	.....	528,341
Machinery, etc.:		
Tiles	.....	96,303
Match boxes ..... kilograms...	21,767	10,883
Stearin and paraffin ..... do.....	54,301	9,171
Agricultural implements	.....	11,865
Industrial machines	.....	25,055
Wicking ..... kilograms...	21,230	8,492
Wooden shovels ..... dozens...	277	2,680
Paints ..... kilograms...	112,656	12,818
Pine, spruce, etc. ..... square meters...	63,745	18,869
Seeds	.....	17,677
Cement ..... kilograms...	3,529,433	56,416
Various	.....	126,169
Sundry articles for telephones, telegraphs, railroads, tramways, use of foreign legations, etc.	.....	35,925
Miscellaneous:		
Soda water, etc. ..... dozens...	10,189	15,680
Office and school apparatus	.....	10,421
Iron safes ..... kilograms...	27,356	5,591
Carriages ..... number...	22	6,200
Crystals and glasses	.....	8,796
Prepared hides	.....	78,584
Drugs	.....	106,588
Pharmaceutical articles	.....	7,019
Hardware	.....	174,410
Horses ..... number...	62	12,768
Thread	.....	6,575
Jewelry	.....	44,668
Blank books ..... kilograms...	18,814	10,310
Printed books ..... do.....	32,997	14,400

Table showing the imports from France in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Porcelain and earthenware		$13,663
Haberdashery in general		383,264
Furniture		20,977
Paper		18,765
Parasols and umbrellas		15,258
Perfumery		62,954
Pianos		7,200
Watches and clocks		92,700
Sewing silk ..... kilograms	542	5,413
Saddlery and articles for carriage-makers		17,032
Sundries		75,132
Total		5,099,436

Table showing comparison of imports from France in 1889 and 1890.

Description.	1889.	1890.
Dutiable	$5,356,200	$4,960,659
Free	159,815	138,777
Total	5,515,915	5,099,436

EUROPEAN VS. AMERICAN TRADE.

I have given these detailed statements of the imports from England and France in order to exhibit the diversified character of their trade, which extends to all branches of merchandise, and to show how completely they monopolize the market in finished fabrics.

Liquors.—Taking up imports by classes, we find that in 1890 Germany sent $34,914 worth of beer; France, $12,443; England, $15,132; the United States, $1,002; total importation, $71,047, against $132,753 in 1889. The local breweries (Richling, Niding, and Germania) are making very good beer, and are undoubtedly restricting the consumption of imported beers among even the well to do. Cuba sent nearly all the caña—$140,530 out of $155,171—and twice as much alcohol as Holland and the Argentine Republic, which are the next largest importers of that liquor. Germany and Belgium sent nearly equal amounts of gin, the former leading, followed by England and Holland. Nearly all the vermouth and fernet came from Italy, the remainder from France, with few exceptions; it was quite a large item, amounting to $85,762. France sent $24,075 worth of champagne out of a total importation of $27,397. There was a considerable falling off in the import of wines, the figures being $3,632,490, against $4,173,917 in 1889. Spain leads the list, sending $1,575,114, followed by France with $1,042,347 and Italy with $813,545. The Argentine Republic, where, as here, vine-growing has passed the experimental stage, sent $23,492 worth. The fall in the amount imported is due to the crisis and to the fact that such native wines as the Harriague are meeting with acceptance and the output swelling

each year. Uruguay will soon supply herself almost altogether. The item of whisky is small, the people here not being addicted to using whisky as a beverage. England, whose subjects here consume most of the importation, sent $5,491 out of $6,423. Only $98 worth of American whisky was imported.

Comestibles.—Of a total importation of $564,963 worth of olive oil, Italy sent $423,225, Spain and France sending nearly all the remainder. Rice was imported to the amount of $446,717, of which Italy sent $221,461 and Germany $167,311. There was very little falling off in the amount of sugar, the amount being $1,457,814, of which $742,812 is credited to France, $251,056 to Germany, $240,012 to England, and small amounts to Brazil, Belgium, Holland, and the Argentine Republic. The latter country is now producing considerable sugar. This country has no sugar plantations. Brazil furnished $229,795 worth of coffee out of a total of $237,716. Of fermented barley, Germany sent $76,126 out of $80,749. Nearly all the chocolate came from France and sweet crackers from England. Nearly two-thirds of the lard imported came from the United States. Uruguay drew heavily on the Argentine Republic for wheat flour in 1890, taking from that source $182,171 out of $226,398, the United States supplying $23,011. England is credited with $15,652 worth of hams, the total import being $19,783. It is strongly intimated that these English-labeled hams are of American origin. Hog-raising, which is increasing in the Argentine Republic and is a lucrative business, makes no progress here. In 1889 there were only 9,885 hogs in the country, and there is no falling off in the amount of lard, bacon, or hams introduced from year to year. In the Argentine Republic in 1891 only 40 tons of lard were imported, against 230 tons in 1890. Cheese was imported to the amount of $104,315, an increase over 1889, when the import amounted to $93,628. This indicates the backwardness of dairy farming. There were over 5,000,000 head of cattle in Uruguay in 1889. England furnished most of the tea in 1890. Wheat was imported as follows in 1889 and 1890:

Whence imported.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*	
United States	136,590,004	$850,664	1,880,061	$111,355
Chile	9,989,790	639,118	.....	.....
Argentine Republic	5,344,384	337,711	15,453,204	828,840
Russia	3,228,987	206,665	247,384	11,676
Italy	2,881,235	134,187	424,277	18,897
England	1,973,652	126,314	192,208	8,725
Germany	1,078	67	.....	.....
Canary Islands	.....	.....	448,316	19,427
France	.....	.....	128,460	5,824
Brazil	.....	.....	599,025	33,776
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	20,592
Total	.....	2,294,726	.....	1,059,112

Inasmuch as the breadth of land sown in wheat is annually larger, Uruguay will soon be—even if not quite now—prepared to supply her own demand for wheat and flour. Brazil furnished $652,542 worth of yerba out of $693,764, this item suffering a considerable decline from the previous year. Yerba is not a product of Uruguay.

Tobacco.—Belgium, Italy, France, and Cuba (in this order) furnished the largest number of cigars, the total importation amounting to $136,055. Duties are high, Havana cigars retailing at $30 in gold per box of 100. Of leaf tobacco, Brazil furnished $96,001; Paraguay, $33,033; the United States, $21,008; and Germany, $25,412—out of a total importation of $188,800. Of black leaf, Brazil supplied $222,437 out of $223,447. Very little plug tobacco was imported, the United States being credited with two-thirds of the import.

Dry goods.—England and France monopolize this branch of trade, the United States cutting no figure at all. With the exception of canvas and sailcloth, her imports scarcely deserve consideration. Of bagging, England furnished $96,417 out of $124,893; of baize, $22,200 out of $22,684; of cashmere, $596,255 out of $856,833, followed by France with $128,790; of chuse, $4,343 out of $4,530. Germany sent $40,363 worth of flannel; England, $23,770; and France, $22,082; total importation, $92,738. England is without a competitor in cotton, linen, and mixed woolen goods. France has the lead in silk and silk-mixed goods, as well as in woolens. England sent $122,186 worth of Brussels carpet out of $134,882.

Ready-made clothing, etc.—Belgium sent most of the shoes. Germany and France divided between them the demand for men's and boys' cotton shirts. Of cotton chemises, France furnished $7,908 out of $8,679. In shirts with linen bosoms, France leads, followed by England and Germany. In cotton knit undershirts the market is held by Italy, England, France, and Germany, the first named supplying $31,380 out of $87,223. Of wool knit undershirts, France and England supply equal quantities. Of cotton blankets, England sent out $26,831; France, $15,560; and Germany, $15,548; total importation, $64,590. In ready-made goods for women Germany leads. Of cravats of silk, France furnished $25,672 out of $34,621, the same country leading in corsets. France and Germany supply 80 per cent of the collars and cuffs. Of kid gloves, France sent $20,119 out of $29,776. Of cotton socks, Germany sent over half the importation, France leading in woolen socks. England sent $56,562 worth of cotton handkerchiefs out of $62,087, while France furnished most of the silk handkerchiefs. England and France furnished two-thirds of the ponchos imported, the item being $99,381. Of felt hats, England sent $80,593 and France $55,649 out of $174,139. Italy led in towels and napkins.

Machinery, etc.—Nearly all the linseed oil came from England, the same country leading in machine oil. Over half the fence wire came from England, Germany and Belgium supplying largely. Most of the resin and pitch came from the United States. Agricultural implements were generally imported from the United States. Tubing of all kinds was mainly

purchased of England. Coal, which amounted to $956,669, was brought from England to the amount of $789,949; the United States supplied $37,417. Manufactures of iron and steel are mostly credited to England. In axes the United States held the market, as the year before. Nearly all the tin plate comes from England. Of locomotives, the United States furnished $26,975; England, $15,900; total, $42,875. The previous year England sold $74,704 out of $83,204, the United States not appearing at all in the sales of that year. Of sewing machines, Germany sent $41,840—over one-half of the importation—we coming next with $16,494, followed by England with $13,812. Of machinery for various industries, Germany sent $252,754; England, $239,527; the United States, $37,952; Belgium, $20,701; total, $632,070. Of marble, Italy furnished the bulk, while England led in paints. Of spruce pine, we sent $1,093,480; England, $102,334. Of rails, England sent $656,678 out of $718,440. Nearly all the common salt came from Spain and England, and France furnished nearly all the Portland cement. England sent half of the iron safes and about one-fourth of the carriages. Of glass and crystals, Belgium sent $84,869; Germany, $42,684; England, $16,189—out of $162,836. Of drugs, France sold $106,588; England, $60,088; Germany, $32,704; Italy, $33,257; the United States, $26,333; total, $279,665. England monopolized the market so far as sewing thread was concerned, the situation being the same with France in regard to jewels and precious stones. Of kerosene, the United States sent $231,792 out of $243,038. France led in books and England in porcelain. Of mercery in general, France sold $383,264; England, $241,755; Germany, $201,674; Spain, $53,941; Italy, $49,822; the United States, $3,514; total, $975,967. Germany sent furniture to the amount of $93,512, followed by the United States with $31,279; total, $204,869. Of white paper, Belgium sent $28,334, Italy, England, and Germany contributing about equally. In printing paper, Germany and Belgium furnished the larger part. France furnished nearly all the watches, while the United States led in clocks. England sent most of the wagons.

EXPORTS.

Table showing the quantity and value of exports from Uruguay in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Animals:		
Horned cattle.....number...	35,769	$511,150
Sheep.....do.....	25,182	18,802
Horses.....do.....	1,608	11,214
Mules.....do.....	203	2,408
Hogs.....do.....	227	1,135
Animal products:		
Animal oils.....kilograms...	34,256	5,373
Ox horns.....number...	2,316,000	136,297
Liquid extract of meat.....kilograms...	3,456	1,037
Horsehair.....do.....	1,012,765	413,068
Bones and bone ash.....do.....	14,888,247	282,184

Table showing the quantity and value of exports from Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Animal products—Continued		
Marrow and shin bones.....kilograms...	142,159	$2,559
Meat—		
Jerked beef.....do.....	38,268,119	3,844,270
Preserved.....do.....	183,735	36,747
Extract.....do.....	820,670	2,677,408
Hides—		
Ox and cow:		
Salted.....number...	880,904	4,422,857
Dry.....do.....	1,625,303	3,301,168
Heifer and kip:		
Dry.....do.....	54,312	108,624
Salted.....kilograms...	20,884	4,178
Horse:		
Dry.....number...	14,545	17,243
Salted.....kilograms...	334,641	55,652
Skins—		
Calf:		
Dry.....do.....	144,759	28,931
Salted.....number...	15,790	5,661
Pickled.....dozens...	8,956	8,951
Goat.....kilograms...	433	114
Seal and nutria.....number...	38,482	153,928
Carpincho.....do.....	4,552	4,552
Sheep.....kilograms...	4,668,168	1,213,571
Deer.....number...	7,832	7,832
Lamb.....kilograms...	272,827	80,002
Hide cuttings.....do.....	827,917	41,998
Lard.....do.....	120	26
Suet.....do.....	752,231	163,099
Guano.....do.....	9,945,437	203,916
Wool.....do.....	21,939,517	7,865,811
Tongues—		
Dried.....dozens...	1,224	2,448
Preserved.....kilograms...	636,571	127,936
Horn piths.....do.....	2,425,686	44,043
Hoofs.....do.....	147,733	2,955
Ostrich feathers.....do.....	40,244	75,124
Dried blood.....do.....	65,636	1,444
Tallow.....do.....	15,915,356	1,664,983
Bacon.....do.....	3,409	341
Tripes, pizzle, and nerves.....do.....	37,884	760
Agricultural and dairy products:		
Bran.....do.....	882,607	13,776
Garlic and onions.....	.....	4,315
Bird seed.....kilograms...	13,869	1,230
Lucern.....bales...	20,829	83,316
Fowls in general.....	.....	808
Hayricks.....kilograms...	142,240	6,769
Barley.....do.....	3,960	139
Vermicelli.....do.....	14,140	2,262
Fresh fruit.....	.....	3,838
Granzas.....kilograms...	1,080	13
Wheat flour.....do.....	555,460	39,585
Corn meal.....do.....	58	4
Eggs.....	.....	5,687
Linseed.....kilograms...	3,390	102
Meal.....do.....	40,700	1,628
Peanut flour.....do.....	9,100	580
Butter.....do.....	198	79

Table showing the quantity and value of exports from Uruguay in 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Agricultural and dairy products—Continued.		
Corn.....kilograms...	4,332,283	$87,994
Hay.....bales...	6,709	26,836
Broom straw.....	.....	6,920
Straw.....cart loads...	4,674	9,348
Potatoes.....kilograms...	144	7
Cheese.....do.....	100,272	20,057
Wheat.....do.....	18,253,492	923,936
Miscellaneous products:		
Seal oil.....do.....	43,004	6,451
Sand.....tons...	276,107	276,107
Gravel.....do.....	38	38
Lime.....hectoliters...	398	80
Wax.....kilograms...	259	259
Charcoal.....hectoliters...	334,566	234,262
Old copper.....kilograms...	22,888	3,433
Old iron.....do.....	72,810	437
Wood.....cubic meters...	25,063	70,166
Honey.....kilograms...	1,558	2,336
Stone—		
Paving.....number...	5,246,000	209,839
Do.....square meters...	13,415	13,415
Small.....meters...	11,726	11,726
Common.....tons...	381,169	381,169
Agate.....kilograms...	301,482	30,148
Limestone.....tons...	4,644	13,183
Posts.....number...	800	800
Total.....	.....	29,085,519

RÉSUMÉ.

Articles.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animals on the hoof	$466,272	$544,709	$78,437	.....
Animal products	23,824,672	26,007,091	2,182,419	.....
Agricultural and dairy products	373,280	1,234,934	861,654	.....
Miscellaneous products	1,221,847	1,253,849	32,002	.....
Articles for provision of vessels	68,036	44,936	.....	$23,100
Total	25,954,107	29,085,519	3,154,512	23,100

The little progress that agriculture has made in this pastoral country is clearly disclosed above.

Table showing the exports to the United States in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Horsehair.....kilograms...	386,525	$157,184
Bones and bone ash.....do.....	4,069,948	76,418
Hides:		
Dry.....number...	813,796	1,645,144
Heifer and kip.....do.....	1,113	2,226
Salted.....do.....	3,485	17,425
Hide cuttings.....kilograms...	387,050	19,785
Wool.....do.....	205,788	71,793
Hoofs.....do.....	4,700	94
Ostrich feathers.....do.....	155	279
Old iron.....do.....	72,810	437
Common stone.....tons...	40	40
Other.....	.....	13,452
Total.....	.....	2,004,217
Total in 1889.....	.....	1,442,310

Table showing the exports to England in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Horns.....number...	496,556	$89,260
Horsehair.....kilograms...	57,899	23,579
Bones and bone ash.....do.....	8,914,102	169,092
Jerked beef.....do.....	918,224	92,777
Preserved meat.....do.....	124,952	24,990
Extract of beef.....do.....	602,525	1,207,807
Hides and skins:		
Dry.....	.....	224,345
Salted.....	.....	1,104,626
Hide cuttings.....kilograms...	46,670	2,333
Guano.....do.....	9,172,143	188,450
Wool.....do.....	158,485	52,300
Tongue, preserved.....do.....	167,146	33,963
Horn piths.....do.....	2,325,638	42,129
Tallow.....do.....	6,885,295	727,652
Various.....	.....	4,074
Agricultural products:		
Oil cake.....kilograms...	40,700	1,628
Broom straw.....	.....	6,953
Straw.....	.....	7,010
Sand.....tons...	3,261	3,261
Various.....	.....	1,219
Total.....	.....	3,946,347
Total in 1889.....	.....	3,552,623

Table showing the exports to France in 1890.

Articles.	Quantity.	Official value.
Horns.....number...	993,018	$63,903
Horsehair.....kilograms...	186,486	76,280
Bones, bone ash, etc.....	.....	4,407
Jerked beef.....kilograms...	34,185	3,418
Hides and skins:		
Salted.....	.....	1,685,857
Dry.....	.....	1,016,030
Hide cuttings, etc.....	.....	6,966
Wool.....kilograms...	8,264,882	3,010,387
Ostrich feathers, etc.....	.....	55,799
Tallow.....kilograms...	1,915,097	197,571
Broom straw.....	.....	84
Other products.....	.....	863
Total.....	.....	6,120,965
Total in 1889.....	.....	5,223,743

Table showing character and amount of the principal articles of export from 1881 to 1890.

Articles.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Oil from horse fat.....kilograms...	237,961	275,656	103,952	34,332	131,605
Jerked beef.....do.....	27,852,820	34,026,527	34,793,581	45,760,901	32,338,180
Bones and bone ash.....tons...	16,233	19,643	24,229	17,452	17,290
Horsehair.....kilograms...	1,006,931	1,571,208	905,205	1,014,563	925,162
Cowhides, dry.....number...	1,455,552	860,611	755,544	780,375	1,233,591
Cowhides, salted.....do.....	687,753	814,706	883,186	934,689	711,174
Horsehides, dry.....do.....	35,900	24,862	22,731	70,961	18,885
Horsehides, salted.....kilograms...	2,149,643	2,233,140	2,148,108	1,473,317	1,404,903
Sheepskins.....do.....	3,620,164	4,203,086	5,237,902	4,136,533	6,072,033
Extract of beef.....do.....	333,315	564,193	498,784	464,807	619,704
Guano.....do.....	4,750,396	6,890,879	7,171,037	8,143,811	7,597,210
Flour.....do.....	2,173,426	984,908	2,309,973	1,171,520	6,174,926
Wool.....do.....	16,182,175	21,235,776	31,807,515	26,799,384	29,363,649
Corn.....do.....	11,198,385	12,815,909	1,250,330	13,109,328	4,803,353
Hay.....bales...	4,539	2,580	1,964	4,339	1,860
Ostrich feathers.....kilograms...	33,327	21,760	27,687	21,380	21,696
Tallow and suet.....do.....	11,896,546	16,313,015	17,055,872	18,702,635	19,223,305

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Oil from horse fat.....kilograms...	101,382	77,692	35,343	14,837	21,096
Jerked beef.....do.....	43,038,075	28,575,522	49,505,534	38,077,472	38,268,119
Bones and bone ash.....tons...	14,881	11,978	16,060	14,644	16,110
Horsehair.....kilograms...	1,018,794	730,441	770,752	977,945	912,762
Cowhides, dry.....number...	913,448	858,486	1,000,626	1,049,681	1,625,603
Cowhides, salted.....do.....	834,498	644,263	952,722	760,969	880,904
Horsehides, dry.....do.....	21,770	23,335	38,263	8,124	14,545
Horsehides, salted.....kilograms...	519,521	704,257	655,584	170,313	334,641
Sheepskins.....do.....	7,183,673	6,877,261	6,395,969	11,161,863	4,668,168
Extract of beef.....do.....	621,143	446,946	576,053	549,954	820,670
Guano.....do.....	8,172,144	7,384,240	9,217,157	7,889,909	9,945,437
Flour.....do.....	11,942,868	8,671,301	15,764,826	831,699	555,460
Wool.....do.....	31,673,643	26,208,223	38,120,953	45,433,529	21,939,517
Corn.....do.....	3,559,562	1,834,491	18,617,025	7,661,921	4,332,283
Hay.....bales...	2,842	880	4,192	3,083	6,709
Ostrich feathers.....kilograms..	12,529	29,885	11,610	33,803	40,243
Tallow and suet.....do.....	19,128,757	11,378,640	20,185,268	16,967,590	16,667,587

Consideration of the foregoing figures would seem to indicate, what is frequently asserted, that the productive capability of the country in raw materials has been substantially reached. What is needed here is greater diversification of industries, and to effect this increased attention must be devoted to agriculture, viticulture, and mechanical pursuits. In due time certain lines of manufacture will follow.

Table showing exports for 1891 by quarters.

Articles.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
Animals on the hoof	$687,899	$491,766	$47,811	$282,606	$1,510,082
Cattle and cattle products	9,707,166	7,456,032	3,390,074	4,252,231	24,805,503
Agricultural and dairy products	58,938	12,559	34,222	53,112	158,131
Miscellaneous products	153,110	52,992	97,705	87,405	391,212
Articles for provision of vessels	24,199	58,796	22,971	27,375	133,341
Total	10,630,612	8,072,145	3,592,783	4,702,729	26,998,269

Looking now at the destination of exports, we find that nearly all the live stock exported were taken across the frontier to the slaughterhouses of Brazil.

Of the ox horns, France took $63,903; Belgium, $21,322; and England, $28,036—out of $129,832.

The important article of hair was sent as follows: To the United States, $157,184; France, $76,280; Belgium, $39,004; Germany, $28,868; England, $23,579. Other countries took small amounts, the total reaching $413,068.

Of bones and bone ash, England took $169,092; the United States, $76,418; Germany, $10,956. Other countries took small amounts, the total reaching $282,184. Both this and the preceding item show large increases over 1889.

The export of jerked beef, the largest on the list after wool and salted hides, had about the same proportions as the previous year, being $3,844,270, against $3,807,815. Brazil and Cuba continue to be the markets for this commodity, the former taking $2,240,185 and the latter $232,386.

Most of the preserved beef went to England.

Of the extract of beef, England took $1,207,807; Belgium, $285,075. Other countries took small amounts, the total reaching $1,677,408.

Salted hides were sent as follows: France, $1,682,585; England, $1,103,680; Belgium, $738,685; Argentine Republic, $245,380; Germany, $141,115; Portugal, $44,490; the United States, $17,425; total export, $4,422,857, against $3,689,555 in 1889.

Dry ox and cow hides, which form the leading export to the United States, were exported as follows: The United States, $1,645,144; Portugal, $225,757; Italy, $195,972; Spain, $165,737. Other countries took small amounts, the total reaching $3,301,168, against $2,099,462 the previous year.

England took nearly half the nutria skins and the United States nearly all the carpincho skins.

Of sheepskins, France bought $797,469 out of $1,213,571.

Nearly half the hide cuttings found a market in the United States.

England took $188,450 worth of guano out of $203,916.

The amount of wool exported fell from $9,149,932 in 1889 to $7,865,811 in 1890. The exports were as follows during the two years:

Countries.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilograms.		*Kilograms.*	
Belgium	15,511,440	$3,102,288	5,444,378	$1,909,577
France	14,882,212	2,976,442	8,264,882	3,010,387
Germany	5,161,165	1,032,233	1,858,242	684,286
Argentine Republic	2,937,577	587,516	2,920,725	1,050,449
United States	1,336,353	267,271	205,788	71,793
England	966,627	199,305	158,485	52,300

Other countries took inconsiderable amounts.

England, Belgium, and the Argentine Republic took preserved tongues in about equal proportions.

Most of the ostrich feathers went to France.

Of tallow, England bought $727,651; Chile, $278,510; France, $197,553; and Brazil, $139,549. Other countries took small amounts, the total reaching $1,664,983.

Brazil took half of the maize exported.

Common and paving stones were sent, as usual, to the Argentine Republic.

FOREIGN NAVIGATION.

The carrying trade of this country with other nations for the year 1890 shows a decrease in tonnage compared with 1889, there still remaining an increase as compared with 1886, 1887, and 1888.

Table showing entrances and clearances at Montevideo in 1890.

Description.	Entrances.		Clearances.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	611	414,378	521	403,093	1,132	817,471
Steamers	820	1,397,983	841	1,376,184	1,661	2,774,167
Total	1,431	1,812,361	1,362	1,779,277	2,793	3,591,638
Total in 1889	1,753	2,178,017	1,670	2,130,669	3,423	4,308,686
Decrease	322	365,656	308	351,392	630	717,048

Of the foregoing the following vessels entered and cleared in ballast:

Description.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	13	5,298	103	129,790
Sailing vessels	3	392	311	301,944

Official calculations put the actual tonnage brought to this port by steamers at an average of 9.35 per cent, and shipped by the same at 10.24 per cent, of their registered tonnage; as to sailing vessels, the official estimates place the real tonnage brought to and shipped from this port at an average of 30 per cent more than their registered tonnage.

In the coast and river trade 1,696 sailing vessels and 1,724 steamers entered the port of Montevideo in 1890, and 1,861 sailing vessels and 1,695 steamers cleared.

The total entrances and clearances at the port of Montevideo for the year 1890 amounted to—

Description.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign trade	1,132	817,471	1,661	2,774,167	2,793	3,591,638
Coast and river trade	3,557	280,771	3,419	3,306,631	6,976	3,587,402
Total	4,689	1,098,242	5,080	6,080,798	9,769	7,179,040

Table showing arrivals and departures at Montevideo according to flag in 1890.

Flag.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Uruguayan	.....	.....	3	916	.....	.....	9	1,157
English	179	155,260	365	606,589	154	165,935	391	630,818
Italian	74	42,309	103	185,192	62	38,777	101	175,807
Norwegian and Swedish	190	144,991	3	346	159	131,369	2	2,453
Spanish	71	18,930	21	37,418	55	13,641	19	33,252
German	40	21,483	117	196,708	28	15,675	118	188,264
French	2	559	130	287,813	5	2,598	131	273,155
Brazilian	4	937	37	26,726	5	1,475	39	26,905
American	16	9,625	1	658	19	10,742	.....	.....
Dutch	7	3,655	9	16,617	3	3,558	8	15,169
Danish	5	1,619	3	3,179	3	1,164	3	3,128
Belgian	.....	.....	21	32,415	.....	.....	16	23,348
Russian	6	4,485	.....	.....	7	5,320	.....	.....
Argentine	.....	.....	3	916	.....	.....	9	1,157
Austrian	16	9,925	1	400	17	11,334	.....	.....
Portuguese	1	600	.....	.....	2	622	.....	.....
Chilean	.....	.....	2	284	.....	.....	2	222
Greek	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	399	.....	.....
Hawaiian	.....	.....	1	430	.....	.....	1	430
Total	611	414,378	820	1,397,983	521	403,093	841	1,376,184

The importance of Montevideo, resting not upon her political status as the capital of this country, but rather on account of her being one of two great entrepôts of the vast River Plate basin, may be gathered by instituting comparisons with others of the leading ports of the world. The entrances, according to the last figures obtainable, were as follows:

Ports.	Tons.	Ports.	Tons.
London	6,680,187	Hull	1,816,296
New York	6,452,877	Boston	1,502,215
Liverpool	5,186,393	Philadelphia	1,351,466
Antwerp	3,974,320	Montevideo	1,812,361

From this we see that Montevideo stood, in respect to foreign tonnage entered, above Boston and Philadelphia, and is not insignificant when compared with the great ports of London, New York, and Liverpool.

Table showing the entrances and clearances at ports other than Montevideo in 1890.

Ports.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Paysandu	666	303,148	729	32,697	667	303,148	666	33,679
Independencia	1,392	404,120	392	24,872	1,394	404,120	354	22,451
Salto	403	201,176	459	20,823	377	192,954	453	22,973
Constitucion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6
Santa Rosa	15	747	71	1,350	16	887	76	1,352
Colonia	200	43,408	789	55,700	201	43,464	780	55,002
Carmelo	134	13,641	565	28,976	132	12,657	572	32,442
Nueva Palmira	514	295,273	367	14,037	513	295,259	362	13,566
Conchillas	662	112,447	1,302	146,445	663	112,686	1,301	146,206
Rosario	1	37	212	4,221	1	37	198	4,008
Riachuelo	.....	.....	382	19,943	.....	.....	382	19,943
Sauce	126	4,421	683	60,982	125	4,537	683	60,989
Mercedes	281	195,902	224	7,247	282	199,962	214	5,905
Dolores	123	105,845	396	40,732	99	82,865	389	40,583
Soriano	.....	.....	139	3,026	.....	.....	130	2,977
Maldonado	.....	.....	82	3,715	.....	.....	83	3,561
La Paloma	2	97	7	269	2	97	8	301
Total	4,519	1,680,262	6,799	465,035	4,472	1,652,673	6,654	465,884

The following table shows the ports from which the vessels arrived and to which they sailed:

Ports.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Uruguayan	4,942	1,558,005	5,092	1,534,644
Argentine	6,286	559,564	5,895	540,719
Other foreign	90	27,728	139	43,194
Total	11,318	2,145,297	11,126	2,118,557

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels under the Uruguayan and foreign flags entered and cleared:

Flag.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Uruguayan	3,674	294,078	3,572	292,994
Foreign	7,644	1,851,219	7,554	1,826,563

The following are official statistics for the year 1891:

Table showing entrances and clearances in 1891 from foreign countries at Montevideo.

Class of vessels.	Entered.		Cleared.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	658	1,154,477	635	1,074,036	1,293	2,228,513
Sailing vessels	434	275,184	324	209,013	758	484,197
Total	1,092	1,429,661	959	1,283,049	2,051	2,712,710
Total in 1890	1,431	1,812,361	1,362	1,779,277	2,793	3,591,638
Decrease	339	382,700	403	496,228	742	878,928

Of the vessels arrived in 1891 there came in ballast 15 steamers of 14,355 tons register and 12 sailing vessels of 5,876 tons, and 43 sailing vessels of 22,752 tons register made no operation in this port, proceeding with all their cargo up the River Plate. Of the clearances of 1891 there left in ballast 41 steamers of 26,690 tons register and 176 sailing vessels of 147,169 tons.

Table showing the coast and river trade of Montevideo in 1891.

Class of vessels.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	1,261	1,217,106	1,315	1,315,194
Sailing vessels	1,680	85,542	1,785	143,750
Total	2,941	1,302,648	3,100	1,458,944

Of these, 102 steamers of 31,254 tons and 171 sailing vessels of 8,346 tons entered in ballast, and 72 steamers of 22,461 tons and 519 sailing vessels of 42,507 tons cleared in ballast.

At all the other ports of the Republic there arrived in 1891, 9,637 vessels (5,180 steamers and 4,457 sailing vessels) of a registered tonnage of 2,009,951 tons, of which, however, nearly three-fourths was in ballast. The proportion of vessels coming from foreign ports contained in the above figures can not now be obtained.

Table showing the arrivals of ocean sailing vessels during 1891.

Flag.	Number.	Flag.	Number.
English	106	Russian	4
Norwegian	103	Argentine	2
Swedish	23	Oriental	5
German	26	Brazilian	4
Italian	60	French	1
Spanish	77	Austrian	7
Danish	10	Total	457
Dutch	8		
American	21		

The above 457 sailing vessels were of 280,426 tons.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

The arrivals and departures of American vessels at the port of Montevideo since 1882 have been as follows:

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1882	33	19,448	32	11,746
1883	22	12,388	24	13,680
1884	45	28,743	36	23,665
1885	32	20,082	41	27,414
1886	21	16,229	19	17,073
1887	21	17,700	18	15,480
1888	18	11,632	16	8,560
1889	42	27,321	36	22,196
1890	15	8,529	24	13,485
1891	17	11,462	15	10,417

This table is taken from the records of the consulate, and differs from official and other data in that the latter usually include all vessels coming into port, whether a technical entry be made or not.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

The following statement, prepared by the British consul at this port, Mr. Grenfell, will show the British shipping at the port of Montevideo in the year 1891:

Table showing the number and tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared with cargo and in ballast in 1891.

Description.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
With cargo	340	582,972	16,553	279	517,266	15,450
In ballast	9	6,540	130	59	60,977	1,001
Total	349	589,512	16,683	338	578,243	16,451

Table showing the number and tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared in direct and indirect trade in 1891.

Description.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Direct trade	245	503,101	10,842	79	164,477	5,795
Indirect trade	104	86,410	5,841	259	413,766	10,656
Total	349	589,511	16,683	338	578,243	16,451

BANKING.

In my last annual report there is a statement showing the amount of reserve and emission of the banks of Montevideo at the end of 1889 and again at the end of 1890. The following statement of the reserve and emission of these banks on November 30, 1891, reveals that the reserve has decreased $3,000,000 and the emission $7,000,000 during the year:

Banks.	Reserve.	Emission.
National Bank	$14,131.58	$742,182.10
London and River Plate Bank	3,820,199.41	1,535,000.00
English Bank of the River Plate	377,408.02	18,270.00
Spanish Bank of the River Plate	320,164.84	126,720.00
Italian Bank of Uruguay	319,297.33	138,100.00
Italian-Oriental Bank	75,678.47	32,440.00
Total	4,926,879.65	2,392,712.10

The reserve at the end of 1889 was $14,094,100; in November, 1890, $8,131,453.07; and now, at the end of 1891, it has fallen further to $4,926,879.65. The emission of the banks of emission has suffered an even more grievous decline. At the end of 1889 it amounted to $15,989,180; in November, 1890, it was $9,337,881; and on November 30, 1891, it reached only to $2,592,712.10. Even of this amount that part credited to the National Bank and the English Bank of the River Plate, amounting in the one case to $742,182.10 and in the other to $18,270, has been withdrawn from circulation during the year 1891; so that the internal business of the country is done on a circulating medium of about $2,000,000 of bank notes, the $2,000,000 of silver coined by the Government, and the small quantity of foreign gold in circulation.

The falling off in deposits is thus shown: Deposits in banks in 1890, $23,489,969; 1891 (November 30), $15,171,184. This withdrawal of deposits is due to but one cause—the total lack of confidence in banking methods in the River Plate. The shock felt when the English Bank of the River Plate fell will not soon be forgotten. Fortunately the other banks were able to meet the "runs" so savagely made upon them at that time.

FINANCES.

A previous report contained a review of the finances of the country up to the end of 1890. In February, 1891, Mr. Casey was sent to Europe by the

Government on a mission whose main purpose was the reorganization of the National Bank, the failure of which institution of credit in July, 1890, had precipitated the crisis. The scheme contemplated a loan of $14,000,000 to capitalize the new bank, but English capitalists were wary and refused to embark fresh money in enterprises of this character. Help, however, was forthcoming from an unexpected quarter. The Banco Popular of Rio de Janeiro, the inflation caused by the accession of the Republic being at its height, made a loan of $3,000,000 to the National Bank, with the option of $5,000,000, for a term of twenty-four months from March 5, 1891, interest being at the rate of 9 per cent, to be paid quarterly, together with a commission of 3 per cent, payable in one installment. That this was essentially an advance to the Government is evidenced by the fact that among the guaranties given was 5 per cent additional of import duties, as well as a charge on the assets of the bank. The better feeling following this loan is thus expressed by the President in his message on opening Congress on February 15, 1892.

There was a moment in which it was possible to believe, and all did believe, that the crisis was nearing its end, saving intact the base of our foreign credit, namely, the religious payment of the service of our public debts, and the axis of our economic and commercial mechanism, namely, the metallic base of the circulating medium.

The harvests were abundant; the live-stock industry—our principal source of riches—promised to balance with the products of this year the losses suffered in previous years; the negotiation of the loan of $3,000,000, with a promise to raise it to $5,000,000, made by the Banco Popular of Rio de Janeiro to the National Bank of Uruguay, immediately produced beneficial effects, the National Bank reopened conversion of its notes, all values recovered tone, business received an impulse, and confidence began to reappear in all minds, causing local capital to issue from its cowardly and pessimistic retirement, so much so that the national revenue began to ascend. But this reparative movement was paralyzed last July by the unexpected failure in London of the English Bank of the River Plate. As in July, 1890, the aggravating, if not the determining, cause of our economic evils came from without as a consequence of the solidarity of interests created by the relationships of commerce.

The National Bank, suffering the repercussion of distrust produced by the failure of the English bank, had to ask from the Banco Popular of Rio de Janeiro the extension offered of the loan of $3,000,000, with which it might have saved the situation for the moment; but the Banco Popular was suffering in its turn from the monetary crisis in Brazil and could not comply with the demand. The National Bank again had to suspend the conversion of its notes; an obstinate drought and the fall in the price of produce has prevented agriculture and the live-stock industry from obtaining the expected results, business is once more paralyzed, capital has retired, commercial credit is restricted to the utmost limits, and the customs revenues have suffered a heavy decrease in consequence of the diminution of all consumption.

From that moment the situation has been one of the severest trial for governors and governed, on account of the sacrifices of all kinds imposed, and which, to the honor of the country, have been and still are supported by all with manly fortitude. The crisis, reaggravated by the events of last July, now follows its logical course, reducing to an extreme social and economical penuries in order to arrive at a liquidation, inevitable, but yet most difficult on account of the want of credit and of the circulating capital which is necessary to aid and hasten it; for it is not possible to liquidate without selling or mortgaging, and it is difficult either to sell or mortgage when there are neither buyers nor lenders in the country.

Instead, however, of instituting a system of pruning in the public expenditures and a lopping off of the parasitic classes, a law was passed (see

CONSULAR REPORTS, January, 1891) increasing the duties on imports, establishing imposts on beer, matches, etc., and placing duties on the principal products of the country on their exportation.

The President, in the message above cited, continues:

Neither has the executive power ever neglected the fulfillment of this duty in the part concerning it, and in its efforts has not departed one instant from the course laid out at the first outbreak of the crisis, namely, to save the foreign public credit and to preserve the metallic base of our monetary circulation.

The first seemed inevitable, for it was notoriously impossible to attend to the full and exact payment of service exacted by the foreign debts and obligations of the nation.

The explanation of this fact is easy and well known; still, the executive power considers it its duty to record it officially in this document.

During the period 1890–'91 the public-debt service was kept intact, absorbing $6,019,386, and there were also paid for seven months all the State pensions and salaries without any discount at all, all of which brought about the difficulties of that same period and which also weigh upon the present period.

The customs revenue, which in the period 1889–'90 had produced $11,000,000, fell in 1890–'91 to $8,900,000, of which there had to be separated and handed over to the fiscal committee of emission $431,997, corresponding to the 5 per cent additional import duty assigned by special act to the redemption of the National Bank notes.

To partly fill this void of $2,532,000, the Government could not even dispose of the $1,500,000 of its current account with the National Bank, which had formed a most important resource in the previous administration.

These three facts, related with the general fall in the other revenues due to the crisis, suffice to give a complete idea of the principal causes of our bad financial situation. This was of such a nature that last July there were owing nearly four monthly payments of the public administration, it being notorious that it would have been impossible to pay any more if we applied the national revenues to the service of the public debts. This service, then, had to be suspended by the hard law of necessity.

But was it possible at the same time to save the public credit, avoiding national bankruptcy?

The Government did not believe it; that which dishonors nations as well as men is not the omission to pay its debts when it has not the means, for that is an unfortunate contingency of the accidents of commercial life, but the dishonor is not to pay when one can and all that one can. Understanding this, and foreseeing a suspension of the service of the foreign debt to be unavoidable, the Government initiated in London the financial arrangements with its creditors, the transaction and termination of which were later on confided to Dr. José E. Ellauri.

A complete and faithful exposition of our economical and financial situation, showing the absolute impossibility of meeting the entire payment of our foreign obligations, has sufficed to carry to our principal creditors in Europe the conviction of the truth of the facts of the good faith and seriousness of our proceedings.

The committee of bondholders and creditors for railway guaranties, which was formed in London, composed of men of the greatest honor and influence in English business circles, took under its charge the realization of the arrangement proposed to our financial agent in London and accepted by the Government with your previous authorization.

By this arrangement, as is known, all our 5 and 6 per cent debt is reduced to one single debt of 3½ per cent interest and one-half of 1 per cent amortization, in the bonds of which will be paid the services in arrears and falling due of the debts to be consolidated, and also the services falling due of the railway guaranties, these latter, formerly 7 per cent, being permanently reduced to a maximum of 3½ per cent.

In this way we have saved as far as was possible the national credit, avoiding the ignominy of bankruptcy. The quotation of our foreign debts is continued on the London Stock Exchange as an express recognition of our honor, saved intact from the disaster of our public fortune.

Our foreign creditors, proceeding with practical judgment, resigned a part of what was owing them on condition of being assured the exact payment of that which was offered them; and a nation of 800,000 inhabitants may be able to pay interest of 3½ per cent on a debt of one hundred millions, where it can not pay interest of 5 or 6 per cent on the same sum. It is not a question of will, but of impossibility. Here, then, is that which has justified us in the eyes of our foreign creditors, obtaining for us their good will and even their assistance.

As could hardly be otherwise with a negotiation in which there were opposed interests opening the way for lucrative speculations, the proposed arrangement had from the first moment the resolute opposition of a limited financial group, which, without being creditors of our country, managed to unite in London, Antwerp, Holland, Madrid, and Portugal a certain number of unified bondholders, tempted to this course by assurances that they would obtain by means of another combination an arrangement more favorable to their interests.

The details of this determined struggle, in which no means were left unemployed to procure the failure of the Ellauri arrangement, are of notoriety, and you are well acquainted with them, as they have been in all the local papers.

The executive power says "to procure the failure of the Ellauri arrangement," because in reality the opposition of the Antwerp committee was reduced to this alone. The offer to present in substitution of this arrangement another more advantageous for the State never went beyond vague and unauthorized promises, notwithstanding the repeated requests made to the protestants to formulate their propositions categorically and seriously, in order that their convenience and justice might be appreciated.

The prevailing note in this opposition has been the sordid and insensate interest of those unified bondholders, who, shutting their eyes to the truth of facts, blindly claimed their rights, ignoring the impossibility of our counrry to make them effective.

These opponents, however, have been definitely vanquished by the adhesion to the Ellauri arrangement of the absolute majority of our foreign creditors; but their resistance has served to prove the powerful influences which patronized the arrangement and consecrated it with their moral authority as equitable and convenient for all.

Without administrative pressure, and only by the persuasive force of facts and of private interest, the absolute majority of the bondholders in Europe attended for the exchange of their bonds within the first term fixed for this operation (January 31), and which was prolonged to February 13 at the request of the numerous holders who could not attend in time.

The conversion has closed with the following figures:

In London	£12,036,000
In Montevideo	2,031,000
Total	14,067,000

To which sum there is to be added the amount converted on the Continent (Antwerp, Paris, and Amsterdam), not yet known to the Government.

When it is taken into account that the total amount of the foreign debt is £16,780,000, it follows that the bonds not offered for conversion represent a really insignificant sum.

With regard to the local holders of unifieds, it is notable and significant that only one, representing the nominal sum of £200, has protested against the arrangement.

By this means the creditors of the country, giving a proof of good sense and patriotism, offer the foreign creditors the example of their acceptance as an express recognition of the necessity and relative convenience of the operation. They (those here) who intimately know the country and its present state, and therefore those who can best judge of the propositions guiding the public powers, hastened to accept the arrangement, and with it give the most *irrefutable denial to the* calumnies and declamations of its opponents.

The Ellauri arrangement consummated, its effects are a considerable and permanent quittance in the service of our foreign obligations, a quittance which, even if it is only a lessening of the pressing charges of the present, is, with relation to the future, a positive benefit assured to the coming generations, who will thus gather the fruit of the sacrifices and privations in which we all now join, each in his sphere, to the future prosperity and glorification of the country.

The following is the text of the law creating the consolidated debt of Uruguay:

ARTICLE 1. The executive power is hereby authorized to create a debt to be called consolidated debt of Uruguay, free from all tax, and the amount of which shall not exceed £20,500,000, or $96,350,000. Of this debt there shall be emitted at once only the quantity of £19,300,000, or $90,710,000; and the remainder, that is to say, £1,200,000, or $5,640,000, shall be emitted only and exclusively in the case that the legislative body approves the contract for the termination of the construction of the railway from Montevideo to Colonia, referred to in article 4 of the present law, it being understood that if the said contract be not approved the consolidated debt shall remain definitely closed in the amount of £19,300,000, or $90,710,000.

ART. 2. The service of interest of this debt shall be 3½ per cent per annum and the amortization as is determined hereafter, both being effected in Montevideo, London, or other foreign markets, as the executive power may deem convenient.

ART. 3. The consolidated debt shall solely be applied to the following objects:

(*a*) Conversion of the unified loan of 1885 (5 per cent interest), $49,934,680.

(*b*) Conversion of the loan of conversion and public works of 1888 (6 per cent interest), $19,563,630.

(*c*) Conversion of the 6 per cent loan of 1890, $9,306,000.

(*d*) Compensation of 10 per cent on the total of the 6 per cent loans mentioned in *b* and *c*, $2,866,953.

(*e*) Consolidated interests until January 31, 1892, upon the unified loan and other foreign debts, $3,744,090.50.

(*f*) Consolidation of the railway guaranties owed by the nation at present and until December 31, 1891, $2,975,100.

(*g*) To complete the arrangements on the Colonia (Western) Railway, assuring their termination, $5,640,000.

(*h*) Costs and commissions of the operations detailed, amounting altogether to 2⅝ per cent on the amount of the new debt, amounting to $2,519,646.50, from which $9,541 is already deducted for differences to be stated in the definite negotiation.

That part of the commission corresponding to the $5,640,000 of consolidated debt corresponding to the Colonia Railway arrangements shall only be paid in case the said arrangements are approved.

ART. 4. The executive power is hereby authorized to open negotiations with the Colonia (Western) Railway Constructing Company and the financial house which took charge of the emission of the railway bonds corresponding to that line, taking for maximum base the quantity of $5,640,000 of consolidated debt authorized by this law; and with the object of assuring the termination of the construction of the said line.

These arrangements shall not be concluded until they have been fully approved by the legislative body.

ART. 5. The executive power is hereby authorized to carry out all the details of the negotiations, and take all the measures conducing to the unification and consolidations mentioned in the preceding article, and also to undertake not to emit any new debt in the London market for the term of three years.

It is understood that this prohibition does not extend to the railway bonds authorized by law of November 30, 1883, in the part already set apart for the construction of the Western Railway.

ART. 6. It is also authorized to contract with the companies of guarantied railways for a maximum guaranty of 3½ per cent per annum. The net profit of the companies shall not be deducted from the said guaranty while it does not exceed 1¼ per cent per annum. The return of the guaranties received shall commence when the net profit of the companies exceeds 6 per cent per annum.

ART. 7. Forty-five per cent of the customs revenue shall be especially affected for the service of consolidated debt created by this law and for the service of the railway guaranties reduced to 3½ per cent, without this setting aside implying the administration of the customs offices of the Republic.

ART. 8. The service of the railway guaranties shall be made at the same periods and in the same form as the service of the consolidated debt, without prejudice to the restitutions that may be claimed according to the result of the half-yearly accounts which the companies have to present.

ART. 9. The surplus remaining from the 45 per cent of the customs revenue after fulfilling the interests of the consolidated debt and the railway guaranties shall be applied to the amortization of the bonds of the said debt up to 1 per cent of its amount. This amortization shall take place by purchase or tender while the debt is below par, and by drawings at its nominal value when it is above par.

ART. 10. The executive power shall render account of the execution of this law to the honorable General Assembly, the service of the public debt and railway guaranties remaining suspended meanwhile.

ART. 11. Let this be communicated, etc.

The public debt has been arranged by a writer under seven heads as follows:

Table showing the amount of debt and rate of interest.

Description.	Rate of interest.	Amount.	Interest, amortization, and commission.
External (outstanding January 1, 1891):	*Per cent.*		
Unified	5	£10,663,700	£617,000
1888	6	4,255,300	300,000
1890	8	2,000,000	142,000
Total		16,919,000	1,059,000
Internal (outstanding July 1, 1891):			
Amortizable		913,000	72,300
Cuotas de amortisacion		217,000	25,500
Total		1,130,000	97,800
International (outstanding July 1, 1891):			
Italian	5	140,800	13,500
French	4	284,000	33,600
Spanish	5	53,000	3,800
Total		477,800	50,900
Bonds issued to railways (outstanding July 1, 1891):			
Uruguay Central	4	149,000	18,000
Santa Rosa	4	350,000	23,000
Higueritas	4	129,000	9,080
Fomento Ferro Carrils		20,000	700
Total		648,000	44,700

Table showing the amount of debt and rate of interest—Continued.

Description.	Rate of interest.	Amount.	Interest, amortization, and commission.
Railway guaranties:	*Per cent.*		
Uruguay Central			£39,900
Northeastern			70,000
Northwestern			28,800
Northern			18,700
Midland			112,000
Total			269,400
Arrears due to July 1, 1881:			
Railways		£235,000	
Officials and others		500,000	
Total		735,000	
Indirect liability:			
Brazilian loan to National Bank	8	640,000	65,000
National Bank notes in circulation		200,000	
Portion of cédula issue guarantied	6	640,000	51,200
City of Montevideo loan	6	1,256,095	89,350
Total		2,736,095	
Grand total		22,645,895	1,724,950

The external debt is made up of loans issued by the Barings in London, about £2,000,000 of which is owned here. The loan of 1890 was taken up by Barings, but was never issued. The product of this loan has been expended by the Government in meeting the deficits for the last few years. The second group was issued in liquidation of claims, and is not an interest-bearing debt. The international debt has the same origin, being a legacy from the turbulent days when the rights of foreign property-holders were not regarded; the Italian is being reduced at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, the Spanish at 2 per cent, and the French by a cash payment of $100,000. The fourth heading consists of bonds issued in payment of railway guaranties. The fifth is on account of guaranties to lines now in operation, and the sixth comprises the arrears for the same. Of the liabilities of the National Bank, $3,000,000 out of $12,000,000 are guarantied by the Government, but it is not unlikely that the remaining $9,000,000 will be assumed sooner or later. The city loan is secured by the revenues of the municipality, which are considered ample to meet the service.

The following is the part of the administration's financial policy of unification relating to the internal debt now before Congress:

ARTICLE 1. The executive power is hereby authorized to unify the internal debts, except those of international character, according to the following bases:

(*a*) All the debt shall bear 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent annual accumulative amortization by purchase.

(*b*) The amortizable debt shall receive a compensation (*bonificacion*) of 10 per cent, the quotas of amortization and the Central Uruguay Railway a compensation of 8 per cent each, and the Higueritas and Santa Rosa Railway a compensation of 5 per cent each.

(*c*) The service of interests shall be quarterly, counting from January, 1892, and that of amortization half-yearly from the same date.

ART. 2. The executive power shall fix peremptory terms for the conversion of the present debts to the new debt, which shall be in one or more series, without exceeding the amount necessary to effect the total conversion.

ART. 3. In case the holders of the present debts do not accept the conversion, the service of the bonds shall be temporarily as follows:

(*a*) The three railway debts and the indemnification debt shall receive the same interest as at present, but the amortization shall be suspended.

(*b*) The amortizable debt shall have 6 per cent annual amortization upon the amount unchanged for the new debt.

(*c*) The quotas of amortization shall have 5 per cent annual amortization upon the amount unchanged. The service of the original amortizations shall only be reëstablished when the conditions of the public finances shall have improved, and by means of new legislative resolution.

ART. 4. The operations authorized by this law being carried out, the executive power shall render account of their fulfillment to the honorable General Assembly.

ART. 5. Let this be communicated, etc.

CARLOS MARIA RAMIREZ.

The following is an extract from the Government message accompanying the preceding bill:

Under the pressure of an unavoidable necessity the country has had to establish grave modifications in the service of the foreign debt and the railway guaranties. For the same reasons, as also for reasons of equity which oblige the sacrifices of an extraordinary crisis to weigh upon all in general, the executive power believes that the opportunity has arrived to modify somewhat the situation of our internal debt. Excluding that of an international character, the internal debt on the 30th of November last reached the sum of $7,395,823.15. Calculating the amortizations to December 31, this is reduced to $7,040,823.15, distributed as follows:

Amortizable debt	$2,418,836.35
Quotas of amortization	853,674.97
Indemnification debt	975,938.83
Central Uruguay Railway	668,000.00
Santa Rosa Railway	1,535,000.00
Higueritas Railway	589,500.00
Total	7,040,950.15

Upon this amount the State has to pay an annual service of $697,219.98, as follows:

Amortizable debt	$336,865.68
Quotas of amortization	90,420.00
Indemnification debt	59,904.30
Central Uruguay Railway	60,000.00
Higueritas Railway	42,000.00
Santa Rosa Railway	108,000.00
Total	697,189.98

As the amortizable debt and quotas of amortization enjoy no interest, the service is solely of amortization. All the others receive 4 per cent interest and 2 per cent accumulative amortization, divided as follows:

Description.	Interest.	Amortization.
Central Uruguay Railway	$26,720.00	$33,280.00
Higueritas Railway	23,580.42	18,420.00
Santa Rosa Railway	61,400.00	46,600.00

The service of each debt, in relation to the amount each debt will have on January 1, 1892, is in the following proportions: Amortizable debt, 13.91 per cent; quotas of amortization, 10.59 per cent; indemnification debt, 6.14 per cent; Central Uruguay Railway, 8.97 per cent; Higueritas Railway, 7.12 per cent; Santa Rosa Railway, 7.03 per cent. Summing these together, we have the amount of the internal debt on January 1, 1892, $7,040,823.15; total service, $697,216.98, this service representing nearly 10 per cent of the amount, while the foreign debt will have an annual service of 4½ per cent, and that only when the recovery of the customs revenues permits the addition of 1 per cent of amortization to the 3½ per cent of interest. This is sufficient to justify the initiative assumed by the executive power in proposing the sanction of a bill which establishes the alternative of either the unification of all the internal debt or the temporary modification of the present service. The base of the proposed unification is a debt of 4 per cent interest and 1 per cent accumulative amortization by purchase; there will be, then, no alteration of the interest at present enjoyed. For the indemnification debt there is offered a bond almost equivalent, since even if it has assigned to it 2 per cent amortization this is not accumulative, as is the 1 per cent assigned to the new debt. For this reason the bill does not concede it any kind of compensation (*bonificacion*). Regarding the railway debts, the executive power deems it equitable to grant them a small compensation, graduated upon the accumulation of the amortizing fund. Thus the Central Uruguay Railway debt, which already has an amortization of 4.97 per cent, will receive a compensation of 8 per cent; and the other two, which have an equal amortization of a little over 3 per cent, will receive 5 per cent.

THE BUDGET.

The estimates of expenditures for the year 1891–'92 were as follows:

Service on debt	$7,286,941
Government expenses	2,100,724
War and navy	1,765,311
Pensions	1,433,941
Miscellaneous	2,659,880
Total	15,246,797

The honor of the country, not less than her credit, demands that the service of the foreign debt be met. The proposed consolidation, with reduction of interest charge from 7 per cent to 3½ per cent, will result in a great saving to the country. The Government expense, even though the Government be not economically administered, is a comparatively small item. No reduction can be looked for in war and navy and pensions, though such reduction should at once be made, because no Government at this stage of the country's progress can have sufficient strength to attempt the task.

The revenue for 1891–'92 was estimated thus:

Customs	$10,622,000
Land tax	1,800,000
Other taxes	2,987,000
Total	15,409,000

This is about $200,000 over the estimated expenditures. As a matter of fact, the revenues have fallen far short of the estimates, particularly in the customs dues, owing to the great decline in imports, leaving a deficit, placed by the President at $3,000,000. The discrepancy between the actual and

the estimated revenues has been so great that the Government has of late, according to the President's statement, been running without regard to the budget, because, as he says in his late message, "the regular budget no longer corresponded to the real state of affairs."

It has been objected in some quarters that the customs receipts have so decreased that the 45 per cent of them to be set apart to meet the service of the new consolidated debt will be inadequate to meet this demand. This is very unlikely, as the sum of $8,655,834, yielded by the custom-houses last year, bids fair to be exceeded in 1892. Under the new arrangement $3,070,721 will be required for this object, and, on the basis of the revenue from customs dues in 1891, that sum will be exceeded this year by $750,000. The customs revenues have been as follows since 1886:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1886	$6,846,176	1889	$10,810,815
1887	8,687,312	1890	9,882,976
1888	8,873,297	1891	8,655,834

The customs receipts in all these countries are relied upon to furnish the bulk of the revenue for the support of the Government.

CONCLUSION.

As regards the commercial relations of Uruguay with the United States, two events of the year past deserve special notice. The purchase by an American company of the Transandine telegraph line, which connects Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, places the River Plate in direct cable communication with New York. The rates have been already reduced from $2.15 to $1.80 per word from Buenos Ayres to New York. On the 1st of October the French company completed their line by connecting certain points in northern Brazil, so that we now have a direct line to New York by the east coast also. These and the acceptance by the Ward Steamship Company of the proposal of the postmaster-general to place a direct line on the River Plate service under the provisions of the postal-subsidy act are matters of no ordinary moment. Let us hope that they mark the beginning of the end of the curious isolation toward each other in which these two sections of the New World have been permitted to remain for half a century.

A large majority of the bondholders having deposited their bonds in accordance with the provisions of the plan consolidating the debt outlined above, it would seem that the consolidation is a certainty, and it is so treated by the larger part of the public press. This done, and the finances being thus placed upon a footing not beyond Uruguay's ability to meet the service, the Government, ridded of an ever-present and most vexatious problem, may be enabled to devote its attention and energies to other minor, yet very important, measures. In the nature of things the crisis will wear itself out. Its ill effects will, however, be felt for some years, and, as there will not be again—at least for the present—any large inflow of foreign gold, the

people will be left to work out their own salvation by and for themselves. And this will be far better, the lesson of self-help being so much needed and apprehended with so much difficulty here. But all things work together for good in these new, vigorous lands, and Uruguay will steadily advance in civilization and progress.

FRANK D. HILL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Montevideo, March 8, 1892.

URUGUAY.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT BY CONSUL HILL, OF MONTEVIDEO.

The custom-house returns for the first three months of the year have been watched with more than usual interest, because of the uncertainty whether the 45 per cent of the duties collected would be adequate to meet the service of the new consolidated debt, which is now *fait accompli*. It is gratifying to be able to state that the customs dues show an increase over the corresponding period of 1891 of $206,195, instead of a further decline from 1890, as was feared. The figures are as follows:

Month.	1891.			1892.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
January	$594,227.57	$100,073.05	$694,300.62	$585,427.40	$122,627.84	$708,055.24
February	493,602.52	169,623.89	663,226.41	642,847.62	132,972.83	775,820.44
March	665,498.17	156,410.14	821,908.31	727,633.24	174,421.82	902,055.06
Total	1,753,328.26	426,107.08	2,179,435.34	1,955,908.25	430,022.49	2,385,930.74

It will be noted that the exports were about stationary, the increase being in the imports, which in 1891 suffered a decline, compared with 1890, of 47 per cent. The limitation of imports, due to the crisis, seems at last to have been reached. That the service of the new debt can now be attended to without the imposition of new taxes or seeking other sources of revenue is no longer doubtful.

Nor are the figures regarding the flow of immigration less pleasing. The comparison between the two years is shown thus:

Month.	1891.		1892.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
January	1,091	1,998	957	683
February	1,040	1,196	1,209	305
March	823	1,122	713	871
Total	2,954	6,123	2,689	1,465

To be strictly accurate, account should be taken of the movement to and from the Argentine Republic. The entrances from and departures to that country about balance each other. Besides, so close are the relations between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, that the movement of passengers to and fro is of little significance as related to increase or decrease of population. The figures given above would seem to indicate that the emigration begun in July, 1890, and continued through 1891 has about ceased. During this period of acute crisis—from July, 1890, to December, 1891, a year and a half—the country lost only 10,697 persons. It seems rather remarkable that nearly all the State-assisted immigration which was coaxed into Uruguay and forced or beguiled out of southern Europe has taken root in this soil and incorporated itself into the body politic.

FRANK D. HILL,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Montevideo, April 22, 1892.

FARMING IN BERMUDA.

REPORT BY CONSUL SULLIVAN.

The principal productions of Bermuda are onions and potatoes, which are chiefly exported to New York and Boston during the months of March, April, and May, commonly called the "crop season." Potatoes are usually planted in December and January, except in exposed places, where they are not planted until February, so that they may escape the high winds of winter. The seed potatoes are imported from New York, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island in the fall. These potatoes are cut in sections, one or two "eyes" in each section. The ground being well manured, the potatoes are planted in drills about 20 inches apart. When half grown the vines are molded, and sometimes artificial manure and castor pumice are thrown around the plants. In about from ninety to one hundred days after planting the potatoes are fit to dig. They are sorted in first and second sizes, in accordance with the colonial inspection act, and packed on the ground in barrels. About 8 barrels of first-size potatoes from 1 barrel planted is a fair yield, though 12 and even 15 barrels from 1 is not uncommon. The earliest potatoes of the season sell at from $5 to $8, or from 20*s.* to 35*s.* per barrel. There is a shed tax of 1*d.* per barrel; the freight by the Quebec Steamship Company to New York, 60 cents per barrel; United States tariff, 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds, or about 69 cents per barrel; and a commission of 10 per cent on the invoice of produce.

A disease of an infusorial nature attacks and often destroys growing potatoes when about 60 days old, stopping the growth of the tubers. High winds are equally destructive to crops on exposed land. Potatoes have averaged this season about 20*s.* per barrel in this market. Potatoes could not be profitably grown in Bermuda when the selling price in New York is *but $3 per barrel.*

Onions are grown from the red and white onion seed imported from the Western Islands and the Azores by way of London and New York. This seed is packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, and is transferred by the importer to common black pint and quart bottles, which are sold at 75 cents a pint. The seed is planted in beds from 50 to 100 feet long and about 4 feet wide, with walks between the beds for convenience in cleaning and weeding the young plants, which, when sufficiently grown, are set out in permanent beds, where they increase in growth and the bulbs begin to fill. Onion seed is sown in September and October, and the plants are set out in December and January. Harvesting the onions begins the latter part of March and ends the latter part of May. Onions are boxed in slatted boxes holding about 50 pounds. In March and April onions sell well. Some seasons as much as 20*s.* (about $4.80) has been paid for a box of new onions, but this season prices have been low, 8*s.* ($1.92) being the highest price. During May prices have ranged in this market from 50 to 75 cents a box. Onions are said to give a fair return when 4 or 5 boxes can be pulled from 1 rod of ground. One dollar per box, net, gives the farmer a fair profit.

Farmers bring their potatoes and onions to the town of Hamilton for sale or shipment. Many other vegetables are raised in Bermuda, but, with the exception of beets, not in sufficient quantities for exportation. Very little fruit is raised. There being no frost, flowers bloom all the year round. Lily buds and bulbs are largely exported to the United States. An attempt at silk culture is being made by an enterprising Bermudian, who has strong hopes for the success of his experiment.

In many cases the farms are owned by the farmers; none are owned by companies. Merchants and others who own land rent it out at so much a year or on shares. Bermuda was originally laid out in parishes, of which there are nine. These were subdivided into shares of land in 1690, each share containing 25 acres. This still remains so, and some tenants rent several tracts of land in different localities. Not more than 50 acres, which would be a large farm here, are usually held by one person. Both white and colored people work on the farms as laborers at wages ranging from 75 cents to $1 a day. Portuguese from the Western Islands are large growers of produce. They are generally industrious and thrifty, but they frequently leave rather abruptly when they are in debt on account of bad seasons and low prices. Persons desirous of renting land in Bermuda should visit the island in the summer, when better terms can be made than later in the year. Under what is known as the alien act, no person who was not born on British soil and is not a British subject can purchase and hold land in Bermuda. Permanent investment in realty by a foreigner is not allowed.

W. K. SULLIVAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Bermuda, June 1, 1892.

TRADE DISPUTES IN ENGLAND.

REPORT BY CONSUL METCALF, OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

As intimated in my annual report on trade on the Tyne, it is a fact that the condition of trade and commerce from the northeast ports has not been so depressed since the great crisis of 1886–'87. We have just passed through the last struggles of two of the largest and most serious labor disputes that have occurred in this district for many years.

I am glad to be able to report that, in accordance with the basis of settlement agreed upon at the meeting held on Tuesday, April 26, between representatives of the employers, plumbers, and engineers (that a board of arbitration be appointed to settle the still-existing dispute between the engineers and plumbers), the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Metal-Planers' Society, and United Machine-Workers' Society, applied on Wednesday morning, April 27, to be reinstated in the positions they respectively occupied in the various engineering and shipbuilding yards on the Tyne and Wear before they came out on strike. There still remains, however, a large number of men unemployed, owing greatly to the work being driven away from the district, and considerable time will elapse before they can all be restarted.

Regarding the Durham miners' strike, which commenced on March 12, Browne's Export List for April tells the deplorable tale of the effect of the strike on the export coal trade of this country. To quote from a local newspaper:

> The effect is so vast that it is desirable to add that there is the slight explanation needed that the working days in April, this year, were fewer than in April last year. The fact explains some features in the board of trade returns. Allowance being made for this, there is an enormous decrease in the shipments at every port. The total decrease in coal shipped is 1,013,145 tons for the northeastern ports, and the coke exported fell off by 35,000 tons.

During the month of May 952,000 tons less coal were shipped from the northern ports compared with that shipped during the same month of last year.

Out of about one hundred and fifty blast furnaces in the northeastern district there were only eighty-three in blast three months ago; there are only three now. These figures show the disastrous effects of the strike to blast-furnace men, iron-miners, railway servants, and seamen, who depend on the continuance at work of the blast furnaces. Two or three weeks ago above two hundred and fifty steam and sailing vessels were laid up in the Tyne alone, and in Durham and Northumberland nearly one hundred and fifty railway trains daily were discontinued during the strike.

I am, however, glad to be able to state that, after various other negotiations had failed, the bishop of Durham arranged a conference between the wages committee of the Durham Coal-Owners' Association and the federation board of the miners (himself acting as mediator), which took place

on June 1 and resulted in the settlement of the strike, the men agreeing to return to work at a reduction in wages of 10 per cent. An understanding was arrived at that a system of conciliation will be arranged to settle future disputes.

Appended is a press report of the history and settlement of the strike.

A HISTORY OF THE STRIKE.

A short review of the leading facts connected with the strike may be of interest to the reader. In the last four months of 1890 and the first month of the following year trade was exceptionally brisk, and advances amounting to 30 per cent in wages were allowed, bringing the wages of the miners up to 35 per cent above what are called standard wages. Afterwards there came a gradual decrease in prices, and in April of last year the miners' representatives were informed that a reduction could not be long delayed. In the following July a conference was held, at which the representatives of the men contended that instead of a reduction the state of trade would justify another increase. The proceedings accordingly proved abortive, and matters took their ordinary course until January of the present year. Then the representatives of the men were appealed to to advise a reduction or allow the claim for such to go to arbitration. To neither proposition would they agree. In the following month the owners intimated in decisive terms that they must have a reduction of 10 per cent. In order, however, to obviate a strike or lockout, they offered to accept an immediate reduction of 7½ per cent, or 5 per cent at once and another 5 per cent on the 1st of May. The men would have no compromise, however, and during the time the notices were being issued for them to terminate their employment, unless the demands made were conceded, they forced their declaration by an overwhelming majority to fight the matter out by means of a strike. In the issuing of the notices the employers were blamed by the representatives of the men as being too hasty. On the other hand, the owners were of opinion that they had shown great patience and forbearance in putting off "the evil day" so long. On Saturday, March 12, at one hundred and fifty collieries in the county connected with the Miners' Association, the men proceeded to draw their gear to bank, and between 80,000 and 90,000 stood ready to resist the demands with cries of "No reduction," "No arbitration."

The effects of the strike soon began to be felt in nearly all the various and varied industries in the county. In the Cleveland district distress and poverty followed closely upon its heels. The shipping interest was partially paralyzed. The railway mineral traffic was suspended, and about two hundred trains belonging to the Northeastern Railway were brought to a standstill. In engineering men were put on short time, and business among tradesmen gradually declined. The engineers' strike in Newcastle sank into insignificance before the great industrial struggle in the county of Durham, the condition of affairs being aggravated by the policy of the federation board in insisting upon a stoppage of the nonassociated collieries also, and a withdrawal of the enginemen, so that the mines could neither be ventilated nor kept free from water. At the nonassociated collieries no question had been raised as to wages, the owners not being members of the Coal-Owners' Association.

In order to strengthen their position, the coal-owners on the 14th of March issued a manifesto, stating their claims for a reduction of wages; also declaring that "they had used every endeavor in their power to avert this catastrophe." In the meantime the men were equally active in setting forth their reasons why they resisted such reduction, and mass meetings were held in different parts of the county. On March 31 somewhat similar communications passed. The first was from the secretary of the federation, stating that the result of the ballot showed a very large majority against the reduction, and therefore would the owners withdraw their notices and allow the men to return to work. The reply forwarded was as follows:

"Your telegram received. It is obvious that the reëngagement of the men must be accompanied by some settlement of wages question, either by agreement or arbitration. Any complete proposal of this character shall be at once submitted to the wages committee."

Owing to the wild rumors current throughout the county regarding the action of the owners, a communication was issued by Mr. Guthrie, secretary of the Coal-Owners' Association, on Monday, April 4, stating: "Reports having been circulated among workmen in the county of Durham that there was a division of opinion among owners on the question of giving notices to terminate hirings in order to obtain a reduction of wages, I am desired to state that the owners were absolutely unanimous in deciding on this step, and that there has never been at any subsequent meeting the slightest difference of opinion among them." Despite this official denial, many of the men were confident that the Coal-Owners' Association would eventually split upon the question. There were various suggestions for a settlement, but the cry of "no surrender" still held sway, and in the meantime distress became very keen.

On the 6th of April the coal-owners issued a manifesto reviewing the grounds on which the reduction was sought, and immediately afterwards the federation board replied, and challenged the owners to prove by facts and figures, other than those based on the defunct sliding scale, that the condition of trade justified their demand.

Another ballot was taken, and on April 19 was made known. It was as follows: For continuing the strike, 31,383; to give federation board power to settle, 18,415; majority for the strike, 12,971. The day previously a letter had appeared from Sir George Elliott expressing surprise at the men interfering with the pumping and ventilation of the mines, which was against their own interest, as well as that of employers. On the 18th of April a statement was made declaring that fully £1,250,000 had already been sacrificed in wages, and that the coal-owners were also great sufferers, as some of the pits cost about £1,000 per week to keep them free from water. On April 23 a communication was received at the coal-trade office from the federation board, asking to be allowed to send a deputation to meet the owners with a view to settling the question. Accordingly, on the 25th a meeting was held between the two bodies, and the owners then stated that, owing to the pits being stopped and the extra expenses entailed, etc., they must now ask for 13½ per cent reduction. Two days afterwards the federation board ordered a fresh ballot to be taken as to whether the nonassociated collieries—whose members numbered about 10,000—should commence work. The nonassociated colliery-owners also met and decided that the men should not return to their employment, except under a substantial reduction in wages, such reduction not to be less than that offered by the Coal-Owners' Association.

This so completely altered the aspect of affairs that another ballot was taken, and it was decided by a majority to give the federation board power to settle. On Friday, May 13, another conference took place between the coal-owners and the men, at which the members of the federation board offered to accept an immediate reduction of 7½ per cent. This was refused. The board then issued another ballot, asking whether the 13½ per cent should be accepted or still continue the strike. The result was that the majority of the collieries were against submitting to the full reduction. Immediately afterwards the federation board issued a circular requesting replies to be sent to the following questions:

"(1) Shall we have 10 per cent?

"(2) Strike."

On the following Saturday, May 21, the returns came to hand, showing that the men, by a majority, were in favor of accepting the 10 per cent reduction. A meeting between the two parties was held the same afternoon in Newcastle, and the offer to submit to this reduction was made. The owners intimated that the pits could not be reopened unless a reduction of 13½ per cent was agreed to, thus reducing the percentage advances from 35 to 21½ per cent. above the basis of 1879.

The bishop of Durham for some time manifested a benevolent interest in the dispute, and on Friday last his lordship wrote to the respective parties inviting them to meet him at Auckland Castle. He proposed that the pits should be opened with the least possible delay on two conditions: "(1) that there should be an immediate reduction of wages of 10 per cent; (2) that the question of any further reduction should be referred to a wages board, to be established *with full powers to* deal with this and with all future differences as to the increase or

reduction of wages." The owners met next day, and it was decided to accept his lordship's offer. The federation board, who had prepared and issued a special appeal to trade unionists generally throughout the country for assistance, also agreed to accept the kind offer. Accordingly, after the preliminary arrangements, they met at Auckland Castle yesterday, and the conference happily resulted in a settlement of the strike.

A conference between the Durham Coal-Owners' Association and the Miners' Federation Board was held, by invitation of the bishop of Durham at his castle at Bishop Auckland yesterday afternoon. During the morning the federation board met at Durham and had a general conversation on their position. Subsequently they journeyed by the 11:32 train to Auckland, the wages committee of the owners traveling by the same train. Great interest was taken at Auckland in the meeting, and Newgate street, the principal thoroughfare, was thronged with strike hands. The members of the federation board, as they passed through the streets, were greeted with cheering. At the castle both parties, who were headed, respectively, by Mr. Lindsay Wood and Mr. W. H. Patterson, were received at the chapel entrance by the Rev. C. H. Boutflower, his lordship's domestic chaplain, and welcomed by him. Subsequently they were greeted by Dr. Westcott. The conference was strictly private and informal. After prolonged discussion a settlement was effected, the owners accepting the men's offer to submit to a reduction of 10 per cent.

Mr. Reginald Guthrie, writing from the coal-trade office, Newcastle, last night, says:

"In compliance with the invitation of the bishop of Durham, the wages committee of the Durham Coal-Owner's Association yesterday proceeded to Bishop Auckland, and there met the federation board, the bishop presiding.

"The result of this meeting is shown in the following resolution:

"'The federation board having offered explanations as to the establishment of a system of conciliation in the future, which the bishop of Durham recommends the owners to accept as satisfactory, and the bishop having strongly appealed to the owners, not on the ground of any judgment on his part of the reasonableness or otherwise of the owners' claim of 13½ per cent, but solely on the ground of consideration for the impoverished condition of the men and of the generally prevailing distress, to reopen the pits at a present reduction of 10 per cent (that is, from 35 to 25 above standards), with the full expectation that wages will hereafter be amicably settled by the system of conciliation contemplated; the owners yield to the bishop's appeal on these grounds and assent thereto.'"

Arrangements were also made for a meeting in Newcastle to-morrow between the committee and federation board to discuss arrangements to be made for restarting the pits.

Our Durham correspondent writes:

"Yesterday the much-talked-of conference between the wages committee of the Durham Coal-Owners' Association and the federation board of the miners took place at the castle of the bishop of Durham, in his lordship's beautiful park at Bishop Auckland. The invitation from Dr. Westcott was received the latter end of last week at both the coal-owners' and the miners' associations, and at subsequent meetings of the officials of each body it was agreed to accept his offer of mediation. A conference was at once arranged for yesterday, and intuitively, as it were, everybody bore the hope that at last a settlement of the strike, which, with its far-reaching and pernicious effects, has paralyzed trade and industry in the county since the 11th of March last, was within the range of practical politics.

"At their last meeting the owners remained firm in their claim for a 13½ per cent reduction, and the men's representatives were equally decided in declining to go beyond 10 per cent, both amounts having reference to the extra percentage added since the last wages basis was fixed. The deadlock thus created looked in every way like standing for another month or six weeks at least when the bishop's offer was received. Presumably, the position of affairs has been discussed since last Saturday by both parties, and as late as yesterday morning the members of the united committees were engaged at the Durham Miner's Hall in conversing generally on the situation.

"The conference was fixed to commence at 12:30, and by the 11:32 train the members of the federation board journeyed to the episcopal town, the coal-owners, who also gathered mainly at Durham, proceeding by the same train, several of them taking advantage of a special saloon provided by their forethought. Arriving at Bishop Auckland, it was speedily evident that the meeting had created abnormal interest, Newgate street and the long narrow thoroughfare which runs from the station to the Market Place, on which the entrance to the bishop's castle abuts, were alive with people, mostly strike hands, who were anxious to see the important personages in whose hands was the settlement of the strike and still more anxious to glean any information, however slight, that might indicate the probable result of the day's proceedings. Considerable uncertainty was manifested as to the identity of persons arriving by the midday train at Auckland, and everybody, no matter what his business, was discussed and set down as a member either of the owners' association or the federation board. Part of the former rode to the castle in a 'bus and part walked, the miners' representatives performing the journey on foot. Well-known men among the latter were soon picked out, and both Mr. Patterson and Mr. Wilson were the objects of great curiosity on the part of the crowd. Turning the corner from Newgate street into the Market Place, where the assemblage was still larger, the federation board came in for a hearty round of cheering, and a small crowd followed them down to the gates of the bishop's palace.

"The following gentlemen, we may here say, were present at the conference:

"*Coal-owners.*—Messrs. Lindsay Wood, David Dale, William Stobart, Frank Stobart, Charles Perkins, Thomas Taylor, H. W. Hollis, Col. Davies, J. B. Simpson, William Lishman, V. W. Corbett, Joseph Thompson, W. F. Hall, W. O. Wood, R. Robinson, W. Logan, and C. E. Hunter. Mr. R. Guthrie, secretary to the Coal-Owners' Association, was also present.

"*Miners.*—Miners' Association: Messrs. W. H. Patterson, John Wilson, M.P., W. Palmer, and S. Galbraith; Enginemen's Association: Messrs. W. H. Lambton, T. Hindmarsh, and T. Windship; Mechanics' Association: Messrs. L. Trotter, W. Taylor, J. Bond, A. Hart, and J. Cheeseman. The Cokeman's Association was not represented.

"Both parties were received and warmly welcomed at the chapel entrance to the castle by the Rev. C. H. Boutflower, one of his lordship's domestic chaplains. They were at once conducted to his lordship, who received them in one of the ordinary rooms of the building. Before commencing the business of the conference, the representatives of both sides were entertained to luncheon, and exactly at 1:15 the meeting commenced. On application for admission to the proceedings, it was stated that they were strictly private and informal. We understand, however, that at the outset both sides made a statement as to their position. Subsequently the members of the federation board retired to consult among themselves leaving the owners' committee. His lordship, as mediator, made frequent visits between each side, and ultimately, mainly, we are informed, owing to his individual exertions, an arrangement was come to whereby the owners intimated their willingness to accept a 10 per cent reduction, certain details being left over to a meeting between the same representatives as were present yesterday, to be held on Friday at the Coal Trade Hall, Newcastle.

"Outside the castle the interest was strongly maintained in the conference, and from 2 o'clock onwards a crowd of people waited patiently along the carriage drive to the castle to hear the least news that could be ascertained from within doors. At the hour named a stray reporter, who had by appointment waited upon the bishop's chaplain on the off chance that something then might be known, was besieged on appearing outside the gates again, but he had no news to impart. As the afternoon grew older the gathering grew larger, and by 4 o'clock several hundreds of men were standing about the gates, while outside in the Market Place the crowd would not be less than 2,000 strong. It was not till close upon 5 o'clock that there was an indication that the conference was about at an end, and a minute or two before that hour was chimed several members of the federation board were seen at one of the elevated windows of the castle with both hands upraised and the fingers stretched out. *The hint was at once taken,* and the news that 10 per cent had been accepted was at once

widely spread in all directions. A move was made for the telegraph office, and communications announcing the good news were sent off to every part of the Kingdom. In the town of Bishop Auckland the news was received with every demonstration of gladness, and everywhere there were congratulations on the happy result of Dr. Westcott's intervention in the strike."

HORACE W. METCALF,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 10, 1892.

THE SWISS TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL BYERS, OF ST. GALL.

The Swiss telephone system being about the best and cheapest in Europe, a few words as to its methods may be of interest.

First of all, it is owned and managed by the General Government in the same way that the telegraph system is, and it is under the immediate control of the department of posts and telegraphs. This Government ownership of telephones has proved to be to the public advantage, inasmuch as the service is better and cheaper; in fact, the rates are lower here than elsewhere in the world.

The first telephones in use in the country were at Zurich in the summer of 1880, when Dr. J. Ryf was president of a private company, commencing under many difficulties with only 144 telephones. It was only a day service, and the concession granted by the Government was but for five years, the privilege being reserved for the Government itself to undertake the whole business at the end of that time. Zurich alone has now 1,500 telephones, and the number all over the country is rapidly increasing.

Dr. Ryf's private company at first used the International Bell Telephone Company's instruments, but soon found it cheaper and better to manufacture instruments for itself, and a branch company for the manufacture of telephones, dynamos, electric lamps, and all electrical appliances was organized, and flourishes to-day, with agencies and telephone nets of its own in various countries of Europe. The tax for the use of the telephones in this private company in 1880 varied from $20 to $50 yearly.

The service proved efficient, and the public soon commenced subscribing. A trial was made of placing subscribers in communication with the city theater by use of the microphone, but the result was not satisfactory.

In January, 1886, the Swiss Government undertook the telephone system of the country. The instruments, wires, etc., of the private company at Zurich were paid for at rates varying from $40 to $60 per station, and the old company transformed itself into what is now known as the Society for Electrotechnics. By this time the little circle of telephone subscribers at Zurich had increased from 144 to nearly 1,000, or one instrument to every 40 citizens of the town. The old company extended its telephone systems into many towns in Italy and Belgium with profit. The production of instruments for the use of the State was carried on, but with small profits, as competitors, in order to get Government contracts, did the work at ex-

ceedingly low rates. The fact is worth noting, showing, as it does, that in Switzerland, at least, the Government is not considered by contractors a subject to be fleeced. The Swiss Government can make purchases and have work done at lower rates than individuals can.

The year 1886 already showed that the telephone system in the hands of the State could be made to more than pay expenses, and even with reduced rates to subscribers the net profits were over 130,000 francs. That year showed 5,000 subscribers and 41 circles. In 1887 the subscribers increased to 6,000, and long-distance telephones were introduced, connecting different Swiss cities, as well as places in Germany. In this year the Government experimented with the Rysselberg system of using the telegraph wires between Basel and Zurich for telephone purposes. The experiment was not a success.

Telephone nets or circles were established in many small towns and communes, but only in cases where the commune itself guarantied a certain amount of business and paid part of the expenses. In 1888 the subscribers had increased to nearly 7,000 in Switzerland, with some 8,000 stations and nearly 12,000 kilometers of wire. There were over 8,000,000 calls.

The cost of operating the telephone system by the Government in 1888 was 979,791 francs. The earnings were 208,505 francs above expenses. From this date on the accounts of telephoning and telegraphing were combined and appeared separately no longer; but in the next year the number of subscribers increased to above 8,000, and in 1890 there were 10,949 telephone stations in the country and 17,000 kilometers of line. This had crept up from the little beginning of 144 telephones in Zurich a few years before.

On an average, there were 546 calls in the year to each telephone. The Government allows 800 calls to each subscriber without extra charge.

The usual charge to subscribers for telephones is $24 for the first year, $20 for the second year, and less than $16 per year from then on. As noted already, 800 calls per year are allowed to subscribers. All calls beyond that number are charged for at 1 cent only each.

Telegrams are received by the telephone office and delivered to the telegraph at 2 cents each. As many of the telegraph and telephone offices are combined, and as many of the telegraph operators are also telephonists, the advantages and the economy are very great. The employés are better trained than in private companies, because their positions are secured to them, and there is a consequent natural pride in having their service good. Government responsibility, too, assures prompt attention, and, as it is universally acknowledged in Switzerland, the management by the State has resulted in economy and a perfect service. Like the post and the telegraph systems of the country, the telephone system is owned by the people, and the State manages it with an eye single to the public good.

S. H. M. BYERS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Gall, May 5, 1892.

SWISS SILK-THROWING.

REPORT BY CONSUL CATLIN, OF ZURICH.

The association of Swiss silk-throwers has published its statistics for the year 1891, showing an increase of 2 in the number of establishments in operation since the last report in 1889, or 59 in all, owned by 33 proprietors. This is, however, a decrease from 1887, in which year there were 35 proprietors owning 61 establishments. During the past year 7,535 hands were employed, of whom 5,499 were engaged in the factories and 2,036 in house industry, that is, carrying the work home with them. The amount paid in wages was 2,777,401 francs. The number of spindles devoted to trams and organzines was 63,409, and to sewing silk 25,988, or a total of 89,397 spindles, of which 78,081 were in operation at the close of the year. The production for the year was: Organzines, 73,761 kilograms; trams, 258,494 kilograms; sewing silk, cordonnets, etc., 119,351 kilograms; and *trama vaga*, 20,318 kilograms; total, 471,924 kilograms. A comparative statement of the Swiss silk-throwing industry and production biennially since 1883 is shown in the following table:

Description.	1883.	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Proprietors	45	39	35	32	33
Establishments	.....	.....	61	57	59
Hands:					
In factories	4,859	5,520	5,765	5,286	5,499
House industry	2,021	2,236	2,289	2,610	2,036
Total	6,880	7,756	8,054	7,896	7,535
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Wages paid	2,449,361	2,709,310	2,621,490	2,866,370	2,777,401
Spindles:	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Trams and organzines	37,200	71,732	52,062	60,097	63,409
Sewing silk	23,860	24,118	23,180	23,533	25,988
Total	61,060	95,850	75,242	83,630	89,397
Production:	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*	*Kilograms.*
Organzines	250,504	64,634	57,300	52,135	73,761
Trams		227,658	251,283	281,972	258,494
Sewing silk, etc	68,109	89,865	96,929	120,994	119,351
Trama vaga	14,821	13,010	17,038	16,890	20,318
Total	333,434	395,167	422,550	471,991	471,924

GEORGE S. CATLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Zurich, April 19, 1892.

CROP AND EXPORT PROSPECTS OF HUNGARY.

TRANSMITTED BY CONSUL-GENERAL GOLDSCHMIDT, OF VIENNA.

[Translation.—From the Neue Freie Presse of July 16, 1892.]

VIENNA, *July 14.*

The manager of the Hungarian State railroads annually, before the beginning of the export campaign, calls together the representatives of the leading grain and flour export houses for the purpose of gaining a clear insight into the prospects of the crops and the measures necessary for export. Such a meeting took place this forenoon at the manager's office of the Hungarian State railroads. We received the following telegram about the transactions of that meeting at Buda-Pesth:

"The chairman was Ritter von Ludwigh, counselor of the ministry and president of general direction of the Hungarian State railroads. The Südbahn (Southern Railroad) and Kaschau-Oderberger railroads were also represented by delegates. The grain trade was represented by the heads of the largest export houses and the mill industry by the directors of the mill establishments of this place.

"The chairman greeted the meeting, and stated the measures which the Hungarian State railroads had provided to meet the wants of the export. On December 31, 1891, the Hungarian State railroads had 34,697 freight cars; at the end of the present year they will have 38,240 freight cars, which is an increase of 3,543 freight cars. For grain export there were last year 33,403 freight cars; this year there will be 37,740, or an increase of 4,337 freight cars. The covered freight cars were increased 2,188, so that the Hungarian State railroads will be enabled to perform considerably larger transactions. For reshipment, two elevators were erected at Buda-Pesth. The chairman then requested the meeting to express their opinions on the crops to be expected, on the transactions in view and where they might be directed to, and generally to give expression to their wishes.

"According to the information given by the grain-exporters, the prospects for the crops and export may be stated to be as follows:

"The chances for wheat, until the very beginning of the crop, were very favorable, so that a very rich yield might have been expected. But shortly before the beginning of harvesting the inauspicious state of the weather, but chiefly the appearance of rust, considerably reduced the rich prospects. The exporters are even of opinion that the chances of the crop are growing worse with each day. Harvesting in general is belated this year, and large masses of wheat will appear in market two or three weeks later than in other years. The wheat yield was estimated by several exporters at 35,000,000 meter centners, but by the representative of one firm it was estimated at 38,000,000 meter centners. In other countries the chances of the crop till now are stated to be good, especially in Bohemia and Upper Austria, and also in Germany. In France, however, the chances have gone back; but both in France and England the stocks are very considerable. Under such circumstances the prospects for export, at least at present, are not favorable. Prices in foreign parts are comparatively cheaper than those quoted at Buda-Pesth.

"The barley crop is middling in regard to quantity; in regard to quality it is bad in part, but for the greater part it is very good. Of this grain a considerable quantity will certainly be exported to Germany. The export to England will be dubious, because a very large grain crop is expected there and because the reputation of the Hungarian barley has suffered considerably in consequence of the two last bad crops.

"Oats in general are promising a very good crop.

"The rye crop is middling. An export to the north of Germany is sure to be expected.

"To speak now about the chance of the maize crop would be too soon. The development of large transactions is not to be expected before the beginning of September. The chances mentioned as those of foreign parts are only those of the day, which may still undergo

great changes, for those crops can not yet be considered as secured; therefore, it will, under all circumstances, be requisite to take measures also for the transportation of large masses.

"In the name of the representatives of the mill industry, Mr. Emil Bacher, director of the Victoria mill, sketched the eventualities of the flour export, which are very sad. The most important country to which fine flours are exported is England, where American mills sustain their competition with undiminished power. America, on account of the large stocks of last year, is as able to export to day as it was in 1891. Flour for after-deliveries is already to-day sold at such prices that the Hungarian mill industry is not able to compete. Hitherto 6*s.* to 8*s.* more were conceded for Hungarian flour than for the best American product; but it is to be feared that this difference of prices will entirely exclude us from that market, because English bakers are gradually reducing their import of Hungarian flour."

GERMAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL MASON, OF FRANKFORT.

Table showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the district of the United States consulate-general at Frankfort during the quarter ended June 30, 1892.

Articles.	Aix la Chapelle.	Bamberg.*	Barmen.	Cologne.	Crefeld.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, etc	.....	.....	$229,161.88	.....	.....
Baskets and basket ware	.....	$70,038.45	.....	.....	.....
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware	$57,084.91	.....	.....	$1,890.20	$13,960.26
Buttons and button stuffs, etc	7,015.74	.....	44,180.64	.....	496.46
Clay	.....	.....	.....	8,528.63	.....
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	.....	18,249.04	.....	20,213.89	.....
Cloth	279,575.99	.....	27,948.94	.....	.....
Cologne water	.....	.....	.....	4,763.64	.....
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc	44,414.37	157.77	142,972.32	132,263.60	6,993.82
Fancy goods and toys	2,510.24	.....	27,135.93	.....	.....
Glass plate, window and mirror glass	4,639.52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas-burners, lava gas tips, and brass lamps	.....	304.76	.....	.....	.....
Gloves	27,225.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatbands and ribbons	.....	.....	270,206.55	.....	8,357.38
Hops	.....	12,399.40	.....	.....	.....
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc	.....	.....	273,748.71	100,880.74	.....
Leather goods	.....	.....	.....	48,742.12	.....
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	8,632.57	2,086.41	118,634.28	12,203.06	4,417.80
Machinery	.....	.....	2,735.22	156.06	199.59
Mineral water	3,647.35	.....	.....	104,118.50	.....
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	.....	.....	.....	.....	480.86
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc	14,809.01	952.00	13,170.02	17,683.77	.....
Pins and needles	20,701.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	.....	.....	206,632.66	33,522.12	689,465.64
Soaps and perfumery	.....	.....	.....	5,705.73	1,496.66
Sundries	1,071.06	.....	5,231.36	22,116.99	.....
Steel, manufactured and bessemer	55,846.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	.....	4,021.79	.....	68,450.05	4,871.72
Total	527,175.16	108,209.62	1,361,758.51	581,239.10	730,740.19
Total for preceding year	414,142.21	.....	1,395,988.60	530,752.20	1,165,629.10
Increase	113,032.95	108,209.62	.....	50,486.90	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	34,230.09	.....	434,888.91

* Established March 18, 1892; formerly consular agency under Sonneberg.

Table showing the value of the exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Dusseldorf.	Erfurt.*	Frankfort.	Fürth.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, etc	$2,538.86			
Brushes and hair pencils			$3,619.95	$891.12
Bronze powder and leaf metal				77,812.88
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware	4,152.06		34,558.32	18,777.56
Buttons and button stuffs, etc	1,170.92		800.14	789.72
Caps and cartridges	4,035.88			
Clay			36,505.93	
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	31,878.38	$16,721.35	16,213.99	
Cloth	49,825.66			
Colored paper			24,615.29	
Downs and feathers			9,396.35	
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc	31,331.38	5,355.93	303,044.60	
Fancy goods and toys	897.83	37,975.00	6,222.51	141,959.32
Fancy paper			15,017.48	
Glass plate, window and mirror glass			1,308.48	346,467.20
Gold, silver, and metal paper				11,796.83
Gloves		2,567.83		
Hatters' fur			15,721.75	
Hair, prepared and raw			37,716.86	
Hares' hair			52,076.96	
Hops			3,938.46	696.58
Instruments	867.05		891.82	
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc	101,633.39		2,002.91	
Jewelry and precious stones			167.19	
Leather, hides, and skins			162,713.07	
Leather goods			4,786.34	
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	878.51	6,322.87	12,660.38	
Machinery	87,503.45		6,021.38	2,006.34
Mineral water	2,387.17		21,688.55	
Music, musical strings, and instruments			1,084.13	
Optical goods			3,242.01	8,431.98
Oil and glass paintings and chromos			1,521.75	6,767.17
Platina wire and platinum			86,504.28	
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc			2,400.05	5,911.21
Seeds, plants, etc		829.62		
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	15,272.19			
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco		1,483.84	4,905.01	1,868.94
Soaps and perfumery			3,013.37	
Sundries	18,268.38	4,808.81	22,513.41	9,961.24
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	146.49		32,083.63	335.81
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors		9,271.60		
Total	352,787.60	85,336.85	928,946.35	634,473.90
Total for preceding year	357,846.31		960,386.42	738,947.26
Increase		85,336.85		
Decrease	5,058.71		31,440.07	104,473.36

*Established May 28, 1892.

Table showing the value of the exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Kehl.	Mannheim.	Mayence.	Munich.
Brushes and hair pencils				$3,677.26
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware	$37,610.35	$2,608.73	$1,323.89	13,738.88
Buttons and button stuffs	6,309.80			
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	1,557.10	12,115.40		2,052.97
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc	55,943.70	806,345.11	188,578.37	6,299.67
Fancy goods and toys	150.35	933.91		963.43
Glass plate, window and mirror glass	28,776.95			
Gold, silver, and metal paper				9,484.65
Gloves		6,826.12		27,340.71
Hair, prepared and raw	21,400.10		2,125.89	
Instruments	296.00			3,013.04
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc	511.55	2,443.08	2,507.38	529.53
Jewelry and precious stones		2,774.85	89,632.32	
Leather, hides, and skins	61,504.35	286,723.45	42,093.22	7,886.13
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	135,306.55	23,883.50		5,085.71
Machinery	3,694.30			
Music, musical strings, and instruments	3,150.95			2,716.00
Oil and glass paintings and chromos			1,840.21	38,060.02
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc	2,303.75	797.95		
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc	22,517.85			
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	1,665.80			
Statuary and sculpture				9,505.42
Sundries	7,964.85	25,394.88	1,942.98	11,231.27
Steel, manufactured and bessemer	9,939.85		1,912.76	
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	1,349.95	80,367.46	303,578.14	10,082.92
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors	4,095.20			4,166.90
Total	406,049.30	1,251,214.44	635,535.16	155,874.51
Total for preceding year	441,429.20	908,423.98	640,950.41	139,705.00
Increase		342,790.46		16,169.51
Decrease	35,379.90		5,415.25	

Table showing the value of the exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Nuremberg.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
Braids, bindings and trimmings, etc				$231,700.74
Baskets and basket ware		$1,498.59		71,537.04
Brushes and hair pencils	$21,294.51			29,482.64
Bronze powder and leaf metal	65,534.50			143,347.38
Books, stationery, photographs, and paper ware	2,139.17	6,824.49	$11,199.36	205,908.18
Buttons and button stuffs, etc				60,763.42
Caps and cartridges				4,035.88
Clay	3,325.63			48,360.19
China, glass, porcelain, stone, and earthen ware	3,039.72	304,792.09		426,833.03
Corsets			17,924.98	17,924.98
Cloth				357,350.59
Cologne water				4,763.64
Colored paper				24,615.29
Downs and feathers				9,396.35
Dyes, drugs, chemicals, etc	29,823.87	14,826.48	46,794.50	1,815,145.49
Fancy goods and toys	14,275.91	469,852.38		702,876.81
Fancy paper	23,218.11			38,235.59
Glass plate, window and mirror glass	12,088.26			393,280.41
Gold, silver, and metal paper	170.39			21,451.87
Gas-burners, lava gas tips, and brass lamps	1,792.31			2,097.07
Gloves		15,492.67		79,453.13
Hatters' fur				15,711.75
Hatbands and ribbons				278,563.93
Hair, prepared and raw				61,242.85

Table showing the value of the exports to the United States from Frankfort, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Nuremberg.	Sonneberg.	Stuttgart.	Total.
Hares' hair				$52,076.96
Hops	$79,384.33			96,418.77
Instruments	5,964.79		$4,221.11	15,253.81
Ironware, steel, cutlery, etc	17,840.88	$4,663.91	2,749.71	509,511.79
Jewelry and precious stones			1,270.21	93,844.57
Leather, hides, and skins	14,048.89	367.57	482.38	575,819.06
Leather goods				53,528.46
Leonic ware	16,701.96			16,701.96
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods	995.99	3,799.29	58,461.62	393,368.54
Lithographic stones and materials	15,519.08			15,519.08
Machinery				102,316.34
Mineral water		836.89		132,678.46
Music, musical strings, and instruments	7,885.14	582.63	70,540.14	85,958.99
Optical goods				11,673.99
Oil and glass paintings and chromos	1,677.84			50,347.85
Platina wire and platinum				86,504.28
Prunes, dried fruits, nuts, land produce, etc			13,964.94	71,992.70
Pins and needles				20,701.96
Seeds, plants, etc	273.84	794.13		1,897.59
Slates, slate pencils, and lead pencils	27,294.32	18,763.80		46,058.12
Silk, silk goods, velvets, ribbons and braids, etc				967,410.46
Smokers' articles, snuff, cigars, and tobacco	1,799.66	2,919.97		14,643.22
Soaps and perfumery				10,215.76
Statuary and sculpture	373.80			9,879.22
Sundries	1,526.39	959.60	38,293.51	171,284.73
Steel, manufactured and bessemer				67,699.25
Wine, brandy, beer, and liquors	6,832.06	6,838.05	761.32	519,719.39
Watches, clocks, and watchmen's detectors			1,381.30	18,915.00
Total	374,821.35	853,812.54	268,045.08	9,256,019.69
Total for preceding year	369,995.30	1,179,333.70	233,309.04	9,476,838.73
Increase	4,826.05		34,736.04	
Decrease		325,521.16		220,819.07

FRANK H. MASON,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Frankfort, June 30, 1892.

HUELVA-AMERICAN TRADE.

REPORT BY CONSUL TURNER, OF CADIZ.

The exports from Huelva to the United States have increased more rapidly than those from any other port of this consular district. The ratio of increase can be best shown by stating that their value for the year 1889 was 426,675 pesetas; for the year 1890, 536,370 pesetas; for the year 1891, 1,496,624 pesetas; and for the quarter ended March 31, 1892, 461,244 pesetas.

The exports up to the present time have consisted almost entirely of mineral products. The export of iron and copper minerals has increased to such an extent that there are vessels leaving Huelva for ports in the United States almost weekly. Until a month ago these vessels were prohibited by

their charters from taking other cargo than that furnished them by the mining companies. Now, however, the Rio Tinto Company and other large shippers are pursuing a more liberal policy, and nearly all the vessels chartered are permitted to take other freight for the United States.

The exports of minerals are destined to a continued and rapid growth, and the time will come when the beautiful marbles of this province will find their way into the American market. Marbles of almost every color and density are being mined and manufactured into all sorts of things for which marble is used, from a paper weight to statues and monuments. The machinery used is of the most modern, and the quarries are inexhaustible. These marbles are equal to those of Italy and Tripoli, and are easier to obtain, the distance being shorter and the freights lower.

Huelva wine, almost unknown by that name in the United States, is bound to find a market there if enterprise on the part of its growers will obtain such results. These wines, until the recent tariff legislation of France, found an exhaustive market in that country. Now their growers are looking for new markets and are turning their attention to those of the United States. Many of these wines have been used for blending by the wine merchants of Jeres de la Frontera, and there are not a few people who believe that the wines of Huelva are purer and more wholesome than Jeres de la Frontera sherries. The sherries and brandies of Moguer are sure, in the near future, to divide the American market with those of Jeres de la Frontera and Port St. Mary.

Moguer and La Palma are the wine-producing towns of the province of Huelva. The wine-growers are making preparations to exhibit wines at Chicago, and the wines of historic Palos and those of La Rabida, being from the estate of the Pinzons, who commanded the *Pinta* and the *Niña*, will be there in abundance. F. Jimenez & Co., of Moguer and Huelva, have already secured trade-marks for the United States markets. Among the brands that they intend to send to Chicago are such names as "La Rabida," "Palos," "Coon," "Padre Marchena," "George Washington," "General Grant," etc. The labels on their bottles will show an engraving of La Rabida, Palos, Columbus, and the New World. When it is remembered that the sales of wine of this province to the United States have not averaged 2,000 pesetas per year, it will be understood that these preparations mean a lively propaganda for an increase of trade.

If in the course of time a commercial treaty is concluded with Spain, there is no doubt that this district will more than double its business, and that with or without a treaty the agency of Huelva will soon be the most important in this consular district, while two years ago it was the most insignificant.

R. W. TURNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cadiz, April 20, 1892.

COMMERCE OF RUSSIA—1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL CRAWFORD, OF ST. PETERSBURG.

From official statistics, furnished by the imperial ministry, department of customs, I have been enabled to prepare the following report on the foreign trade of Russia for the past year and hope that it may be of interest to the Department.

The export of Russian goods to foreign countries for the eleven months is valued at $334,573,000, as against $321,167,000 for the preceding year, thus showing an increase of $13,405,000, even though the export of all cereals from Russia was prohibited at the end of 1891, which export takes a prominent place in the foreign trade of this country. The import of foreign goods into Russia for the same period is equal to $160,506,500, as against $175,683,000 for the previous year, showing a decrease of $15,176,500. Owing to this decrease, the export exceeds the import considerably, the value of the whole transaction being fixed at $495,079,500. The import of foreign goods forms 32.4 per cent thereof, whereas the export is 67.6 per cent. In 1890, the total value of the foreign trade being $496,850,000, the import and export formed, respectively, 35.3 and 64.7 per cent thereof. Gold and silver were imported in 1891 to the amount of $39,011,500, as against $10,746,000 for the same period of 1890, whereas the export of these metals in 1890 amounted to the considerable sum of $8,910,500, as compared with $85,500 in 1891.

After a slight increase in October a general decrease of export was experienced in November, 1891. The total export of November represents the sum of $28,450,500, as against $32,097,500 for the same month in 1890, or a decrease of $3,647,000, equal to 11.3 per cent. Owing to the prohibition of the export of cereals, this decrease would have been greater still but for the amount of wheat that was sent off previous to the ukase of prohibition, thus making a difference of $3,737,500 only as compared with November of the preceding year. In the same month a decrease in export of fabrics was noticed, whereas the export of raw and manufactured materials was unchanged and the export of animals was twice as large. As to the import of foreign goods, a general decrease was experienced, particularly after July, when the new tariff came into operation.

The following table shows the relative value of goods exported from Russia during the last three years:

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Food	$196,697,500	$180,498,500	$203,304,000
Raw and half-manufactured materials	132,599,000	125,034,000	111,736,500
Animals	6,071,000	5,000,000	7,413,500
Fabrics	13,438,000	10,635,000	12,059,000
Total	348,805,500	321,167,500	334,573,000

A general increase of exportation of all goods, except of raw and manufactured materials, has taken place in 1891. The export of foods and provisions for the eleven months has exceeded that of the previous year by $22,865,500, and it is interesting to note that, although the export of cereals shows a large decrease, its value, owing to the advanced prices, is increased to the amount of $15,906,000. Wheat, being also prohibited from exportation at the end of November, showed in this month an export of 649,324,000 pounds, as against 591,384,000 pounds for the corresponding month of the previous year. Besides wheat, other cereals were exported in great quantities. The total export of 1891, as compared with 1890, shows an increase of 90,000,000 pounds of wheat and 342,000,000 pounds of wheat flour and maize. The following cereals show a decrease: Rye, 222,372,000 pounds; oats, 460,440,000 pounds; barley, 47,484,000 pounds; and bran, 60,372,000 pounds. The export of beans and peas was twice as large as that of the previous year. The export of potatoes, meat, butter, eggs, treacle, fish, caviar, cigarettes, wine, and particularly sugar was increased, the latter showing an increase of $7,500,000. Sugar was shipped largely from Odessa to the eastern markets. A considerable decrease is shown in the export of spirits, and particularly of pork and ham, because of the pigs being shipped alive from Russia to foreign countries.

The export of raw and half-manufactured materials showed a decrease of $13,297,500 as compared with that of 1890, the principal share of this decrease being allotted to timber to the amount of $5,317,500; flax, $4,525,000; and linseed, $3,545,500. The unsatisfactory state of the timber trade in 1891 must be attributed to the overproduction of previous years, which caused a great decline of prices on the foreign timber markets. In the latter part of 1891, however, a general improvement in the timber trade was noticed; and Sweden and Finland, taking advantage of this favorable state of the market, increased their production, thus exporting even more timber in 1891 than in 1890. Russia, on the other hand, owing to low water in its rivers, and principally owing to the unfavorable state of the timber market in 1890, did not refill its stock, thus decreasing considerably the export of 1891. The flax trade in the latter part of 1891 also showed a general improvement, the prices advancing, the demand in the foreign markets increasing, and the exchange of the ruble favoring the Russian export. In spite of this, the export of flax did not increase: first, because the unfavorable state of the market in the previous year had discouraged restocking and partly through the area of cultivation being shortened; second, owing to the poor crops of flax fiber in 1890 and 1891. The owners of flax are keeping it back, expecting the prices to rise, owing to the bad crop in 1891. The same may be said of linseed, hemp, and hemp seed. The hemp trade in the foreign market is slightly improving, owing to the bad crop of jute. In consequence the export of hemp from Russia is increasing and the prices advancing. The export of oil-producing seeds, such as linseed, rape, sunflower, and poppy seed, has been reduced considerably; also the export of bones, phosphate, and other substances of manure, as well as lard, silk, stone, coal,

manganese ore, iron, and platinum. The export of furs, hides, bristles, feathers, yarn, wool, camel hair, and mineral oil has increased. The export of animals shows an increase of $2,413,500, which is due to the free entry of pigs into Germany and of sheep into France. Pigs were exported to the amount of $1,486,000, as against $20,500 for the previous year; and the export of sheep was nearly three times as large as in 1890. The export of horses and of fowls, principally geese, has also increased.

Comparing the export of manufactured goods of the last two years, there will be found an increase of $1,424,000 in 1891. An increase has taken place principally in the export of china and earthenware, as well as of mats, books, and metal and flax manufactures. On the other hand, a decrease has occurred in the export of wooden and leather goods, of silk and woolen stuffs, carpets, cotton tissue, and candles.

The principal articles of importation for the last three years are given in the following table:

Articles.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Food	$27,923,500	$29,397,500	$26,521,000
Raw and half-manufactured materials	113,849,000	111,338,500	98,689,000
Animals	490,000	466,000	434,500
Manufactured goods	37,749,000	34,481,000	34,862,000
Total	180,011,500	175,683,000	160,506,500

The importation of food stuffs shows a decrease to the amount of $2,876,500 as compared with that of 1890, as follows: Herrings, $671,500; butter, $286,500; tea, $258,500; coffee, $131,000; spices, $240,000; wine in bottles, $103,000; oranges and lemons, $138,000. Tobacco has decreased $806,000. On the other hand, the import of rice, almonds, spirits, wine in barrels, mineral waters, cheese, and fish has somewhat increased.

The importation of raw and half-manufactured materials has been greatly reduced as compared with that of 1890, showing a decrease of $12,649,500. The main portion, or $4,227,500, of this decrease falls on cotton. Then come cotton tissue, showing a decrease of $1,785,500; wool, $2,045,500; hides, $961,500; metals (principally iron), $2,280,500; indigo and other dyestuffs, $745,500; and chemicals, $375,500.

The decrease of the importation of cotton, cotton tissue, and wool is entirely due to the lessened demand for manufactured goods, owing to the failure of the present crop, and in consequence of which the manufacturers refrain from filling their stocks and are rather inclined to reduce their production, securing local wool and Asiatic cotton, as being cheaper, for their current requirements. The decrease of the importation of chemicals and dyestuffs is due to the increased tariff and the great depreciation of the paper ruble. The same applies to iron. The reason for the reduced import of coal lies in the fact that Russian coal, under the favorable railway and customs regulations of late, competes successfully with that from foreign countries.

Among others may be mentioned the decrease of the importation of manuring substances, paraffin, furs, wood, precious stones, tar, oil of cocoa and palm trees, rags, flax, hemp, and jute. An increase of $552,500 has taken place in the importation of vegetable oils and of $400,500 in silk, the latter owing to the failure of the silk industry in this country. Of metals, only zinc shows an increase; also salt has been imported more than in the previous year. Animals show a decrease of $31,500, whereas the importation of manufactured goods exceeds that of 1890 by $381,000. This increase is shared by cotton tissue, woolen stuffs, laces, gold and gold embroideries, leather work, earthenware, engines, tools and other implements, vehicles, pictures, and books; whereas the importation of linen and cotton, silk stuffs, wearing apparel, silver and metal ware, clocks, glass, china ware, and turned articles has generally decreased.

Table showing the value of imports into Russia in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.	1891.
Cereals	$261,500	$190,000
Rice	189,000	226,500
Flour	195,000	126,000
Vegetables	196,500	95,500
Oranges and lemons	1,288,500	1,200,500
Fruit	502,500	547,500
Capers and olives	148,500	152,000
Nuts and almonds	405,500	349,500
Cloves, cinnamon, and pepper	784,000	654,000
Coffee	2,694,500	2,563,500
Cocoa	246,500	232,000
Tea	14,591,500	13,866,000
Tobacco	1,532,000	726,000
Cigars	258,000	230,000
Hops	473,500	419,500
Spirits	660,500	741,500
Wine	3,551,000	3,498,500
Mineral waters	259,500	264,000
Salt	130,500	106,000
Cheese	305,000	383,000
Butter	632,500	346,000
Fish	341,000	365,500
Caviar	374,000	387,000
Salted fish	84,500	66,000
Herrings	3,613,500	2,942,000
Animals	466,000	434,500
Manuring substances	686,000	461,000
Lard	315,500	403,500
Spermaceti, etc	283,500	280,500
Paraffin, wax, etc	661,000	628,500
Skins	2,268,000	2,028,500
Leather	3,575,500	2,619,000
Leather goods	281,000	430,500
Wood	2,445,000	2,155,500
Cork tree	722,000	758,500
Wooden goods	152,500	243,500
Furniture	565,500	549,000
Plants and seeds	2,094,000	2,163,500
Clay, chalk, talc, etc	386,500	379,500
Plaster, lime, etc	150,500	103,500
Cement	360,000	256,500
Precious stones	754,000	568,000

Table showing the value of imports into Russia in 1890 and 1891—Continued.

Articles.	1890.	1891.
Fire bricks and clay	$360,500	$402,000
Pottery	285,500	257,500
Earthenware	353,000	379,500
Glassware	914,000	807,000
Coal and turf	5,360,000	5,167,000
Coke	755,000	727,500
Tar, anthracene, etc	183,500	155,000
White resin	766,500	836,500
Caoutchouc (rubber)	1,923,500	1,631,000
Chemical goods	5,973,500	5,598,000
Vegetable oils	2,868,500	3,421,000
Ethereal oils	168,500	161,500
Cosmetics	309,500	311,000
Tannin	304,500	348,000
Dyestuffs	6,906,500	6,218,500
Metallic ores	15,558,500	13,378,000
Gold articles	107,000	194,500
Silver articles	232,500	176,500
Metallic goods	6,533,500	6,271,000
Engines and models	9,700,500	10,014,500
Mathematical, physical, and other instruments	671,000	780,500
Clocks and watches	1,676,500	1,291,500
Musical instruments	487,500	479,500
Vessels	1,813,000	2,086,500
Rags	123,500	104,500
Wood pulp	646,000	634,500
Paper	1,533,500	1,540,500
Books and pictures	886,500	960,000
Cotton	33,857,000	29,629,500
Jute	603,000	886,500
Flax and hemp	63,500	55,000
Floss silk	808,000	1,218,500
Wool	2,075,000	1,966,000
Yarn:		
Cotton	4,203,500	2,418,000
Jute	169,000	138,500
Silk	3,143,500	3,026,000
Wool, spinned	7,590,500	5,545,000
Cotton tissue	1,149,000	1,215,000
Flax and hemp goods	696,500	613,500
Handkerchiefs and ribbons	719,500	602,500
Woolen goods	2,009,500	2,082,500
Wearing apparel	306,000	300,500
Toys	653,500	607,500

Table showing the value of exports from Russia in 1890 and 1891.

Articles.	1890.	1891.
Cereals and other breadstuffs	$159,981,000	$175,887,000
Potatoes	230,000	366,000
Vegetables	211,000	103,500
Anise	302,000	204,000
Fruit	386,000	122,500
Meat:		
Fresh	176,000	247,500
Pork	986,000	252,500
Salted	138,000	248,000
Pork	$83,500	$A,000

Table showing the value of exports from Russia in 1890 and 1891—Continued.

Articles.	1890.	1891.
Cheese	$178,500	$189,500
Butter	1,618,500	2,093,000
Margarine	239,000	156,500
Eggs	6,147,000	6,326,000
Treacle	89,500	82,500
Sweets	179,500	156,000
Caviar	1,163,000	1,096,000
Fish:		
Fresh	298,000	377,500
Salted	786,500	1,225,000
Sugar:		
Soft	1,960,500	9,351,000
Refined	288,500	322,000
Tobacco	808,000	537,500
Cigars	151,000	186,000
Spirits	2,615,000	2,357,000
Liquors	96,500	135,500
Wine:		
In barrels	50,000	21,500
In bottles	27,000	46,500
Crude and half-manufactured articles:		
Timber	26,287,000	20,969,500
Seeds	20,525,000	15,807,000
Linseed cakes	1,149,500	1,366,000
Flax cakes	219,000	170,500
Sunflower cakes	643,000	770,000
Other cakes	665,000	794,500
Licorice	137,000	253,000
Flax	25,191,000	20,666,000
Tow	1,834,000	1,866,000
Hemp	7,663,000	7,793,500
Tow	663,500	614,500
Furs	2,273,500	2,695,000
Skins	2,944,000	3,918,500
Bones	1,003,000	813,000
Manuring substances	202,500	104,500
Horsehair	594,500	923,500
Bristles	4,230,500	3,619,000
Down	97,000	87,500
Feathers	741,000	801,000
Yarn—		
Flax	41,500	23,500
Hemp	288,000	211,000
Rags	214,000	211,500
Lard	534,500	448,500
Cocoons	147,000	107,000
Silk combings	399,000	175,000
Silk	262,000	100,500
Wool	7,116,500	7,077,500
Stone	104,000	77,000
Tar	275,000	204,000
Manganese	1,521,500	835,000
Metals	1,112,000	864,000
Naphtha	54,500	77,500
Oils—		
For lighting	9,540,000	10,710,000
Naphtha	2,302,500	2,297,500
Vegetable	118,000	114,000
Turpentine	377,000	389,500
Dyestuffs	93,500	99,500
Potassium	65,500	87,500

Table showing the value of exports from Russia in 1890 and 1891—Continued.

Articles.	1890.	1891.
Crude and half-manufactured articles—Continued.		
Drugs	$682,500	$599,000
Isinglass	394,500	421,500
Birds	1,728,000	1,852,500
Poultry and game	376,500	299,500
Cattle	468,500	440,500
Pigs	20,500	1,486,000
Sheep	282,000	655,000
Horses	1,991,000	2,542,000
Bricks	26,500	38,000
Earthenware	68,500	79,500
Glass and china	64,000	141,500
Metal goods	712,500	1,213,500
Furniture	185,500	171,500
Wooden goods	191,000	52,000
India-rubber goods	569,000	691,000
Mats (Russian)	77,000	87,000
Leather goods	424,500	432,000
Flax and hemp goods	1,046,500	1,053,000
Silk stuffs	107,000	67,000
Woolen stuffs	985,000	733.500
Cotton tissue	1,589,500	1,200,000
Wearing apparel	1,352,000	1,747,000
Cosmetics	131,000	115,500
Millinery	233,500	217,000
Mattresses	238,000	546,000
Candles	171,000	109,500

Examined in the light of the distress due to the shortage in crops in certain governments of Russia during the past year, the foregoing report would seem to indicate that the general average of the foreign trade of Russia for 1891 was not as seriously affected as currently reported and generally believed.

J. M. CRAWFORD,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
St. Petersburg, April, 1892.

THE FROSTED VINEYARDS OF FRANCE.

REPORT BY CONSUL PRESTON, OF COGNAC.

I have the honor to inclose herewith a translation from the Nouvelliste, giving an account of the severe frosts in this region during the past few days. I deemed the matter important enough to be made known in the United States, although it may have been telegraphed before this.

WM. S. PRESTON,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cognac, April 23, 1892.

FROST DAMAGES.

[Inclosure in Consul Preston's report.—Translation.—From the Nouvelliste of April 22, 1892.]

Bad news comes to us relative to the damage caused by the last frost. In the night of Tuesday and Wednesday the disaster was accentuated. In divers of our departments the thermometer lowered during the night 3° to 5° below zero, that is to say, the freezing point. Here is the information that comes to us on the terrible frost:

"SAUTERNE, *April 21.*

"In the country of the white wines the disaster is considerable, notably in the communes of Barsac, Preignac, Langon, and Cerons. The communes of Sauterne, Bomes, and Fougues have also been tried; the damages are important. The tops of the hills have been less attacked, but in a proportion difficult to appreciate yet."

"BUDOS, *April 21.*

"The frost of Sunday was bad; that of Wednesday has carried away everything. It is a real disaster."

"LIBOURNE, *April 21.*

"The night before Easter Sunday had already been terrible for the vines of our region, but all was not lost, and, if the fine appearances of these last days had disappeared, there was yet hope. The vines in fields cut according to the system of Mr. Morcom, of Lamothe-mon-ravel, that is to say, cut to the cords perpendicularly, had preserved at least half of their fruit-bearing sprouts, and those not yet developed could compensate in a measure for those the cold had destroyed. Then the plateaus, the hills, and the elevated parts of the field were yet unhurt. But the night of Tuesday and Wednesday has completed the evil commenced. All has been nearly destroyed in the fields, whilst on the hills, where the frost generally does no harm, the greatest part of the harvest is damaged. We have seen immense vineyards in the marshes where you would look in vain for a bud which has escaped the disaster. In the vineyards immediately along the river side some rare buds have escaped; it is the same in the raised parts of the field and in vineyards at the foot of a hill. The vines situated on the tops of the hills have suffered a little from that terrible cold, but are not totally destroyed. The Pomerol, which hardly ever freezes, is completely destroyed. In the Saint-Emillions the evil is great, but not complete. On the side of Castillon the plateaus and the hills have suffered less, and preserve some buds untouched. To sum up, it is a disaster which has no comparison in the past, except those of the 25th of April, 1873, and the 6th of May, 1861. In one point of view there is, however, yet a little hope; there may be more buds which have not been reached, and with favorable weather may yet bear some grapes."

"BLAYE, *April 20.*

"From all points of this arrondissement we hear of new disasters to the vines. The vines in the marshes, lowlands, and, generally, all the places a little moist and cold have been frozen flat. The buds and sprouts are frozen and already dried up under the action of the sun. I visited a part of a vineyard; it is lamentable. It is difficult to estimate the damages. The communes most affected in the canton are Tauriac, Cayelles, Lausac, Bourg, Saint-Ciers-de-Carresse, Teuillac, Pregnac, and Villeneuve. All the white-wine vineyards are destroyed in Saint-Savin and the parts adjacent to the Charentes. The consternation is general, and it is long since we had a like disaster."

Our correspondent at La Réole writes:

"At Mirail, at a great height, the vines of Mr. Gaubau-de-Sequire and others suffered last Sunday in the lowlands; almost all are frozen. It is the same at Pondaurab, Puybarbau, Foutet, the Esseintes, Giroudé, Noaillac, Hure, Moutagondin, Mongauzy, Flondes, Saint-Geronne, Monsegur, Targou, Sauveterre, Pellegrue, and Saint-Macaire. In the lowlands all is destroyed; almost all the buds are frozen. On the side the evil is less great, but in certain places very considerable. The vines more particularly attacked were those planted in sandy

and light soil. Notwithstanding that disaster, it was hoped that a part of the harvest would be saved; that hope is to-day almost vanished. We had on Wednesday morning another frost, much stronger than the first, and all the cultivators we have interrogated fear that the buds that have resisted may be seriously damaged. The fruit trees have been attacked also, and the information, taken in haste, is that the damage is very great, and for many proprietors not only a great loss, but complete ruin of their hopes for this year."

"TAIGON, *April 21.*

"The vines are almost all frozen, and numbers of fruit trees also; it is a real calamity."

"PERIGUEUX, *April 21.*

"The last frost was disastrous. The artificial meadows and walnut groves will produce nothing."

"LE BUGUE, *April 21.*

"In the night of Saturday, the 16th, a sharp cold was felt in this region. All the vines are partly frozen, as also the nuts. Tuesday there was a violent wind with frost. They fear new disasters."

"AGEN, *April 21.*

"All the harvest is gravely attacked. The proprietors are in despair."

"MARMANDE, *April 21.*

"We have visited to-day the plains of Beaupuy, Madeleine, and Bayssac to see exactly what are the damages occasioned by the frost on the vines. One look is sufficient to show that they are considerable. The young sprouts are completely dried up—up to the wood. The last night destroyed the rest of the harvest left by the frost which preceded. We speak but of the vines at the foot of the hills. Those on the sides, on the contrary, look well."

"BERGERAC, *April 21.*

"On the mornings of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the frost did great damage in all parts of our arrondissement. Besides the vines, the fruit trees, the *fourrage* (forage), and generally all the plants of which the late fine weather had advanced the vegetation were equally attacked. The damage is incalculable, and the people of the country are in consternation."

"LA ROCHELLE, *April 21.*

"The vines are lost; all the buds are frozen. At Isle de Ré all the harvests are damaged."

"MONTAUBAN, *April 20.*

"The frost of last night caused immeasurable damages in this region. The vine, and notably the American vine, has suffered much. In the plains the disaster is complete; on the hills and high places some buds live yet, perhaps. As for the fruit trees, they have also been strongly attacked."

"AUCH, *April 21.*

"An intense frost last night finished the disaster commenced by that of Sunday morning. We are informed from divers places that four-fifths of the vines are lost. The desolation is general in our department, already tried by all sorts of calamities."

"CHARLEVILLE, *April 21.*

"The frosts of last night have caused serious damage in the gardens and vineyards of this department."

"BAR-LE-DUC, *April 20.*

"Last night there was an intense frost in our neighborhood. The reports state that the vineyards have suffered cruelly and that the losses are considerable. The thermometer *went down to 6° below freezing* point in the country where the vine dominates."

"VESOUL, *April 21.*

"Last night was very cold. The vines and fruit trees are damaged."

"REINES, *April 21.*

"The information sent yesterday about the frost was, unfortunately, not complete. To-day we learn that at Avize and neighborhood the vineyards have been equally victims of the cold. All the vineyards of the country are fearfully struck. In the memory of man they have not seen a like disaster at this epoch. It is not by two millions they figure the loss, but by ten millions."

"MONTAIGU, *April 20.*

"The cold was sharp yesterday, and the frost has destroyed the harvests of all the region—vines, fruit trees, potatoes, and they fear much for the rye."

"MONTLUÇON, *April 20.*

"The cold continues its intensity, and has, unfortunately, done considerable damage. This morning the vines and the gardens of Montluçon and the neighborhood were covered with ice. They consider the harvest as lost."

"AVIGNON, *April 20.*

"The intense cold for the past two days has tried the vines, the fruit trees, and the early fruits and vegetables in the plain of Avignon and of Cavillon."

"ARLES, *April 20.*

"The temperature has been low for several days, and since yesterday the wind has blown with great violence in the northwest part of this arrondissement. The white frost did much evil night before last. The gardens have suffered much damage. At Saint-Remy and at Tarascon the vines, the young plants, and fruit trees have suffered much."

"RODEZ, *April 20.*

"The cold is sharp here. It froze very hard last night and hardly melted at noon, except in the sun. The agriculturists are uneasy about their harvests."

"POITIERS, *April 20.*

"The cold of several days past produced but insignificant damages, but the frost of this morning has caused enormous damage to the vines and fruit trees, also to potatoes, which are completely frozen. The information from Saint-Georges, Chasseneuil, Saint-Julien, Neuville, etc., announces a complete disaster."

BAVARIAN FACTORIES IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL CATLIN, OF MUNICH.

A report has just appeared here which may be thought of sufficient interest to warrant my sending an abstract of it to the Department. It is the report for the year 1891 of the factory inspector for the district of Bavaria south of the Danube, a district the limits of which are practically coextensive with those of the Munich consular district. The report contains the only official information obtainable as to the course of business in the factories within the district mentioned during the period covered by it.

At the outset the inspector refers to the remarkable falling off during the year 1891 in the industries which for a number of years previously had been constantly increasing in magnitude. This was the case, among others, in the brick, earthenware, and cement industries; in sawmills, machine works, and foundries; in establishments where the iron and wood work for build-

ings is produced, etc. This falling off was particularly noticeable in all of the textile industries. As against this, favorable results are referred to in a few branches; for instance, in the manufacture of artificial manure and in some of the food industries. Another favorable feature mentioned is the almost complete absence of strikes and of disturbances on account of want of work.

This falling off, such as it is, may be referred, in the opinion of the inspector, to two causes: in the first place, to the decrease in exports, especially to the United States, and the resulting greater home competition; in the second place, to the overproduction which has been going on for years in various branches of manufacturing. Also, as the result of a severe winter and the continuous high prices for the most important articles of food, which have rendered strict economy necessary to a large part of the population, the demand for manufactured products has been less. This in turn affected unfavorably the economical condition of the workmen, as the various factories were able only in a very inferior degree to give work to the surplus labor population. Furthermore, in many factories the normal hours of work were considerably shortened, and the usual hours of overwork were in many cases dispensed with, resulting in a loss of wages to a large number of workmen, while in general the rate of wages remained the same as before.

The number of factories in the inspected district was 1,676 with 68,111 workmen—504 factories with 20,233 laborers in Munich and 1,172 factories with 27,878 laborers outside of Munich. During the year 26 new factories with 503 workmen were opened, and 107 existing establishments were recognized for the first time as being entitled to the grade of factories. As against this, 10 factories with 75 workmen stopped work. There were 555 personal examinations made in the district in 515 establishments, being 29 per cent. The relations between the employers and workmen remained undisturbed. In 236 of the 515 inspected factories juvenile workers were employed, in 96 of which there was nothing to complain of. In the others various things were censurable, among which were the employing of the children beyond the maximum time allowed, the failure to grant them the prescribed resting time, and the absence of any proper place in which they might stay while they were resting. In a number of cases the inspector was obliged to lodge complaints against the proprietors for violation of these laws. As a result of the strict rules that are enforced against proprietors in the matter of juvenile workers, it is becoming more difficult for them to get employment.

In the district under inspection there were 653 factories employing juvenile workers, being 38 per cent of the whole number. Of the smaller factories only 231, or 22 per cent, employed juvenile workers. In these, as well as in the larger factories, the number of juvenile workers is only 7 per cent of the whole number. During the year the increase in the number of adult workmen was 422; among the juvenile workers there was a decrease of 11. The regulations respecting the employment of young persons were not sus-

pended in any case during the year. In many establishments thorough instruction in the various branches of their work appeared to have been given to the young apprentices, but only in a few was there any attention paid after work hours to their physical or mental condition. The arrangement, worthy of imitation, in the Mayer art establishment at Munich is noticed, whereby each apprentice receives yearly an eight days' vacation which is spent in the country at the expense of the firm.

The regulations existing for the protection of female laborers were violated only in one instance. In the case of female laborers, night work, and particularly Sunday work, is now seldom done. On the contrary, it is expected that difficulties will arise when the new eleven-hour law applicable to women comes to be enforced, as in 44 establishments women were employed for more than eleven hours per day. In the factories where female workers were employed the regulations in regard to hygiene were very imperfectly observed. In the case of female workers, as in the case of juvenile workers, a demand for work greatly exceeding the supply did not exist. At the end of 1886 female workers composed 30.4 per cent of the whole number; at the end of 1891 these figures had declined to 28.4 per cent. The proportion of female workers in the small establishments was not greater.

The total number of workers has increased, in round numbers, 40 per cent since 1886. As respects working hours in the inspected district, the number in the various establishments is as follows: Working ten hours, 30.1 per cent; the like per cent ten to eleven hours, 28.3 per cent eleven to twelve hours, 9.6 per cent more than twelve hours, and 1.9 per cent an indefinite time. Twelve hours are required in establishments where the work progresses day and night. More than twelve hours are required in brick kilns, sawmills, flour mills, breweries, and malt establishments. On account of this increased demand on the strength and endurance of the workmen, cause was given in a number of cases for proposing changes in the division of work which would make these long hours impossible. Any instance of the formation of new workmen's committees for the purpose of presenting complaints against their employers did not come to the knowledge of the inspector.

As respects the protection of workers from danger, the report states that the total number of accidents in 1,676 establishments during the year was 820, of which 45 happened to juvenile and 80 to female workers. The furnishing of the various establishments with the required apparatus and contrivances against accidents was in general satisfactory; much less satisfactory the degree of good will and intelligence displayed, both by employers and workmen, in employing these contrivances in the way they were intended to be employed.

As respects hygiene, speaking generally, some progress was made during the year. A number of exceptions are noted in establishments where the workrooms were overcrowded and offensive closets were found. In the cotton spinning and weaving establishment at Kaufbeuren a bad condition

of things was remedied by sweeping away old water-closets and erecting new ones in their stead at considerable cost. Electric lights are being more and more employed in the workrooms, having been found in 71 of the inspected establishments. New bathing places for workers were also erected, as in the copper works of Wieland & Co., in Boehringen; in the Lotzbeck Tobacco Factory, in Augsburg; and the Krauss Locomotive Works, in Munich. Unfortunately, existing hygienic arrangements were allowed to go out of use in several cases through indolence, indifference, or parsimoniousness on the part of the proprietor.

In the matter of nourishment, workers have had to suffer somewhat, owing to the permanent high prices of food. The weekly food expenses of a Munich workman's household during the year are placed at 16.92 marks ($4.08), nearly 1 per cent higher than the year before; the weekly food expenses of a family in the southern part of the district in the mountains is placed at 14.47 marks ($3.44), also 1 per cent higher than the year before. Arrangements for furnishing cheap food to laborers were made with success in a number of cases. For instance, the Augsburg Machine Works furnished a good, plain dinner for 30 pfennigs (7¼ cents). Also, new laborers' lodgings were erected in several establishments. The Augsburg Gaslight Company pays to each workman after the third year in its service an additional sum of 30 marks ($7.14), to be used in defraying his rent expenses, increasing this sum in each successive year by from 10 to 100 marks ($2.38 to $23.80). Further may be mentioned the Christmas presents given to workmen by some employers and the arrangements in some establishments by which the workmen's money is received on deposit and a higher rate of interest than ordinary paid them; also, the establishing of funds for pensioning the laborers and their participation in the profits of the business, as, for instance, in the artificial-flower establishment of I. von Heckel, in Munich, where 10 per cent of the yearly profits are put aside into a workman's assistance fund. The deceased machine manufacturer Stumbeck, in Rosenheim, bequeathed to every workman who had been over ten years in his service the sum of 500 marks (£119). Locomotive-maker Krauss, in Munich, established a fund of 50,000 marks ($11,900) for the support of the families of the deceased laborers in the locomotive works of Krauss & Co.

The report refers, in closing, to what it calls the noble arrangements for the workmen's welfare of the Augsburg Machine Works, consisting of a sick fund, of an assistance fund, and of a special assistance fund; of still another fund for the workman's benefit called "Arbeiterwohlfahrtseinrichtungskasse;" of laborers' lodgings, a kindergarten, laborers' eating house, a savings bank, and a place where beer may be procured.

F. W. CATLIN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Munich, April 15, 1892.

MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL FRYE, OF HALIFAX.

The report of the department of mines for Nova Scotia for the year 1891 has just been published, and from it I gather the following facts for transmission to the Department:

The mineral production of the province during the year 1891, compared with that of the previous year, is shown by the following table:

Description.	1890.	1891.
Gold ..... ounces...	24,358	24,131
Iron ore ..... tons...	55,191	57,311
Manganese ore ..... do.....	266	41
Coal raised ..... do.....	1,984,001	2,044,784
Coke made ..... do.....	36,738	34,148
Gypsum (export) ..... do.....	146,003	161,934
Grindstones ..... value...	$8,385	$19,800
Molding sand ..... tons...	170	230
Antimony ore ..... do.....	26	10
Limestone ..... do.....	35,000	18,000
Copper ore ..... do.....	1,000	900

COAL TRADE.

The returns show a sale during the year of 1,849,945 tons, against 1,786,111 tons for the preceding year. The home sales were 639,737 tons, compared with 601,956 tons in 1890. The sales to Quebec were 775,286 tons, against 751,931 tons in 1890. The sales to the United States were 25,431 tons, against 50,854 tons for the previous year. The sales to Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and other points show little difference.

GOLD.

The product for 1891 is a little less than for 1890. The returns show that 36,543 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 24,131 ounces of gold, worth here not less than $450,000.

For thirty years past the provincial government has kept a record of the amount of gold extracted each year, of the amount of rock crushed, of the yield per ton, and of the total number of days' labor. The result shows that a little more than 530,000 ounces of gold have been extracted within those thirty years. The average value per ounce of Nova Scotia gold is about $18.75. At that rate the yield in thirty years has been about $10,000,000. Since a royalty is paid to the Government, it is probable that the actual product is somewhat above that sum.

The crushed ore yields an average of about $13.60 per ton of 2,000 pounds. For the last ten years the average product of the mines has been a little more than $390,000 per year.

The number of mines reported in the province is thirty-four. The number of crushing machines is thirty-nine.

The business of gold-mining is one of the permanent industries of the province. When intelligently and economically managed, it has in many cases proved to be profitable and not more hazardous than other kinds of business usually considered safe. Money may be lost in it, as money has been, by paying more for mining property than its value, by a too lavish expenditure upon plant and machinery before the mine is developed, by a want of economy in not saving the gold, or by careless or bad management in other ways; but, avoiding such mistakes, there is no doubt that many of the mines of Nova Scotia contain gold of sufficient richness to warrant a judicious investment of capital under the management of trained, experienced, honest engineers. The amount of money now actively employed is quite large and is likely to increase. Several American parties are interested, being in some cases the sole owners and operators of the mines. Snug fortunes have been made in some instances, Sherbrooke, Renfrew, Waverley, and Oldham being districts in which this has occurred, and there may be others.

IRON-MINING.

The past year showed a general increased interest in iron-smelting. The Londonderry Iron Company rebuilt one of its furnaces and raised it to a height of 75 feet. Two new kilns for roasting spathic ores, which are found abundantly on the company's property, have been built, each having a capacity of 100 tons daily.

The New Glasgow Iron and Coal Company expect to have a furnace in operation shortly. The development work secures an abundant supply of good ore. The coke ovens are of the Coppee pattern (so called) and are likely to be the first of that pattern to go into operation in America. The capacity of each oven is about 6 tons, making about 70 or 80 tons per day.

The Pictou Charcoal Iron Company, who have located themselves at Bridgeville on the line of a railway, intend to establish a charcoal-iron plant at that place and produce a charcoal iron specially adapted for the manufacture of car wheels and other strong machine castings. They have mining rights of iron ore, limestone, and manganese ore and 6,000 acres of hard-wood land. The estimated output for the first few years is 5,000 tons per year.

New iron-mining operations have been commenced at Torbrook, in Annapolis County, which promise to be valuable and permanent. A railway has been built from the mines to Wilmot, a station on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. The ore extends along the base of South Mountain a distance of 4 miles. It yields about 60 per cent of metallic ores, 9 to 10 per cent of silica, and 4 or 5 per cent of lime. The ore is shipped to the Londonderry works by rail. Over 7,000 tons were produced last year.

COPPER-MINING.

Copper-mining has not reached large proportions in Nova Scotia, but the work of developing is being pushed with promise of good results in

several places. At the Coxheath Mine, in Cape Breton, one of the shafts is sunk 320 feet, and will be continued to the 400-foot level before hoisting ore for the market. This is at present the principal copper mine in the province.

WAKEFIELD G. FRYE,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Halifax, April 30, 1892.

COMMERCE OF CADIZ IN 1891.

REPORT BY CONSUL TURNER.

The following is a list of the principal articles exported from Cadiz: Animal fats, bones, wool rags, salt fish, chick-peas, garlic, almonds, pickled olives, dried and fresh fruit, aniseed, saffron, cumin, olive oil, spirits and liquors, wines, vinegar, salt, canary seed, pottery, licorice root and licorice paste, wine lees, cork wood and corks, cooperage, playing cards, and hemp shoes. The principal of these are wine, salt, spirits and liquors, olives, and cooperage. They were exported to different countries as follows:

Countries.	Wine.	Salt.	Spirits and liquors.	Olives.	Cooperage.
	*Pesetas.**	*Pesetas.**	*Pesetas.**	*Pesetas.**	*Pesetas.**
Morocco	27,481	22,440	2,383	255	2,646
Spanish possessions	1,146,367	.....	56,052	994,521	105,763
Colombia	1,223,186	.....	101,716	33,684	151,764
France	9,717,950	281,961	99,819	4,588	632,776
Belgium	200,856	.....	228	.....	22,153
Sweden and Norway	1,023,706	49,229	13,890	207	68,792
Algiers	17,055	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	891,937	14,579	2,178	95,798	87,013
Uruguay	53,092	391,025	5,160	56,979	5,926
Mexico	2,096,453	.....	96,181	76,114	192,976
Argentine Republic	86,057	852,744	4,142	23,047	7,374
Germany	822,355	.....	18,625	.....	67,343
England	8,510,551	30,266	455,507	72,352	771,946
Italy	1,777	.....	.....	.....	1,557
Denmark	893,862	49,647	5,910	.....	78,680
Portugal	144	10,771	27	.....	28
Russia	19,342	.....	.....	.....	1,894
Newfoundland	9,544	430,814	.....	.....	2,894
Venezuela	54,545	.....	3,153	.....	.....
Turkey	2,005	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	214,469	480	.....	.....
Austria	.....	4,482	.....	.....	.....
Canada	.....	7,969	.....	.....	.....
Holland	310,845	.....	42,162	330	33,481

*1 peseta=19.3 cents.

The total value of the exports sent from Cadiz was 49,188,326 pesetas, distributed among different countries as follows:

Countries.	Amount.	Countries.	Amount.
	Pesetas.		*Pesetas.*
Morocco	56,644	Spanish possessions	9,979,795
Colombia	1,593,490	France	13,084,008
Belgium	2,874,052	Sweden and Norway	1,172,704
Algiers	17,055	United States	1,152,253
Uruguay	815,805	Mexico	2,863,697
Argentine Republic	1,049,179	Germany	953,146
England	10,459,709	Italy	772,133
Denmark	1,077,006	Portugal	120,976
Russia	21,236	Newfoundland	445,322
Venezuela	57,713	Turkey	2,005
Brazil	214,949	Austria	4,482
Canada	7,965	Holland	393,002

The above amount is the sum shown by the Spanish custom-house report, which is faulty as far as the United States is concerned, as it shows only the value of the exports that go direct to the United States and credits to England those that go indirectly by way of England to the United States. According to the consular records of Jeres de la Frontera, Port St. Mary, and Cadiz, the value of the exports from Cadiz Bay to the United States was 3,423,934 pesetas. In the same ratio that the value of the exports to the United States is underrated that of England is overrated. Even more so, as it is the intermediate shipping point for other countries.

The export of salt has fallen off, not because the production was less, but because the salt syndicate has raised the price above that asked in any other salt-producing port of southern Europe. The salt crop for 1891 was much larger than that of former years, while the amount exported was much smaller. In fact, the crop of 1891 has not been touched yet. Many of the members are making a strong effort to lower the price, but will probably be unsuccessful, as by keeping the price where salt can not be sold the large holders hope to force the smaller producers into selling their salt pans to the wealthy members of the syndicate.

This consular district exported to the United States during the year 1891 products to the value of 8,069,787 pesetas, being an increase over 1890 of 88,051 pesetas, which is very encouraging when one considers the large exportations of wine that were made in 1890 in anticipation of an increased duty.

The imports from the United States to this district during 1891 were:

	Pesetas.
Cadiz	15,768,267
Seville	7,541,240
Huelva	150,346
Total	23,459,853

Such is the total according to the Spanish custom-house reports. The sum is in reality much larger, but can not be definitely stated, because so many American goods come to Spain by way of other countries.

As stated above, the exports of 1891 show an increase over those of 1890; and here it might be well to call attention to the fact that the exports from this district to the United States for the quarter ended March 31, 1892, had an invoice value of 2,537,296 pesetas, being 502,032 pesetas more than for the same period of 1891.

The shipping of Cadiz has fallen off quite perceptibly during 1891. This decrease was caused by the almost nonshipment of salt.

Table showing the imports at Cadiz from France, Italy, Belgium, Germany, England, and the United States in 1891.

Articles.	France.	Italy.	Belgium.	Germany.	England.	United States.
Marble, rough and manufactured	*Pesetas.* 335	*Pesetas.* 140,400	*Pesetas.* 33	*Pesetas.* 123	*Pesetas.* 91	*Pesetas.* .....
Stones and earths for building.	62,250	63	491	27,473	26,793	.....
Mineral coals	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,917,427	35,925
Tar, resin, etc	1,554	.....	5,297	222,484	3,364	3,364
Petroleum	726	2	.....	796	4,845	.....
Pavements (brick) and roofing tile	65,934	3,910	1,020	83,417	.....	.....
Glass and crystal	69,505	1,011	52,025	18,572	30,793	.....
Minerals	.....	.....	2,410	.....	.....	.....
Stoneware and porcelain	36,812	.....	1,217	9,147	.....	.....
Iron, wrought and manufactured	756,656	26,613	575,754	29,491	1,654,822	.....
Tin in sheets	617	.....	21	144	35,319	.....
Knives and scissors	31	.....	9	63	26	.....
Copper and brass, gilded and wrought	213,532	2,576	25,396	23,288	155,544	.....
Cocoa and other vegetable oils	3,162	.....	.....	305	25,708	.....
Drugs, paints, and varnishes	138,769	3,445	29,082	15,608	104,134	.....
Sulphur	29,617	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Starch	.....	.....	18,568	6,549	1,182	.....
Féculas	33	.....	.....	1,075	.....	.....
Soap	.....	3	.....	.....	350	.....
Candles and wax	585	775	.....	48	8,982	193
Perfumery and essences	21,408	.....	1,626	94,214	7,680	.....
Powder and explosives	.....	.....	90,000	1,050	7,659	.....
Cotton:						
Raw	357	.....	482	3	13,941	.....
Spun and twisted	5,187	.....	.....	214	2,516	.....
Textures	77,857	.....	1,125	5,752	86,790	.....
Hemp, flax jute, and abaca	1,379	236	644	.....	5,143	.....
Tackle and cordage	5,183	.....	.....	694	15,857	.....
Textures of hemp, flax, jute, and abaca	7,757	.....	666	66	8,549	.....
Dirty and washed wool	2,892	.....	.....	2,052	43	.....
Wool textures	290,688	.....	4,800	128,096	339,344	.....
Silk textures	225,936	.....	.....	69,408	104,256	.....
Paper	33,708	.....	15,583	22,733	39,787	.....
Staves	32,213	.....	.....	.....	*111,805	2,071,769
Lumber in planks, ties, and beams	431,850	15,800	12,000	1,100	17,000	10,250

*These staves are from New Orleans; they go to Liverpool as dunnage in cotton cargoes.

Table showing the imports at Cadiz, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	France.	Italy.	Belgium.	Germany.	England.	United States.
Fine woods:	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*	*Pesetas.*
For cabinetmakers	263	.....	.....	.....	10,642	2,119
In furniture and other objects	70,278	230	23,052	36,974	25,608	28
Pipes, barrels, etc	1,038	59	3,576	82,364	11,581	.....
Charcoal, firewood, and other combustibles	.....	193,760	.....	.....	32,328	.....
Hides and pelts	.....	.....	.....	177	105	.....
Tanned and cured	25,488	.....	2,736	7,696	12,416	.....
Animal fats	797	.....	.....	931	2,034	233
Pianos and organs	10,200	.....	.....	13,200	2,400	.....
Machinery of all classes	301,234	2,146	2,370,546	83,028	1,566,806	15,280
Ham, bacon, and salt meats	.....	63	.....	.....	*223,822	1,810
Butter	691	.....	.....	21,794	.....	677
Cod and fresh fish	.....	67	.....	3,072	4,141	.....
Rice, hulled	.....	100	.....	.....	1,005	.....
Wheat flour	4,347	9	.....	.....	21	.....
Cereals, except wheat	22,186	59,222	525	8,240	17,049	29,415
Vegetables:						
Dry	3,577	24	.....	.....	14,371	.....
Green	167,497	.....	.....	4	20	.....
Fruits	365	.....	.....	.....	17,209	.....
Sugars	1,336	.....	.....	18,280	4,584	.....
Cocoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,926	.....
Coffee	499	6	.....	.....	8,201	.....
Spices	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,891	.....
Tea	.....	.....	.....	124	2,328	.....
Spirits	2,747	.....	20,183	981,769	31,690	.....
Liquors	19,135	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Beers	.....	.....	.....	4,697	20,133	.....
Wine	38,292	4,710	88	.....	44,280	.....
Seeds, forage, and brans	610	.....	.....	1,057	1,037	1,323
Preserves, sweets, and chocolates	31,416	800	816	396	20,788	.....
Eggs	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheese	8,236	72	1,262	12	161,544	.....
Notions and toys	117,060	.....	.....	53,790	13,170	.....
Oilcloth	743	33	.....	.....	18,005	.....
Leaf tobacco	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,595,878
Total	2,554.763	456,092	3,260,871	1,696,250	7,360,865	15,768,267

*This meat is from Cincinnati and Chicago, but is credited to England because Spanish dealers buy it of English jobbers.

Table showing the value of imports from Spanish possessions and other countries at Cadiz in 1891.

Countries.	Articles.	Value.
		Pesetas.
Holland	Spirits	26,815
	Other articles	11,263
	Total	38,068
Denmark	Butter	15,760
	All other articles	3,349
	Total	19,109

Table showing the value of imports from Spanish possessions, etc.—Continued.

Countries.	Articles.	Value.
		Pesetas.
Spanish possessions	Cattle and swine	91,400
	Hides and pelts	9,160
	Cod and fresh fish	5,820
	Vegetables	9,053
	Sugars	748,430
	Cocoa	21,904
	Coffee	1,104
	Spirits	508,568
	Tobacco:	
	Manufactured	314,050
	Leaf	6,220,466
	Other articles	28,698
	Total	7,958,653
Finland	Lumber	422,400
	Barrels	964
	Total	423,364
Portugal	Cod and fresh fish	22,121
	Wine	3,460
	Other articles	1,375
	Total	26,956
Mexico	Hemp, jute, and abaca	12,330
Sweden and Norway	Lumber	256,290
	Cod fish	95,210
	Spirits	80,531
	All other articles	10,493
	Total	442,484
Colombia	Cocoa	9,222
Russia	Lumber	50,350
Algiers	Cereals	39,169
Venezuela	Cocoa	1,309
Ecuador	do	1,883
Argentine Republic	Hides and pelts	179,688
	Animal fats	2,604
	Meats	13,584
	Cereals, except wheat	64,343
	All other articles	96,553
	Total	356,772
Morocco	Drugs, paints, and varnishes	26,628
	Cattle	35,600
	Cereals, except wheat	189,070
	Dried vegetables	617,985
	Eggs	370,759
	Total	1,240,042

The total value of imports from all countries was 41,716,819 pesetas.

R. W. TURNER,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cadiz, April 20, 1892.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN GERMANY.

REPORT BY CONSUL-GENERAL EDWARDS, OF BERLIN.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a translation of such parts of the imperial trade law as seem to refer to the wine and liquor trade.

As of special interest in connection with the subject of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors in Germany, I beg to also transmit a translation of a lecture delivered in Weimar on September 15, 1891, by Dr. Jolly, of Berlin, entitled "The Effect of Inebriation upon Sanity." This lecture was delivered before the annual assembly of the Union of German Physicians for the Insane.

W. H. EDWARDS,
Consul-General.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
Berlin, April 19, 1892.

THE GERMAN LIQUOR LAW.

[Inclosure 1 in Consul-General Edwards's report.—Translation.]

TITLE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. Everyone has the right to carry on business, so far as exceptions and limitations are not made or permitted by this law. Whoever at present has the right to carry on a business can not be excluded from the same for the reason that he does not satisfy the requirements of this law.

SEC. 2. The distinction between city and country in regard to the carrying on or extension of business ceases to exist.

SEC. 3. The simultaneous carrying on of different businesses, as well as the carrying on of the same business in several places of production or sale, is permitted. There is no limitation of the sale by a hand worker of wares which he has himself finished or produced.

SEC. 4. Guilds and mercantile corporations have not the right to exclude others from carrying on a business.

SEC. 5. The present law makes no alterations in the limitations fixed for the carrying on of certain businesses in customs, tax, and postal laws.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 7. From January 1, 1873, on, so far as has not already been accomplished by state legislation, are terminated:

(1) Still existing exclusive trade rights, *i. e.*, rights connected with the exercise of a business forbidding others to carry on the business or limiting them therein, be it in toto or in regard to the use of a certain business material.

(2) The compulsory and ban rights connected with exclusive trade rights, with exception of ——— rights.

(3) All compulsory and ban rights whose abolition is permissible without any liability for damages in accordance with the wording of the concessive document.

(4) So far as the abolition does not follow as a consequence of these provisions, or so far as they do not rest upon a contract between the parties having the right and the parties having the obligation:

(*a*) The right—connected with the possession of a mill, a distillery or distilling franchise, a brewery or a brewing franchise, or a tavern house—to compel consumers to have what

they need ground or bruised (*mahlen oder schroten lassen*) by the privileged party, or to obtain the beverage (*das Getränk*) exclusively from them (milling, brandy, or brewery coercion).

* * * * * * *

(5) The rights of treasurers, corporations, institutions, or individuals to grant concessions to industrial establishments or for the carrying on of a trade.

(6) Except the business taxes to be paid to the State and the community, all imposts paid for the privilege of carrying on business, as well as the right to levy such taxes.

If and in what way damages are to be paid to the privileged parties for the foregoing abolished exclusive business rights, coercion and ban rights, etc., shall be determined by state laws.

SEC. 8. From the same moment of time (section 7), so far as has not already been accomplished by state legislation, are terminated:

(1) Those compulsory and ban rights which are not abrogated by the provisions of section 7, so far as the obligation attaches to real estate, affects a member of a corporation as such, or rests upon the inhabitants of a place or district by virtue of their residing there.

(2) The right to compel the proprietor of a tap house (*Schankstätte*) to obtain the beverage required in his business from a particular factory (*Fabrikationsstätte*).

Further details concerning the abrogation of these rights shall be settled in accordance with state laws.

SEC. 9. Contested cases as to whether or not a right belongs to the class declared by sections 7 and 8 to be terminated or terminable must be decided by legal procedure.

But it is left to state legislation to decide by which officials and in which mode of procedure a decision is to be reached if or how far an impost attached to a piece of real estate is a ground due or must be paid for the privilege of carrying on a business.

SEC. 10. Exclusive business rights or coercion and ban rights which have been declared by this law terminated or terminable can no longer be acquired.

Real business privileges (*Realgewerbeberechtigungen*) can no longer be founded.

SEC. 11. In connection with the right of independently carrying on business sex makes no difference. Women who independently carry on business can, in affairs of their business, independently transact law business and appear before a court, irrespective of the fact of their being married or unmarried. In connection with transactions arising in the carrying on of such businesses, they can not claim the legal privileges allowed to women in some federal states. In these matters it makes no difference if they carry on the business alone or in partnership with other persons, if in their own persons or through representatives.

SEC. 12. Foreigners carrying on business are subject to the laws of the land. Those limitations which exist in regard to the carrying on of business for soldiers and officials, as well as their dependents, are not affected by this law.

SEC. 13. Upon the possession of citizenship, in no community and in no trade, shall the right to carry on business be made dependent.

After beginning business operations, so far as this is required in existing communal constitutions, upon demand of the communal authorities the person carrying on business is under obligation at the expiration of three years to become a citizen. In this case, however, the prescribed or usual citizenship money can not be required of him, nor can a demand be made that he must give up citizenship which he has elsewhere acquired.

TITLE II.—FIXED BUSINESS ("STEHENDER GEWERBEBETRIEB").

1. General requirements.

SEC. 14. Whoever begins the independent exercise of a fixed business must at once give notice thereof to those officials at the place where the business is to be carried on who are competent therefor according to the laws of the land. This notice must also be given by those who are authorized to carry on a wandering business (title III).

* * * * * * *

SEC. 15. The officials shall certify within three days the receipt of the notice.

The continuance of a business can be prohibited by the police when a business for whose beginning special permission is necessary is begun without this permission.

2. Requirement of special permission.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 33. Who wishes to carry on a public house (inn, hotel, etc.), a bar room, or a retail trade with brandy or spirits must obtain permission.

This permission can only then be refused when:

(1) Facts stand on the record of the applicant which indicate that he will misuse his business for the encouragement of intemperance, forbidden play, the reception of stolen goods (*Hehlerei*), or immorality.

(2) The rooms in which it is proposed to carry on the business in their character or position do not satisfy police requirements.

The state governments are, moreover, authorized to decide that (*a*) the permission to deal out brandy or the permission to carry on in general a retail trade with brandy or spirits; (*b*) the permission to control a public house (inn, hotel, etc.) or to deal out wine, beer, or other drinks which do not fall under *a* in places having less than 15,000 inhabitants, as well as in places having a larger number of inhabitants for which this is fixed by local statute (section 142)—shall be dependent upon proof of an existing need. Before permission is granted the opinion of the local police and communal officials must be heard.

* * * * * * *

3. Extent, exercise, and loss of the right of carrying on business.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 42*a*. Articles whose purchase or sale in wandering businesses is forbidden must not also be sold or purchased for the purpose of selling within the communal territory of the place of residence or business, from house to house or on public ways, streets, squares, or other public places, with exception of beer and wine in casks and bottles and under the restrictions fixed in section 33.

The competent state government is empowered, so far as the need therefor requires, to proclaim that and how far exceptions to this prohibition shall be made.

SEC. 42*b*. The higher administration officials can, upon the ground of a communal resolution, provide for individual communities that persons who have in the communal territory a residence or place of business, and who, within the communal territory on public ways, streets, squares, or other public places, or without previously received orders, from house to house (1) offer wares for sale; or (2) purchase of persons other than merchants or producers, or in places other than open places of sale for the purpose of reselling, or seek orders for wares of persons in whose businesses wares of the offered sort are not used; or (3) offer business services which are not customary in the land—must have permission. This provision can be limited to fixed categories of wares and services.

To the granting, refusing, and withdrawing of permission the provisions of sections 57, 57*a*, 57*b*, 58, and 63 (paragraph 1) apply, and to the carrying on of the business the provisions of sections 60*b*, 60*c*, 60*d* (paragraphs 1 and 2), and 63 (paragraph 2).

* * * * * * *

The higher administrative officials are empowered to apply the regulations issued by the federal council in accordance with section 56*d* to those foreigners who wish, within the communal territory of their place of residence or business on public ways, streets, squares, or other public places or without having previously received orders, to carry on one of the businesses covered by 1 to 3.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 44. Whoever carries on a fixed business (*stehendes Gewerbe*) has the right also, outside of the communal territory in which his business is located, personally or through commercial travelers in his employ, for purposes of his business, to purchase or take orders for wares.

The purchased wares can be taken by the purchaser to the place of destination only for purposes of transportation; of the wares for which orders are sought the traveler can take only samples with him, so far as the federal council does not permit exceptions for special wares which, in relation to their size, have a high value and are customarily delivered to the reseller entire, where the sale is made to a person who purchases in order to resell. Purchases, moreover, can be made only of merchants or producers of the wares or in open stores.

SEC. 44*a*. Whoever, in accordance with section 44, paragraphs 1 and 2, seeks orders or purchases wares must have an identification card, which, upon request of the owner of a fixed (permanently located) business, will be issued by the competent authorities of the place in which he carries on business for the period of a calendar year and for the territory of the Empire. The identification card contains the name of the holder thereof, the name of the person or firm in whose service he acts, and a further designation of the business.

The possessor of the identification card is under obligation to carry the same with him while he is engaged in business, to show the same upon demand of the competent authorities and officials, and, if he is not able to do this, upon their order to cease business operations until he can produce his identification card.

The identification card is not to be issued when one of the obstacles mentioned in section 57, paragraphs 1 to 4, is found to apply to the person for whom the same is asked. In addition to this, it can be refused only when one of the objections stated in section 57*b*, paragraph 2, is found to apply.

The identification card can be withdrawn by the officials who issued it when it is found that one of the obstacles mentioned in section 57, paragraphs 1 to 4, without the knowledge of the officials, existed at the time of issue, or came into existence subsequent to the issue, or when the limitations made in section 44 are disregarded.

Concerning the mode of procedure, the provisions of section 63, paragraph 1, apply.

Those business men do not require an identification card who are already identified by business identification cards called for by customs-union or commercial treaties. In regard to such persons, the foregoing provisions, concerning the carrying with them of their identification cards, concerning the consequences of nonfulfillment of this obligation, as well as concerning the refusal and withdrawal of cards, apply.

SEC. 45. The right to carry on a fixed (permanently located) business can be exercised by an agent; he must, however, satisfy the requirements specially prescribed for the fixed business in question.

SEC. 46. After the death of a person who has been engaged in business the business can be carried on by an agent qualified according to section 45 for the account of the widow during her widowhood or, when there are minor children, for their accounts in so far as the existing special provisions concerning the carrying on of certain businesses do not prescribe otherwise. The same applies during the continuance of a guardianship or while an estate is being settled.

* * * * * * *

TITLE III.—ENGAGEMENT IN WANDERING BUSINESSES.

SEC. 55. Whoever outside of the communal territory of his place of residence or of the immediate neighborhood thereof, as determined by the higher administrative authorities of the commune in which he resides, without establishing a fixed (permanently located) business and without having previously received orders in his own person (1) offers wares for sale, (2) seeks orders for wares or purchases, for resale, wares from other persons than merchants or in places other than open selling places, (3) offers business services, * * * re-

quires a wandering-business license, so far as for the cases designated in 2 in accordance with section 44*a* an identification card is not sufficient.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 56. Limitations fixed on the sale of certain wares in fixed (permanently located) businesses, be they total or partial, apply also to their sale in wandering businesses. Excluded from purchase or sale in wandering businesses are:

(1) Spirituous liquors, so far as the sale thereof is not specially and temporarily allowed by local police authorities in cases of necessity.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 56*a*. Forbidden in wandering businesses are, further:

* * * * * * *

(3) The seeking of orders for brandy and alcohol from persons in whose businesses these articles are not used.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 57. The wandering-business license is to be withheld:

* * * * * * *

(4) When the applicant therefor has a bad reputation as a lazy person, a beggar, a tramp, or a drunkard.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 57*a*. The wandering-business license is usually to be withheld:

(1) If the applicant is still a minor.

(2) If he is blind, deaf, or dumb, or if he is mentally weak.

SEC. 57*b*. In addition to these causes the wandering-business license can only be withheld:

(1) When the applicant has no permanent place of residence in the country.

(2) When within three preceding years he has been condemned to imprisonment of at least six weeks on account of penal acts, caused by greed of gain, against property or morality, on account of willful attempts on the life and health of human beings, on account of willful arson, on account of violation of prohibitions or safety regulations concerning the introduction or diffusion of contagious diseases or animal sicknesses.

(3) When within the preceding three years he has repeatedly been punished on account of violations of the regulations concerning the carrying on of wandering businesses.

(4) When he has one or more children for whose support and, so far as they are at the age when they have the school obligation, for whose education not enough is done.

SEC. 58. The wandering-business license can be revoked when it is shown that one of the obstacles mentioned under section 57 (paragraphs 1 to 4), section 57*a*, or section 57*b* existed, unknown to the officials, at the time of its issuance or afterwards came into existence.

* * * * * * *

TITLE IV.—MARKET BUSINESS.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 66. Articles which can be exposed or sold at week markets are:

* * * * * * *

(2) Manufactures whose production stands in direct connection with farming and forestry, gardening and fruit-raising, or with fisheries, or which belong to the secondary employments of the country people of the neighborhood, or which are the product of daily wage work, with exception of spirituous liquors.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 67. At annual markets (fairs), in addition to the articles mentioned in section 66, objects of food and manufactures of all sorts can be sold.

For the sale of spirituous liquors for use on the spot, however, the permission of the local police authorities is needed.

* * * * * * *

TITLE V.—PRICE LISTS.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 75. Public-house keepers can be compelled by the local police authorities to deliver a statement of prices charged by them and to nail it up in their public rooms (*Gastzimmern*). These prices can, however, be changed at any time, but remain in force until notice of their alteration has been given to the police authorities and the altered list posted in the public rooms. Upon complaint of travelers in regard to overcharges, the local police authorities can give a preliminary decision, subject to further legislation.

* * * * * * *

TITLE IX.—LOCAL STATUTES.

SEC. 142. Local statutes can regulate more strictly the industrial articles left to their control by this law. The same can, after interested parties have had a hearing, be formulated by communal decision. This, however, requires the subsequent approval of the higher administrative authorities.

The central authorities are empowered to annul local statutes contradictory to this law.

TITLE X.—PENAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 143. The right to carry on business can, except in cases provided for in imperial laws, be annulled neither by judicial nor by administrative decision. Exceptions to this principle, based upon tax laws, remain in force so long as these tax laws remain in force.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 144. As to how far, with exception of the provisions concerning the annulment of the right to carry on business (section 143), violations by business men of their professional obligations in cases not mentioned in this law are subject to fine is to be decided by existing laws.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 145. For the minimum of fine, the relation between money fine and imprisonment, as well as for the limitation (*Verjährung*) of the crimes designated in sections 146 and 153, the provisions of the penal code of the German Empire apply.

The other transactions threatened with fine in this title become prescribed within three months, reckoned from the day on which they began.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 148. With money fine not exceeding 150 marks or imprisonment (where the fine can not be paid) not exceeding four weeks will be punished:

(1) Whoever, except in the cases covered by section 147, begins a fixed (*stehendes*) business without giving the required notice thereof.

* * * * * * *

(3) Whoever neglects the notice concerning the place of business required in section 14.

* * * * * * *

(5) Whoever * * * except as covered by section 149, paragraph 1, violates the provisions of sections 42*a* to 44*a*, or permits another person to use his identification card (section 44*a*) or his wandering-business license (section 55).

(6) Whoever, for the purpose of obtaining an identification card, a wandering-business license * * * makes false statements knowingly * * *.

* * * * * * *

(7*a*) Whoever violates sections 56 (paragraph 1), 56*a*, and 56*b*.

(7*b*) Whoever violates sections * * * 60*a* * * *.

(7*c*) Whoever disregards the limitations fixed in sections 60, paragraph 1, * * *.

* * * * * * *

(7*e*) A foreigner who, in carrying on a wandering business, disregards the regulations of the federal council.

(8) Whoever, in the exercise of his business, exceeds the rates fixed or approved by the authorities.

* * * * * * *

In all these cases the fine shall not be imposed if the punishable transaction is also a violation of the tax laws.

SEC. 149. With money fine not exceeding 30 marks and, in cases where the fine can not be paid, with imprisonment not exceeding eight days, will be punished:

(1) Anyone who does not carry with him while engaged in business the permission certificates mentioned in section 42*b* or the identification card mentioned in section 43, or who violates the provisions of section 44*a*, paragraph 2.

(2) Anyone who, while carrying on a wandering business, violates the last paragraph of section 56 or section 60*c* (paragraph 1).

(3) Anyone who, while carrying on a wandering business for which he has obtained a wandering-business license for a particular district, operates in another district.

(4) Anyone who carries on a wandering business with wares other than those mentioned in his license.

* * * * * * *

In all these cases the fine shall not be imposed if the punishable transaction is also a violation of the tax laws.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 151. If police regulations are violated by the agent of a business man in transacting his business, the penalty attaches to the agent. If the violation took place with the consent of the principal, the legal penalties attach to both.

If loss of concessions, approbation, or installment is a consequence of such violation, this follows such act of the agent if it was done with the consent of the principal. If this is not the case, the principal must dismiss his agent.

* * * * * * *

FINAL PROVISIONS.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 155. Where reference is made in this law to laws of the land (State laws), is also meant decrees issued in accordance with the constitution or legal enactments.

What officials in each federal state are meant by the terms higher administrative authorities, lower administrative authorities, communal authorities, local authorities, lower officials, police officials, local police officials, will be made known by the central authorities of the federal state.

LECTURE ON THE EFFECT OF INEBRIATION UPON SANITY, BY DR. F. JOLLY.

[Inclosure 2 in Consul-General Edwards's report.—Translation.]

The question of drunkenness has repeatedly, during recent years, received the attention of the Union of German Physicians for the Insane. This was especially due to the influence of the immortalized Nasse,* to whom we owe a thorough study concerning the disease forms of alcoholism, as well as a clear discussion of the measures which can lead to a diminution of the evil. Finally, in 1887 the important question of the treatment of drinkers in hospitals was discussed by Pelman,† and in connection with his address, upon Nasse's motion, it was decided that our union should support the movement of the German union against the misuse of spirituous liquors for the settlement of the entire matter by legislative means.

As recently the Imperial Government has published the bill of a law for the suppression of drunkenness,‡ it is the duty of our union to examine the provisions of this proposed law and to express our opinion concerning the sufficiency of the various measures advanced, and also to recommend desirable changes. I would therefore like to extend the theme whose

* General Journal for Psychiatry, etc. (1877, 1878, 1879, 1880).

† *Ibidem*, 1888.

‡ Extra sheet to German Reichsanzeiger, August 26, 1891, No. 99.

discussion I have undertaken at the request of our president—concerning the effect of inebriation upon sanity—by considering all of those provisions of the proposed law which enter the sphere of medicine, and especially of psychiatry.

To the preliminary question if then, in fact, the misuse of alcohol at the present time in Germany has caused a social evil of such importance that special legislative measures to oppose it are necessary, in this circle of physicians whose specialty is the treatment of the insane an affirmative answer is, of course, to be expected. In the public press, however, much has been said against the proposed law, and also in the conference of jurists at Cologne the opinion was expressed that no absolute danger exists and that a change of legislation is superfluous. Against this opinion we must most emphatically state what we have learned as physicians for the insane. In every insane asylum proof can be gathered that with a very considerable percentage of invalids admitted the misuse of alcohol has played a rôle among the causes of the disease. Let me give a few examples. Nasse states that in the Rhine Province 28 per cent of the men admitted into insane asylums owe their disease to alcoholism. In Alsace Stark calculates this percentage as 33.6. I have reached analogous results in Lower Franconia (Würzbug), Lower Alsace (Strassburg), and in Berlin. Local variations are found to exist according to the extent of drunkenness in the various provinces and according to the sort of drink. On the average, it is certainly not too high an estimate to assert that in the wine and "schnapps" drinking portions of Germany 20 to 25 per cent of the men admitted into insane asylums have been drinkers. Of course, it must be admitted that absolutely correct calculations are impossible, owing to the fact that there are various other causes besides drink and that an accurate appraisal of the part due to drink can not always be made. Nevertheless, the number of cases of mental diseases directly due to alcohol is so extraordinarily large that the subject demands public interest.

Moreover, the injurious effects of drunkenness appear not only in the victims themselves, but also frequently in their children. Nötel found in Audernach that drunkenness of the father could be proved in connection with 31.9 per cent of the males and 28.1 per cent of the females accepted; in like manner Pelman found at Gräfenberg that this was the case with 47.2 per cent of the males and 42.3 per cent of the females. If one, moreover, takes into consideration how often in the statistics of crime drunkenness appears as a primary or secondary cause, if one considers the hopelessness, the ruin, and the pauperism existing in the families of drunkards, the demand for a change in these conditions can not be regarded as based upon trifling grounds.

In order to see the question fairly from all sides, the fact must not be concealed that in Berlin during the past year there seems to have been a small decrease of acute alcoholic sicknesses. I can at least assert that in the delirium station of the Charité Hospital the number of admissions has grown somewhat smaller during the past three years. A publication by Dr. Siemerling which will very shortly appear will give detailed information on this subject.

In order to be certain that this is not merely an apparent decrease caused by increased admissions into other hospitals, I applied to Privy Councilor Dr. Bär, who is recognized as being the highest authority in matters concerning alcoholic statistics, and I have to thank him for the information that it is a fact that the total number of delirious persons admitted into all the Berlin hospitals has become a little smaller during the past three years. One must not, however, lay too much weight upon such figures, as many accidental circumstances may exert an effect, and often heretofore temporary fluctuations have been observed which have been rapidly counteracted. Yet it is probable that the increase of the alcohol tax has had some effect by somewhat limiting the consumption. This could very easily result in a decrease of acute sicknesses, and this would show that it is possible by means of certain executive regulations to restrict alcoholism.

Be this deduction admitted or not, it is a fact that the actual decrease so far has been only a small one. In view of the great number of continually repeating cases of alcoholism, it amounts to little or nothing; therefore, it can not be used as an objection to the introduction of measures which will wage more thorough war with drunkenness and its consequences.

Now, what are the measures which the new bill (the proposed law) advances for this purpose? First, a series of police and executive regulations concerning the granting of concessions to dealers, the supervision of the business, the conduct of innkeepers towards intoxicated persons and drunkards, etc. I will not discuss these regulations, as they do not invade the sphere of medicine, to which I mean to restrict my remarks.

Only in regard to one point will I say a few words, *i. e.*, in regard to the punishment of drunkenness as it is fixed in section 18 of the proposed law, as I must later on return to another provision of this paragraph upon which we should express an opinion.

As it appears, the regulation that the sort of drunkenness which causes anger shall be punishable (which, as everyone knows, has long been the case in France and other countries) has caused a certain hostility to the proposed law. It is believed that the right of the free citizen upon patriotic and other festive occasions to indulge too freely and to display his enthusiasm upon the street will be restricted. It is feared that the distinction between harmless semiintoxication and inebriation of a dangerous sort will not be observed in practice, and that the effect will be an unwarranted restriction of one of the harmless joys of life. Some of the speakers at the congress of jurists in Cologne who expressed this opinion said that it would be simply absurd to expect anyone in a town having such good wine to consent to a restriction of drinking. Here no doubt the *genius loci* exerted an influence which the lamented Scheffel would doubtless have designated as moist. The matter, however, appears less innocent when one remembers the not uncommon street scenes in the larger towns, where in broad daylight one sees staggering, intoxicated persons from time to time drinking from a "schnapps" bottle and by their demeanor showing themselves sure candidates of drunkenness with all its evil consequences. A vigorous movement against such occurrences would not drive drinking from the world, but still it is to be desired in the public interest. And here we will reach a clear decision most quickly by asking ourselves the question, are drunkards to be treated as mentally diseased persons or not? Must the laws made for them have a civil and executive nature or a penal nature?

The answer to the first question involves that of the following.

The opinion has been repeatedly expressed, among others by Nasse, that a distinction must be made between chronic drunkenness, a consequence of mental disturbance, and voluntary intoxication which is a cause of mental disturbance. With the first drinking is a pathological symptom which appears along with other psychic abnormities, with the latter it is an independent cause of the whole evil. If this is stopped in time, the consequences can be avoided or can disappear. But if it continues, the constantly increasing disease sets in which finally becomes incurable. While, therefore, in the first case the mental disturbance exists from the beginning, in the latter it develops only in the course of time.

So clear as this distinction appears, yet in practice it is not always clear, and, as a matter of fact, chronic drunkenness and voluntary intoxication often run into each other. Then, too, in the second category of cases there are many in which not exactly previous mental diseases, but the foundation of disease, inherited disposition, or acquired weakness of the nervous system, exists and encourages the beginning of the weakness for drink. Furthermore, the same causes which lead to drink (bodily infirmities, low spirits) at the same time lead directly to a disturbance of the psychic functions. But above all, even in the numerous cases of simple, pure inclination to intoxication, in which the person accustoms himself to the use of an injurious article, nearly always long before the outbreak of mental disease symptoms appear which show a more or less important injury of the psychic condition.

First, it is the will power which suffers. The power of resisting the often-used and ever-enticing stimulant becomes weaker and weaker. Regard for social standing or family welfare are no longer obstacles. "La nostalgie de la boue," as Daudet has called it—homesickness for the mire—becomes constantly more powerful. Not seldom is this feeling periodical, reviving after long periods of suppression. Conditions of depression or excitement lead to a new excess, which shows itself in unrestricted surrender to the stimulant, and which ends, after days of intoxication, in deep despondency. Where such a periodical character of the disease

appears the morbidity thereof is more easily recognizable, because the prominent symptoms of the attack, through comparison with the quiet intervening pauses, are more distinct, and because with every return of the disease the irresistibility thereof forces itself upon the observation of the observer. There exists, however, no important and deep-rooted difference between this and the more continuous or more irregular forms of voluntary intoxication. In the latter, also, there is a similar weakness of will power, a similar inability to exercise self-command, a similar forgetting of duty, and above all that effect upon the intellectual capacity which, after the weakening of the will, appears sooner or later in all cases of permanent inclination to drink (*Trunkfälligkeit*). The latter condition, which, as is well known, can develop into complete imbecility, develops with varying intensity and rapidity in different persons. From the confusion of continually repeated periods of intoxication various false interpretations or judgments survive. Distrust, suspicion against those near at hand, can grow into complete creations of insanity, which then give the leading motive in the nervous condition due to alcohol. If, in regard to these insane ideas, there is a one-sided weakness of judgment which is often maintained for a long time, there usually follows in the course of time a general decrease of intelligence. Thought becomes more difficult and more disconnected. Forgetfulness and absent-mindedness appear constantly in more disturbing form, and, as in all forms of mental weakness, the decay next shows itself everywhere where fixed requirements must be satisfied—in business transactions and professional activity.

It is impossible to designate with entire certainty the point where the first beginning of this condition of transition into mental disturbance takes place. In the first stadia one can not, as a rule, characterize the drinker as really mentally diseased. "They belong," as Pelman says, "to that great group of individuals in which the boundary of mental health has already been passed without one's being able to characterize them as exactly mentally diseased." They oscillate, I may say, in this border ground for a long time, passing the frontier repeatedly but temporarily after strong excesses, only at last to permanently remain on the side of the mentally diseased. Still, the conditions described are already the beginnings of disease, and are therefore to be described as morbid. They can therefore be rightly appraised only by the expert physician who knows the further steps of development and who can decide upon their condition and their standing as regards other psychical diseases. Only upon the basis of this knowledge can the right method of treatment be found, not upon the basis of merely moralizing opinion, which can do very little practical good against the widespread evil.

We have now reached the plane upon which to base our judgment in regard to the position which the law should take towards drinkers.

Let us first consider the penal provisions and ask ourselves if it is justifiable to punish the inclination to drink (*Trunkfälligkeit*) as such. I must agree with the congress of jurists in denying this. In this case one would as a rule punish a sick man for having brought upon himself the sickness. But one would thereby often not be in position to decide how much was due to the man's own fault and how much to inherited inclination, how much was due to other disease-encouraging conditions and how much to exterior accidental circumstances which assisted the development of drunkenness (*Trunksucht*). Above all, though, by such a decision a single individual cause of disease would be subjected to punishment, while in connection with all other causes no one thinks of such a thing.

I agree entirely with the opinion expressed by Mendel* concerning an analogous provision in the bill of a proposed civil law.

Just as the alcoholist is sought to be made responsible for his condition, the morphinist should also be made responsible, as well as he who through syphilis becomes diseased in brain and mind. The same should also apply to the foolhardy person who has climbed a dangerous mountain path without a guide, and through the unavoidable fall has incurred a brain shock with permanent consequences for his mental condition.

* Quarterly Journal for Medicine and Sanitary Affairs (N. F., xlix, 2 ff.).

How, now, does the proposed drunkenness law treat this question? Section 18, already referred to, gives the answer. After it is fixed in the first part of the paragraph that a person shall be punished with a money fine or with imprisonment not exceeding four weeks who shall be found in a public place in a condition of drunkenness which causes anger, and for which he is himself responsible, the second part of the paragraph continues: "But if the person is an habitual drunkard imprisonment is compulsory."

Id est, the habit of drinking shall be punished.

It is true that this punishment assumes a somewhat different aspect when one takes into account the provision made in section 20. According to section 20, in cases falling under section 18, part 2, the provisions of section 362, parts 2 and 3, of the penal code shall apply, with the exception that, instead of confining the person in a workhouse, etc., he shall be confined in a hospital for inebriates. But the fact remains that this confinement is meant as a punishment, and hence it must be so regarded. Thereby, though, still another important principle is introduced, namely, that upon institutions which are intended for the healing of drunkards the character of penitentiaries is imposed. We will have to specially consider the standing of these institutions, and, in view of all that has been said, we certainly must hope that section 18, part 2, will be omitted from the law. In concluding my remarks concerning the punishment of drunkards, for the sake of completeness I must refer briefly to the relation of such persons to section 51 of the penal code. It is a matter of congratulation that the new bill does not contain the provisions which were proposed in the bill introduced in 1881 concerning the punishment of the acts of persons in a drunken condition. According to that proposed law, a milder system of punishment, but still one graded on the same plan, should be applied to these acts, just as to similar acts of persons having their full senses. In fact, there is no reason for such special provisions. On the contrary, it must be decided in each individual case if by drunkenness the condition of "unconsciousness," in the sense of the law, was produced, which excludes the penalty, or if, if this was not the case, there was not perhaps a diminishment of mental clearness which justifies the acceptance of "decreased power of thought," that is, the recognition of modifying circumstances. At any rate, the condition of mental capacity in question is subject to no other judgment than is that of similar form arising from any other form.

That which applies to the acts of intoxicated persons must, however, also apply to the acts of drunkards (*Trunksüchtigen*), no matter if the same happened while they were in a drunken condition or in a relatively sober state. The case is entirely the same as where any other doubtful mental condition must be decided before a court. What is to be ascertained with the assistance of experts is if the consequences of drink have already led to mental disease (insanity, the German word is *Geisteskrankheit*) which exempts from punishment, or if, owing to decay of mental power, modifying circumstances are to be recognized, or, finally, if as yet disease of the mind exists.

The newly proposed law does not make any special provisions on this point. It, however, in section 21, adopts an already existing penal provision, in accordance with which (section 361, No. 5, of the penal code) "whoever gives way to drink in such a way that he comes into a condition in which assistance must be given to him and his family by others through the intervention of the authorities, shall be punished with arrest, and can be handed over to the police authorities of the land, with a consequence that the latter thereby become authorized to place him in the workhouse for not more than two years."

Here is therefore, according to existing law, a penalty which is imposed as a distinct consequence of drunkenness (*Trunksucht*).

In the explanation of the new proposed law it will probably be advanced with reason that experience has shown that this provision has not accomplished its object, in that imprisonment in a workhouse is not calculated to cure drunkenness. This must, beyond doubt, be admitted. But the matter will not be bettered if, as proposed in the bill, imprisonment in a hospital for inebriates be substituted for imprisonment in a workhouse; on the contrary, the

penal treatment of the drinker and the turning of hospitals into penitentiaries must be dropped and in their stead must be taken the civil code and executive regulations, which, in fact, make the other course superfluous.

Let us next consider the provisions of civil law which the bill proposes in regard to drunkards. It will no doubt be a cause of general satisfaction that the long-demanded minorizing (*Entmündigung*) of drinkers in certain cases is to become permissible. This is explained in section 12 of the bill, the first two paragraphs of which read as follows:

"Whoever, in consequence of drunkenness, is incapacitated from attending to his affairs, or exposes himself or his family to the danger of want, or endangers the security of another can be minorized (*entmündet*).

"The minorized person, in regard to business matters, occupies the same position as a minor who has passed the age of childhood. His right to make testamentary bequests (*letztwillige Anordnungen*) is not affected by this law."

One may well ask the question if it would not have been more proper simply to designate the presence of a diseased mental condition as the preliminary cause of the minorization of a drinker, for it can not be regarded as doubtful that everywhere where the preliminary causes designated in paragraph 1 are present those intellectual abnormities are present which we have already discussed. It must be claimed that the right of the State to minorize a drinker and to treat him as a minor arises solely from the fact that such a person behaves like a minor, *i. e.*, he does not possess the intellectual clearness and judgment of a healthy-minded adult.

As, moreover, the question is not only to reach those cases in which the completed forms of alcoholic mental disease already exist, in which, indeed, under already existing laws the person can be minorized, but also the transitory states for which this has heretofore been impossible, a special provision is entirely justified. Moreover, there can be no objection to the fact that in the paragraph the specified effects of the disease are mentioned which seem to make minorization necessary (termination of business capacity, unfitness to care for a family, endangering of public safety).

In one point, however, the proposed provisions do not call for what was formerly considered necessary, namely, the assistance of expert physicians.

Paragraph 5 of section 12 reads: "To the mode of procedure the provisions concerning the minorization of prodigals (sections 621 to 627 of the civil-process law) apply, with the modification that the assistance of the State's attorney shall be given to the same extent as in the minorization of the insane (*Geisteskranken*)."

While, therefore, the assistance of the State's attorney in like degree as in cases of the minorization of the insane is required, nothing is here said in regard to examination and expression of opinion by a physician, which is prescribed in the other cases.

This omission is no doubt based upon the opinion which is often advanced in the application of the penal code in the case of crimes committed while the criminal was in a drunken condition. In deciding such cases it is believed that any layman by acting upon experience and other recognized circumstances can dispense with expert advice. Even if, with certain limitations, this is true in connection with simple intoxication, it certainly is not admissible where the condition of drunkenness is concerned. Valuable experience on this point is gathered only by those who give the matter their professional attention, who are in position to make comparisons with other sorts of disease and thereby to decide to what extent a diseased condition is present and how far the symptoms observed are to be regarded as consequences of drunkenness or as results produced by other causes. This experience falls, beyond doubt, within the province of medical experts, and therefore it is our duty to demand that the medical expert shall assist in the minorization caused by drunkenness, as well as in the minorization caused by insanity. In this sense an extension of the provisions of section 12 must be regarded as desirable.

Another point in regard to which the bill contains laudable provisions is the authorization, under certain circumstances, to bring by force drinkers to inebriate hospitals.

That this should be done as a punishment, and that therefore a change of the provisions in question must be desired, has already been explained. The fact is that this is not the way in which most drinkers should be brought to the institutions, there being provided another way connected with minorization. In paragraph 3 of section 12 it is provided:

"The minorized person shall receive a guardian. * * * The guardian can, with the consent of the guardianship authorities, place his ward in an inebriate hospital. If the guardian does not make use of this power, the transfer of the person to such an asylum may be ordered by the guardianship authorities."

With this provision we can well be satisfied, but the question can still be raised if, even without previous minorization, compulsory removal to inebriate hospitals should not be made permissible, naturally with proper precautionary restrictions. The necessity is, however, not so distinct here as in the case of the admission of mentally diseased persons into insane asylums, as the danger of delay caused by the process of minorization is small in the matter of the admission of drinkers.

Of the greatest importance, however, is the question what position inebriate hospitals shall assume in comparison with other institutions for the diseased, and who shall be responsible for their establishment and supervision. On this point no provision is made in the new bill. Only in the explanations to sections 20 and 21 is it said that it is to be expected that such institutions—in case of the introduction of compulsory confinement—will increase through the coöperation of societies and communes, just as the institutions for the education of homeless children increased after the introduction of compulsory education.

Hereby, however, an important point has not been considered. It is true that inebriate hospitals are partially educational. In their principal character, however, they are hospitals for the sick, in which the most important thing is to rightly estimate the disease conditions present and to prepare for and render possible the moral improvement of the inmates, chiefly through suitable medical and hygienic measures. A large percentage of these inmates is incurable; they remain intellectually weak and morally adrift, and must be permanently cared for in an institution. There they require attention similar to that given to inmates of insane asylums. It is unavoidable that among such chronically weak-minded persons at times conditions of excitement will appear; that in individual cases the disease will develop into the deepest imbecility; still oftener will it occur that with newly admitted patients delirium tremens will break out; that cases of alcoholic epilepsy with frequently repeated transitory attacks of insanity will appear; and that, finally, the countless bodily consequences of chronic alcoholism will show themselves. In short, the inebriate asylum naturally takes an intermediary position between the plain hospital and the insane asylum; and therefore, to accomplish its purpose and to offer the necessary guaranties, it must be under the management of no person other than a medical expert. This is, however, in the few inebriate institutes already existing in Germrny, which have mostly been established through pastoral initiative, not the case. The influence of physicians therein is, as a rule, not felt or only in subordinate measure. So long as all admissions were voluntary and the patient had the right to leave the institution at any time, not much could be done. But the matter is different so soon as it no longer depends upon the will of the individual if he is to be admitted and how long he is to stay, as he can be kept there by force for years. The compulsion which the State will exercise towards these particular categories of invalids (for thus must we call all those who are ripe for the inebriate asylum) is the same and based upon the same grounds as that exercised towards mentally diseased persons who are a menace to the public who, by public order, are brought to an insane asylum. Herefrom arises the obligation to provide for medical management and State supervision, just as in insane asylums. If the principle here recognized as correct be declared false as far as inebriate hospitals are concerned, an institution will be created which will do more harm than good and will imply a lamentable return to superannuated and untenable ideas.

The conclusion to which these remarks lead is this, that a law like the one proposed should not be passed without simultaneous legislative settlement of the institution question.

And this must take place upon the idea that the inebriate hospitals, both in regard to medical management and State supervision, should be treated in the same manner as insane asylums.

To repeat, briefly, in what directions changes and additions to the proposed law appear from a medical standpoint to be necessary, I will condense what I have said into the three following sentences:

(1) The punishment of drunkenness (*Trunksucht*) as such is inadmissible.

(2) In the process of minorizing a person on account of drunkenness the assistance of a medical expert is necessary, just as it is in the minorization based upon insanity.

(3) Inebriate hospitals (*Trinkerheilanstalten*) in which compulsory confinements of drinkers are to be made require medical management and State supervision, in like manner as insane asylums.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN SINGAPORE.

REPORT BY CONSUL WILDMAN.

For the past two years the subject of lighting Singapore with electric light has been discussed by the municipal council. Within another year the contract with a company for supplying the city with gas expires, which contract, I feel sure, will never be renewed. At present there is but one small electric plant in the city, consisting of Thomson-Houston dynamos (Boston, Mass.) and, I think, B. W. Payne & Son's engines (Elmira, N. Y.). It lights the government house and the colonial secretary's house with incandescent lights.

The cost of an installation of a plant in Singapore is put at $350,000 by Mr. James MacRitchie, municipal engineer. His figures are based on the result of diligent inquiries in the United States and Great Britain. He further claims that the cost of an arc light per year would be $200; and for 250, the number required to light this city of 185,000 inhabitants, the cost would be $50,000 (Mexican).

The Sultan of Johore, whose capital and palace is but 14 miles from Singapore, is waiting until the Singapore authorities arrive at some definite conclusion in regard to the best methods of lighting, when he will undoubtedly adopt them for Johore, as he has told me that he intended to light his palace by electricity at an early date. Johore would probably require a plant of 50 arc lights.

The company that gets one contract will get both. The Sultan will do nothing until he returns from the Chicago Exposition and has seen the best results of electric lighting in the United States.

ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN,
Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Singapore, June 21, 1892.

INDEX.

[Vol. XXXIX (Nos. 140, 141, 142, and 143), Consular Reports.]

A.

	Page.
Abbott, J. T. (minister, Bogotá), tonnage dues in Colombia	443
Abercrombie, W. H. (consul, Nagasaki), trade and progress in Japan	298
Africa:	
Egypt, cereals of	316
Morocco, American trade opportunities in	170
exports from	173
fisheries in	174
goatskins in	173
gums in	174
imports into	170
navigation in	175
ostrich feathers in	174
St. Helena	563
whalers at	359
South Africa—	
Cape of Good Hope stock census	442
Natal, American trade with	367
Suez canal traffic	474
Agricultural labor in Denmark	551
Agriculture of Austria-Hungary	618
(Crops, acreage, yield, etc.)	
Albert, Wm. (vice-consul, Constantinople), photographic materials in Constantinople	248
sarcophagi at Sidon	277
telegraphs in Turkey	525
Amazon, up the	351
America:	
North America—	
Canada:	
American vs. British trade in	360
Commerce of	290
Exports from, to Great Britain and the United States, 1890–'91	365
to the United States	243
Imports into, from Great Britain and the United States, 1890–'91	362
Light wines in	382
Ontario, farm statistics of	156
natural gas in	145
Three Rivers, commerce of, in 1891	161
Toronto, trade of	462
Mexico:	
Affairs at Guaymas	559
in Matamoros	498

America—Continued.
North America—Continued.
Mexico—Continued. Page.
Agriculture in Sonora..... 126
Colonization of Sonora..... 127
Commerce of Nogales..... 565
Customs regulations of Nogales..... 573
Development and commerce of Mexico..... 111
Exports from Mexico..... 286
Horticulture in Sonora..... 126
Mines and commerce of Sonora..... 122
Naturalization law of Mexico..... 379
Navigation at Sonora..... 123
Ore shipments from Nogales to the United States..... 572
Population of Sonora..... 127
Railways in Sonora..... 124
Rio Grande, the Lower, exports from..... 40
imports to..... 40
in 1891..... 38
new Mexican tariff on..... 42
railroads on..... 40
Tuxpan, affairs in..... 144
coal deposit in..... 528
Yucatan, Chinese in..... 384
South America:
Brazil—
Bahia, railroads in..... 495
Manaos..... 353
exports of rubber from..... 355
Para-American trade..... 564
exports of rubber from.....354, 355
to Manaos..... 351
Rio de Janeiro, police force of..... 444
Colombia—
Barranquilla, coal in..... 441
Tonnage dues in..... 443
Ecuador, orchilla in..... 6
Peru—
Coal in Callao..... 300
Cotton-raising in Chiclayo..... 344
Peruvian cotton..... 336
Uruguay..... 718
in 1891.....665–718
(Railways, 665—agriculture, sheep and wool, 666—pastoral industry, mines, 667—immigration, foreign commerce, 668—European vs. American trade, 694—banking, finances, 708—public debt, revenue and expenditure, 713–717.)
the vine in..... 141
Venezuela—
American trade in..... 183
Maracaibo, cacao in..... 424
coffee in..... 423

America—Continued.
South America—Continued.
Venezuela—Continued. Page.
Maracaibo, commerce and industries of..... 423
copaiba in..... 424
fish sounds in..... 424
hides and skins in..... 424
woods and divi-divi in..... 424
Railroads in..... 281
Steamship and railway traffic in..... 176
West Indies—
British:
Bahamas, a winter resort..... 375
cable communication in the..... 373
fruit in the..... 372
hemp culture in the..... 372
mail facilities in the..... 374
navigation in the..... 374
sponge trade of the..... 372
trade and industry of the..... 370
with the United States..... 371
wrecks and casualties in the..... 375
Bermuda, beets and tomatoes in..... 561
crops of, in 1892..... 560
exports from..... 561
farming in..... 719
potatoes in..... 561
silk in..... 561
Jamaica, lime-juice manufacture in..... 636
Haiti:
Cape Haitien, port regulations at..... 499
Imports into Haiti..... 419
American citizens in China..... 23
-Gera trade..... 376
grape cuttings in Malaga..... 327
-Italian trade..... 465
-Manchester trade..... 278
-Para trade..... 564
-Rotterdam trade..... 445
sewing machines in Malaga..... 325
stocking machines in Malaga..... 325
trade in Venezuela..... 183
opportunities in Morocco..... 170
with Natal..... 367
vs. British trade in Canada..... 360
Americans in the Netherlands..... 527
Turkey..... 576
Area and population of Austria-Hungary..... 577
Asia:
American citizens in China..... 23
Cochin China—
Saigon rice trade..... 646

	Page.
Asia—Continued.	
Japan, coral in	300
kerosene in	298
railroads in	299
trade and progress in	298
waterworks in	300
Korea—	
Exports of, 1890–'91	427
Imports of, 1890–'91	427
Korean coinage, new	426
paper	44
The new currency of	164
Trade of	427
Philippine Islands, commerce of the	146
Syria—	
Sarcophagi at Sidon	277
Australasia:	
Australasian wool season, 1891–'92	130
New South Wales, tariff legislation in	27
Newcastle, N. S. W., commerce of	552
Ayers, J. M. (consul, Para), Para-American trade	564
to Manaos	351
B.	
Baggs, G. T. (commercial agent, Newcastle), commerce of Newcastle, N. S. W	552
tariff legislation in New South Wales	27
Balances of trade in Europe and in the United States	613
Ballantine, H. (consul, Bombay), Indian wheat, 1890–'91	365
Bankruptcy in the United Kingdom	237
Batcheller, G. S. (consul-general, Lisbon), commerce of Portugal	25
Bean (castor) oil	480
Bedell, O. (consul, Fort Erie), farm statistics of Ontario	156
natural gas in Ontario	145
Beets and tomatoes in Bermuda	561
harvesting and storing	501
Bird (canary) industry in Germany	296
Bottle shells, cellulose for	191
Bourn, A. O. (consul-general, Rome), Italian railways, telegraphs, and tariffs	422
statistics	45
prepared medicines in Italy	538
sheep and wool in Europe	395
Bowen, H. W. (consul, Barcelona), commerce of Barcelona	435
European mineral production in 1891	431
life-saving service of Spain	500
Boxes, orange and lemon	472
Breakwater at Carthagena, Spain	334
Brimstone in Sicily	471
industry, Sicilian	282
Budget, French, for 1893	415
Budgets of Austria-Hungary	635
C.	
Cacao in Maracaibo	424
California (Lower), orchilla in	4

Page.
Canal, Danube and Oder 582
Isthmus of Corinth 351
traffic, Suez 474
Canary-bird industry in Germany 296
Cape Verde, orchilla in 5
Castor-bean oil 480
Catlin, George L. (consul, Zurich), culture of the vine in Switzerland 651
emigration from Switzerland in 1891 664
Cellulose for bottle shells 191
Census, Cape of Good Hope stock 442
of Austria-Hungary 301
Cereals, Egyptian 316
Chambers, J. C. (consul, Batoum), general and petroleum trade of Batoum 16
Chinese in Yucatan 384
Clark, E. (consular agent, Piura), cotton-raising in Piura 337
Coal deposit in Tuxpan 528
in Barranquilla 441
Callao 300
trade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 390
Cocoanut oil 482
Coffee in Maracaibo 423
Coffin, J. B. (consul, St. Helena), St. Helena 563
whalers at St. Helena 359
Coinage, new Korean 426
Colonization of Sonora 127
Copaiba in Maracaibo 424
Coral in Japan 300
Cotton, exports of, to the United States 356
laces and embroideries in Plauen 290
Peruvian 336
raising in Chiclayo, Peru 344
seed oil 481
Crawford, J. M. (consul-general, St. Petersburg), linseed crop of Russia in 1891 165
prepared medicines in Russia 539
Crop, currant, of Greece 345
French wine, of 1891 159
grape, of Malaga, 1890–'91 327
linseed, of Russia in 1891 165
Crops of Bermuda in 1892 560
Malaga 327
Crowe, A. L. (consular agent, Zante), trade and industries of Zante 638
Currant crop of Greece 345
Currants, export of, from Greece 345
Currency of Austria-Hungary 579
the new, of Korea 164
Currents, ocean 394
Customs regulations of Nogales 573

D.

Daugherty, A. J. (consul, Callao), coal in Callao 300
Peruvian cotton 336
Debt, national, of the United Kingdom 239

Pages.
Demetriades, D. N. (acting consul-general, Constantinople), Americans in Turkey.... 576
prepared medicines in Turkey..... 542
Denby, Chas. (minister, Peking), American citizens in China..... 23
Divi-divi and woods in Maracaibo..... 424
Dockery, O. H. (consul-general, Rio de Janeiro), police force of Rio de Janeiro..... 444
Drayton, J. (consul, Tuxpan), affairs in Tuxpan..... 144
coal deposit in Tuxpan..... 528
Dues, tonnage, in Colombia..... 443

E.

Edwards, W. H. (consul-general, Berlin), the imperial German telegraph..... 313
Electric transmission, long distance..... 659
Embroideries and cotton laces in Plauen..... 290
Emigration from Amsterdam..... 637
Austria-Hungary..... 589
Carthagena, Spain..... 334
Christiania in 1891..... 280
Switzerland in 1891..... 664
the United Kingdom..... 236
Estes, W. R. (consul, Kingston), manufacture of lime juice in Jamaica..... 636
Estrayer's cylinder..... 485
Europe:
Austria-Hungary—
Austria-Hungary in 1890 and 1891.....577–636
(Commerce, industries, finance, population, government, etc.)
Austrian sheet and mirror glass..... 263
Bohemian mirror and plate glass..... 249
Census of..... 301
Exports to the United States..... 643
Hungarian commercial museum in Malta..... 385
Prepared medicines in..... 529
Belgium—
Ardennes horse..... 516
Belgian draft horse..... 516
Commerce and industry of..... 446
between Belgium and the United States..... 448
Declared exports from Brussels to the United States..... 455
Plate glass manufacture in..... 255
Prepared medicines in..... 529
Shipping at Antwerp..... 438
Denmark—
Agricultural labor in..... 551
Exports from Iceland..... 315
Iceland, affairs in..... 315
fisheries..... 315
Prepared medicines in..... 531
France—
French budget for 1893..... 415
wine crop of 1891..... 159
Maritime Rouen..... 279
Prepared medicines in..... 533

Europe—Continued.
Germany—
Page.
Canary-bird industry in..... 296
Cotton laces and embroideries in Plauen..... 290
Exports from Gera to the United States..... 376
Plauen to the United States..... 287
Gera-American trade..... 376
German exports to the United States.....274, 647
hop growing and trade..... 293
Imports into Gera from the United States..... 378
Incomes in..... 134
Marine insurance in Bremen..... 158
Musical instruments in Plauen..... 289
Prepared medicines in.....534, 535
Taxable wealth of Baden..... 429
Telegraph, the imperial German..... 313
Trade of Germany in 1891..... 641
situation in..... 7
Vital statistics of Hanover..... 381
Woolen dress goods in Plauen..... 289
Greece—
Currant crop of..... 345
Exchange in..... 350
Export of currants from..... 345
Exports from, to the United States..... 348
Figs in..... 347
Freights in..... 350
Imports into, from the United States..... 348
Oil in..... 347
Railways in..... 350
Russian petroleum in..... 110
Sultana raisins in..... 347
The port of Patras..... 351
Tobacco in..... 347
Trade and industries of Zante..... 638
products of..... 345
Valonia in..... 348
Wine exports from..... 346
Italy—
American trade with..... 465
Exports from..... 464
Imports at Palermo..... 467
into..... 464
Italian railways, telegraphs, and tariffs..... 422
statistics 45
(Consul-General Bourn, of Rome, under date of July 7, 1892, desires to make a correction on page 85, CONSULAR REPORTS No. 140. Under the head of *acquitted*, in the table showing the number of criminal trials in Italy in 1888, *per 100,000 inhabitants* should read *per 100 accused*.)
Prepared medicines in..... 538
Sheep and wool in..... 398
Sicilian brimstone industry.....282, 471

Europe—Continued.
Italy—Continued. Page.
Trade of Italy and Palermo.... 464
Malta, Hungarian commercial museum in.... 385
sponge fisheries in.... 473
Netherlands—
Americans in the.... 527
Rotterdam-American trade.... 445
Portugal, commerce of.... 25
Russia—
Linseed crop of, in 1891.... 165
Odessa, commerce of.... 416
exports from, to the United States.... 129
Petroleum trade of Batoum.... 16
Prepared medicines in.... 539
Russian petroleum in Greece.... 110
Spain—
Carthagena.... 329
breakwater at.... 334
exports from.... 332
immigration from.... 334
imports into.... 330
shipping and navigation at.... 329
vital statistics of.... 334
Commerce of Barcelona.... 435
Life-saving service of Spain.... 500
Malaga, American gas stove in.... 326
baths at.... 323
commerce and industries of.... 317
crops of.... 327
exports from, to the United States.... 328
fruit of.... 328
grape crop of, 1890–'91.... 327
cuttings in.... 327
Moorish castle at.... 325
navigation at.... 323
phylloxera at.... 317
sanitary condition of.... 323
sewing machines in.... 325
statistics of.... 653
stocking machines in.... 325
vital statistics of.... 319
Puerto de Mazarron.... 335
Sweden and Norway—
Emigration from Christiania in 1891.... 280
Norwegian fisheries.... 244
Prepared medicines in Sweden.... 542
The city of Christiania.... 428
Trade of Bergen.... 285
Switzerland—
Culture of the vine in.... 651
Emigration from.... 664
Prepared medicines in.... 542
Swiss exports to the United States.... 37

Europe—Continued.
Turkey— Page.
Americans in ... 576
Photographic materials in Constantinople ... 248
Prepared medicines in ... 542
Telegraphs in ... 525
United Kingdom—
Bankruptcy in the ... 237
British vs. American trade in Canada ... 360
Declared exports from London, 1891 ... 211
Emigration from the ... 236
English hops ... 167
Exports from the, 1890 ... 198
Tyne to the United States ... 393
to the United States ... 206
from Canada, 1890–'91 ... 365
Imports and exports of the ... 202
into the, 1890–'91 ... 194
Canada, from the, 1890–'91 ... 362
from the United States ... 204
the Tyne from the United States, 1890–'91 ... 392
Manchester-American trade ... 278
Mines in the ... 229
National debt of the ... 239
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, coal trade of ... 390
iron trade of ... 390
plate-glass manufacture in ... 262
shipbuilding trade of ... 391
trade of ... 389
with the United States ... 392
Patents in the ... 242
Population of the ... 233
Prepared medicines in the ... 543
Railways in the ... 227
Revenue of the ... 240
Sea fisheries in the ... 228
Shipping of the ... 220
Tin-plate trade, British ... 1
Trade and commerce of Plymouth ... 120
of the, 1890–'91 ... 194
with the United States ... 203–210
Tramways in the ... 226
Vital statistics of the ... 232
Wages, weavers', in Bradford ... 180
Exports and imports of Austria-Hungary, 1885–1890 ... 591
1891 ... 610
Austro-American ... 643
British, to the United States ... 404
Canadian, to the United States ... 243
declared, from Brussels to the United States ... 455
London, 1891 ... 211
from Austria to the United States ... 561
Bermuda ... 561

Page.
Exports from Canada to Great Britain and the United States, 1890–'91 365
Carthagena, Spain 332
Greece to the United States 348
Iceland 315
Italy 464
Malaga to the United States 328
Morocco 173
Odessa to the United States 129
Palermo 469
Plauen to the United States 287
the Lower Rio Grande 40
Tyne to the United States 393
United Kingdom in 1890 198
German, to the United States 274
of cotton to the United States 356
currants from Greece 345
Korea, 1890–'91 427
Mexican merchandise 286
rubber from Manaos 355
Para 354, 355
the United Kingdom by countries 202
wine from Greece 346
Swiss, to the United States 37
to the United States from Gera 376
the United Kingdom 206
German 647

F.

Farm statistics of Ontario 156
Feathers, ostrich, in Morocco 174
Figs in Greece 347
Fish sounds in Maracaibo 424
Fisheries, Iceland 315
in Morocco 174
Norwegian 244
sea, in the United Kingdom 228
sponge, in Malta 473
Fonsales, A. (commercial agent, Saigon), Saigon rice trade 646
Forests of Europe 627
Fox, T. W. (consul, Plymouth), trade and commerce of Plymouth 120
Fruit in the Bahamas 372
of Malaga 328

G.

Gade, F. G. (consul, Bergen), the Norwegian fisheries 244
trade of Bergen 285
Gade, G. (consul, Christiania), emigration from Christiania in 1891 280
the city of Christiania 428
Gardner, W. E. (consul, Rotterdam), Americans in the Netherlands 527
Rotterdam-American trade 445
Gas, natural, in Ontario 145
Georgii, A. (vice-consul, Stockholm), prepared medicines in Sweden 542
Glass, Austrian sheet and mirror 263

Page.
Glass, Bohemian mirror and plate..... 249
plate, manufacture in Belgium..... 255
England..... 260
Newcastle..... 262
Goatskins in Morocco..... 173
Goldschmidt, J. (consul-general, Vienna), Austria-Hungary in 1890 and 1891.....577–636
Austrian sheet and mirror glass..... 263
Austro-American exports..... 643
census of Austria-Hungary..... 301
prepared medicines in Austria-Hungary..... 529
Goutier, S. (consul, Cape Haitien), Haitian imports..... 419
port regulations at Cape Haitien..... 499
Gracey, S. L. (consul, Fuchau), Fuchau tea trade..... 660
Gram, N. C. (consular agent, Dyrefjord), affairs in Iceland..... 315
Grant, L. B. (acting consul-general, Cairo), Egyptian cereals..... 316
Suez canal traffic..... 474
Grape crop of Malaga, 1890–'91..... 327
cuttings, American, at Malaga..... 327
Great Britain, exports to, from Canada, 1890–'91..... 365
imports into Canada from, 1890–'91..... 362
Grinnell, W. F. (consul, Manchester), Manchester-American trade..... 278
Guenther, R. (consul-general, Mexico), exports of Mexican merchandise..... 286
Mexican development and commerce..... 111
Gums in Morocco..... 174

H.

Hale, C. E. (vice-consul, Guaymas), affairs at Guaymas..... 559
Hancock, E. (consul, Patras), trade and products of Greece..... 345
Hanna, P. C. (consul, La Guayra), American trade in Venezuela..... 183
railroads in Venezuela..... 281
Hansmann, C. A. (vice-consul, Kehl), taxable wealth of Baden..... 429
Heard, A. (consul-general, Seoul), Korean paper..... 44
new Korean coinage..... 426
the new currency of Korea..... 164
trade of Korea..... 427
Heenan, T. E. (consul, Odessa), commerce of Odessa..... 416
exports from Odessa to the United States..... 129
Hemp culture in the Bahamas..... 372
Hides and skins in Maracaibo..... 424
Hill, F. D. (consul, Montevideo), the vine in Uruguay..... 141
Uruguay in 1891.....665–718
1892..... 718
Hinnen, J. E. (vice-consul-general, Berne), prepared medicines in Switzerland..... 542
Swiss exports to the United States..... 37
Hollis, G. F. (consul, Cape Town), Cape of Good Hope stock census..... 442
Hollis, W. S. (consular agent, Durban), American trade with Natal..... 367
Honduras, land laws of..... 650
Hop growing and trade, German..... 293
Hops, English..... 167
Horse, Ardennes..... 516
Belgian draft..... 516
Brabançon..... 516
Howard, W. E. (consul, Cardiff), the British tin-plate trade.....

I.

Page.
Imports and exports of Austria-Hungary, 1885–1890 591
1891 610
the United Kingdom by countries 202
at Palermo 467
from the United States into the United Kingdom 204
Haitian 419
into Canada from Great Britain, 1890–'91 362
the United States, 1890–'91 362
Carthagena, Spain 330
Gera from the United States 378
Greece from the United States 348
Italy 464
Morocco 170
the Tyne from the United States, 1890–'91 392
United Kingdom, 1890 194
of Korea, 1890–'91 427
to the lower Rio Grande 40
Incomes in Prussia 134
Indian wheat, 1890–'91 365
Insurance, marine, in Bremen 158
Ireland, prepared medicines in 550
Iron trade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 390
Isthmus of Corinth Canal 351

J.

Jeffries, J. W. (consular agent, Tehuantepec), Chinese in Yucatan 384

K.

Kerosene in Japan 298
King, A. E. (consul-general, Paris), prepared medicines in France 533
Knowles, H. G. (consul, Bordeaux), French budget for 1893 415
wine crop of 1891 159
ocean currents 394

L.

Labor, agricultural, in Denmark 551
in Leeds 186
question in Austria 583
Laces, cotton, and embroideries in Plauen 290
Law, land-tax, of Paraguay 432
naturalization, of Mexico 379
patent, of Malta 342
Laws, land, of Honduras 650
Le Mescam, L. (vice-commercial agent, Nouméa), commerce of New Caledonia 652
Lemon and orange boxes 472
Life-saving service of Spain 500
Lime-juice manufacture in Jamacia 636
Trinidad 663
Linseed crop of Russia in 1891 165
oil 479
Loomis, F. B. (consul, St. Etienne), silk from wood pulp 383
Lower California, orchilla in 4

M.

Page.

McLain, T. J. (consul, Nassau), trade and industries of the Bahamas..... 370
Malta, patent law of..... 342
Manatt, I. J. (consul, Athens), Russian petroleum in Greece..... 110
Marine insurance in Bremen..... 158
Mason, F. H. (consul-general, Frankfort), German exports to the United States.....274, 647
hop growing and trade..... 293
long-distance electric transmission..... 659
overproduction of sugar..... 177
prepared medicines in Germany..... 534
Mathews, F. A. (consul-general, Tangier), American trade opportunities in Morocco.. 170
Medicines, prepared, in Austria-Hungary..... 529
Belgium..... 529
Denmark..... 531
France..... 533
Germany.....534, 535
Ireland..... 550
Italy..... 538
Russia..... 539
Sweden..... 542
Switzerland..... 542
the United Kingdom..... 543
Turkey..... 542
Merchant marine of Austria-Hungary..... 629
Metcalf, H. W. (consul, Newcastle), plate-glass manufacture in Newcastle..... 262
trade of Newcastle-upon-Tyne..... 389
Mineral production, European, 1891..... 431
Mines and commerce of Sonora..... 122
in the United Kingdom..... 229
Mining in Austria..... 630
Mirror and plate glass, Bohemian..... 249
Molina, C. (consul, Carthagena), Carthagena, Spain..... 329
Monaghan, W. (consul, Hamilton), Canadian exports to the United States..... 243
Murphy, G. H. (consular clerk, Berlin), canary-bird industry in Germany..... 296
vital statistics of Hanover..... 381
Museum, Hungarian commercial, in Malta..... 385
Musical instruments in Plauen..... 289

N.

Naturalization law of Mexico..... 379
Navigation and shipping at Carthagena, Spain..... 329
at Malaga..... 323
in Morocco..... 175
the Bahamas..... 374
Neuer, Chas. (consular agent, Gera), Gera-American trade..... 376
New, J. C. (consul-general, London), British exports to the United States..... 404
English hops..... 167
prepared medicines in the United Kingdom..... 543
trade of the United Kingdom, 1890 and 1891.. 194
Newson, T. M. (consul, Malaga), commerce and industries of Malaga..... 317
statistics of Malaga..... 653
Nickeus, J. (consul, Barranquilla), coal in Barranquilla..... 441
Niger oil..... 481
Norfolk Island..... 536

O.

	Page.
Ocean currents	394
Oil, castor-bean	480
cocoanut	482
cotton-seed	481
factory statistics	482
in Greece	347
linseed	479
Mowrah	482
Niger	481
of sweet almonds	640
palm-nut	482
peanut	479
poppy-seed	479
Pulgheria	481
rape-seed	480
sesame	478
Oils, vegetable, manufacture of	475
Orange and lemon boxes	472
Orchilla in Cape Verde	5
Ecuador	6
Lower California	4
Ore shipments from Nogales to the United States	572
Ostrich feathers in Morocco	174

P.

Palm-nut oil	482
Palmer, A. (consul, Dresden), prepared medicines in Germany	535
Paper, Korean	44
Patent law of Malta	342
Patents in the United Kingdom	242
Peanut oil	479
Pease, H. (consul, Santiago, Cape Verde), orchilla in Cape Verde	5
Peters, T. W. (commercial agent, Plauen), exports from Plauen to the United States	287
Peterson, J. J. (consul, Tegucigalpa), land laws of Honduras	650
Petroleum, Russian, in Greece	110
trade of Batoum	16
Photographic materials in Constantinople	248
Phylloxera at Malaga	317
Pierce, Wm. P. (consul, Trinidad), lime-juice manufacture	663
Plate glass in Bohemia	249
manufacture in Belgium	255
England	260
Newcastle	262
Plumacher, E. H. (consul, Maracaibo), commerce and industries of Maracaibo	423
steamship and railway traffic in Venezuela	176
Police force of Rio de Janeiro	444
Polynesia:	
Hawaii, commerce and industries of	412
of	414
plantations in	413
population of	412
sugar in	412
New Caledonia, commerce of	652

Page.
Pope, C. R. (consul, Toronto), trade of Toronto..... 462
Poppy-seed oil..... 479
Population and area of Austria-Hungary..... 577
of Hawaii..... 412
Sonora..... 127
the United Kingdom..... 233
Port of Patras..... 351
regulations at Cape Haitien..... 499
Potatoes in Bermuda..... 561
Public debt of Austria-Hungary..... 635
Pugh, H. C. (consul, Palermo), Sicilian brimstone industry..... 282
trade of Italy and Palermo..... 464
Pulgheria oil..... 481
Pulp, wood, silk from..... 383

R.

Railroads in Bahia..... 495
Japan..... 299
Venezuela..... 281
on the Lower Rio Grande..... 40
Railway and steamship traffic in Venezuela..... 176
Railways in Greece..... 350
Sonora..... 124
the United Kingdom..... 227
of Austria-Hungary..... 628
telegraphs, and tariffs, Italian..... 422
Raisins, Sultana, in Greece..... 347
Rape-seed oil..... 480
Reciprocity with Austria-Hungary..... 608
Reid, A. J. (consul, Dublin), prepared medicines in Ireland..... 550
Religious sects in Prussia..... 658
Revenue of the United Kingdom..... 240
Revenues and expenditures of Austria-Hungary..... 634
Rice trade of Saigon..... 646
Richardson, J. B. (consul, Matamoros), affairs in Matamoros..... 498
the Lower Rio Grande in 1891..... 38
Robinson, I. (consular agent, Norfolk Island), Norfolk Island..... 526
Roosevelt, G. W. (consul, Brussels), commerce and industry of Belgium..... 446
prepared medicines in Belgium..... 529
the Belgian draft horse..... 516
Rubber exports from Manaos..... 355
Para..... 354, 355
Rublee, W. A. (consul, Prague), Bohemian mirror and plate glass..... 249
Ryan, T. (minister, Mexico), naturalization law of Mexico..... 379
Ryder, F. M. (consul, Quebec), American vs. British trade in Canada..... 360
commerce of the Dominion of Canada..... 290
light wines in Canada..... 382
Ryder, H. B. (consul, Copenhagen), agricultural labor in Denmark..... 551
prepared medicines in Denmark..... 531

S.

Sarcophagi at Sidon..... 277
Savings banks, postal, of Austria-Hungary..... 633

Page.
Schleier, T. M. (consul, Amsterdam), emigration from Amsterdam..... 637
Sesame oil..... 478
Severance, H. W. (consul-general, Honolulu), commerce and industries of Hawaii..... 412
Sewing machines, American, in Malaga..... 325
Shaw, E. (consul, Asuncion), land-tax law of Paraguay..... 432
Sheep and wool in Europe..... 395
Italy..... 398
Shells, bottle, cellulose for..... 191
Sherman, T. H. (consul, Liverpool), exports of cotton to the United States..... 356
oil of sweet almonds..... 640
plate-glass manufacture in England..... 260
Shipbuilding trade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne..... 391
Shipping and navigation at Carthagena, Spain..... 329
at Antwerp..... 438
of the United Kingdom..... 220
Silk from wood pulp..... 383
in Bermuda..... 561
Skins and hides in Maracaibo..... 424
Smith, J. H. (commercial agent, Mayence), cellulose for bottle shells..... 191
incomes in Prussia..... 134
trade situation in Germany..... 7
Smith, N. (consul, Three Rivers), commerce of Three Rivers in 1891..... 161
Solf, A. (consular agent, Chiclayo), cotton-raising in Chiclayo, Peru..... 344
Sorsby, W. B. (consul-general, Guayaquil), orchilla in Ecuador..... 6
Sponge fisheries in Malta..... 473
trade of the Bahamas..... 372
Starkloff, H. M. (consul, Bremen), marine insurance in Bremen..... 158
Statistics, farm, of Ontario..... 156
Italian..... 45
Steamboat, a remarkable..... 193
Steamship and railway traffic in Venezuela..... 176
Steuart, J. H. (consul, Antwerp), plate-glass manufacture in Belgium..... 255
Stock census, Cape of Good Hope..... 442
Stocking machines, American, in Malaga..... 325
Stone, J. E. (vice-consul, Nogales), commerce of Nogales..... 565
Stove, American gas, in Malaga..... 326
Sugar in Hawaii..... 412
overproduction of..... 177
Sullivan, W. K. (consul, Hamilton), farming in Bermuda..... 719
the crops of Bermuda in 1892..... 560

T.

Tariff legislation in New South Wales..... 27
Tariffs, railways, and telegraphs, Italian..... 422
Tax (land) law of Paraguay..... 432
Taxable wealth of Baden..... 429
Taxes in Austria..... 585
Tea trade, Fuchau..... 660
Telegraph, the imperial German..... 313
Telegraphs in Turkey..... 525
railways, and tariffs, Italian..... 422
Telephone service in Austria..... 632

Page.
Thomas, W. O. (consul, Bahia), railroads in Bahia ---- 495
Tibbits, J. A. (consul, Bradford), weavers' wages in Bradford ---- 180
Tin-plate trade, British ---- 1
Tobacco in Greece ---- 347
Tomatoes and beets in Bermuda ---- 561
Tonnage dues in Colombia ---- 443
Trail, C. B. (consul, Marseilles), manufacture of vegetable oils ---- 475
Tramways in the United Kingdom ---- 226
Trinidad, lime-juice manufacture in ---- 663

V.

Valonia in Greece ---- 348
Vegetable oils, manufacture of ---- 475
Vine, culture of the, in Switzerland ---- 651
in Uruguay ---- 141
Viosca, Jas. (consul, La Paz), orchilla in Lower California ---- 4
Vital statistics of Carthagena, Spain ---- 334
Hanover ---- 381
Malaga ---- 319
the United Kingdom ---- 232
Von Wrede, F. (deputy consul, Antwerp), shipping at Antwerp ---- 438

W.

Wages in Austria ---- 586
weavers', in Bradford ---- 180
Wallace, G. H. (consul-general, Melbourne), Australasian wool season, 1891–'92 ---- 130
Wamer, W. D. (consul, Cologne), trade of Germany in 1891 ---- 641
Washburn, A. H. (commercial agent, Magdeburg), harvesting and storing beets ---- 501
religious sects in Prussia ---- 658
Waterworks in Japan ---- 300
Weavers' wages in Bradford ---- 180
Webb, A. R. (consul, Manila), commerce of the Philippine Islands ---- 146
Weights and measures, Austro-Hungarian ---- 577
Whalers at St. Helena ---- 359
Wheat, Indian, 1890–'91 ---- 365
Wigfall, F. H. (consul, Leeds), labor in Leeds ---- 186
Willard, A. (consul, Guaymas), commerce and mines of Sonora ---- 122
Williams, Chas. P. (consul, Rouen), a remarkable steamboat ---- 193
maritime Rouen ---- 279
Wine crop, French, of 1891 ---- 159
exports from Greece ---- 346
Wines, light, in Canada ---- 382
Wood pulp, silk from ---- 383
Woods and divi-divi in Maracaibo ---- 424
Wool and sheep in Europe ---- 395
Italy ---- 398
season, Australasian, 1891–'92 ---- 130
Woolen dress goods in Plauen ---- 289
Worthington, J. (consul, Malta), Hungarian commercial museum in Malta ---- 385
patent law of Malta ---- 342
sponge fisheries in Malta ---- 473